Trade of India,
Review of
1930-31 to 1933-34

00134677

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REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1930-31

134677
1933-34

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Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India
(a) During the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.
(Private and Government)

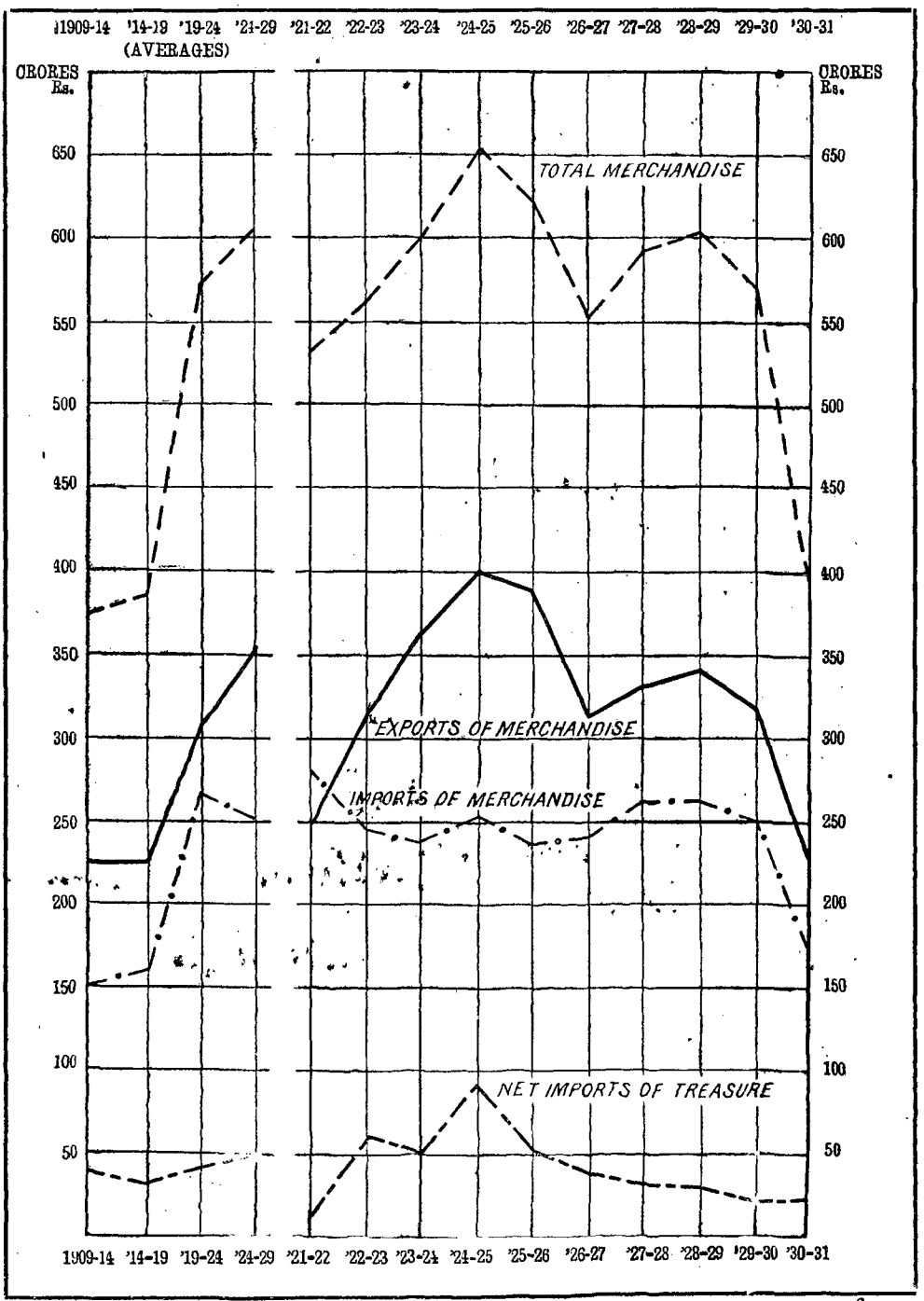


CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(*b*) During the sixty-five years (1864-69 to 1924-29). Quinquennial Averages.

(Private and Government)

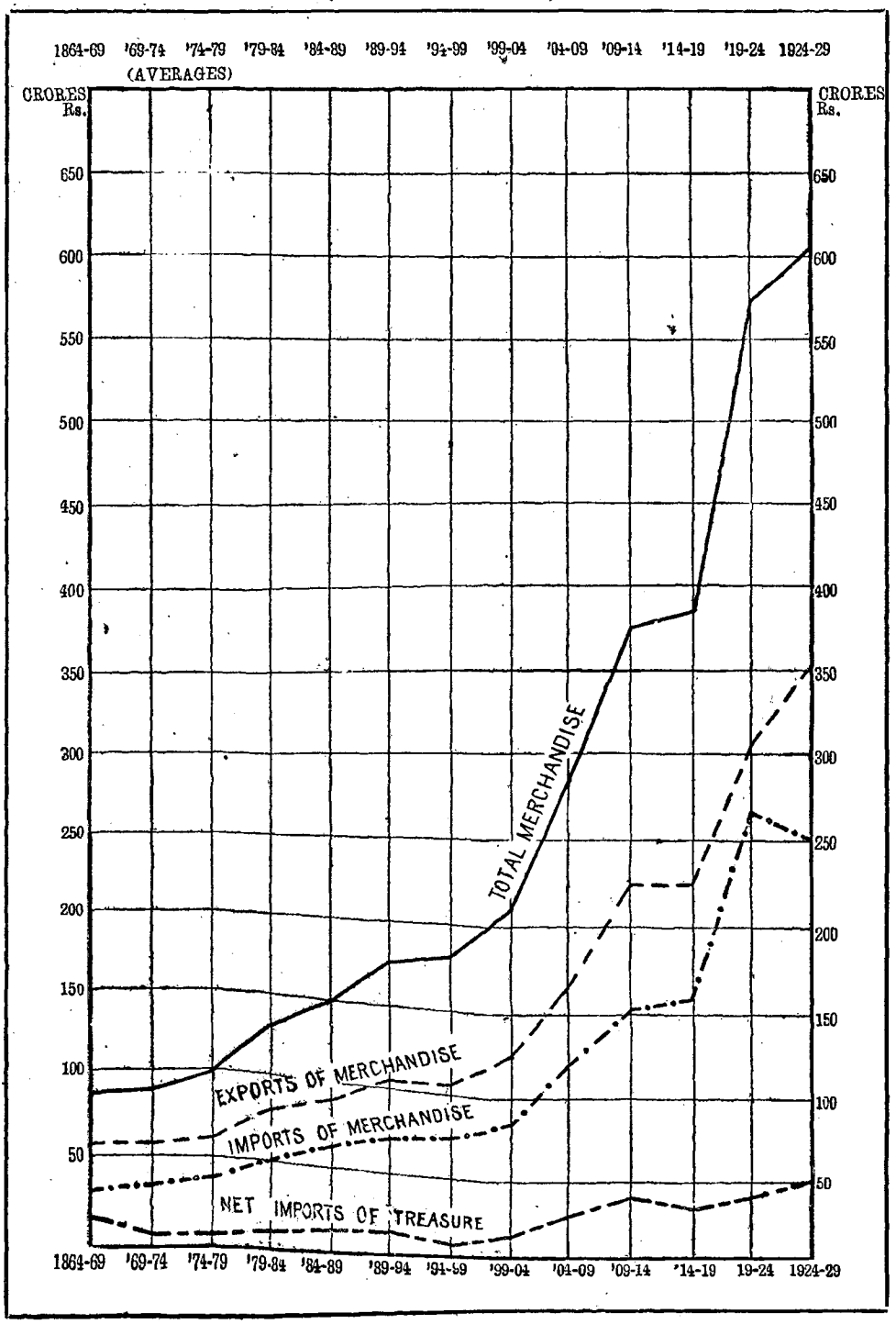


CHART 2.

(*a*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

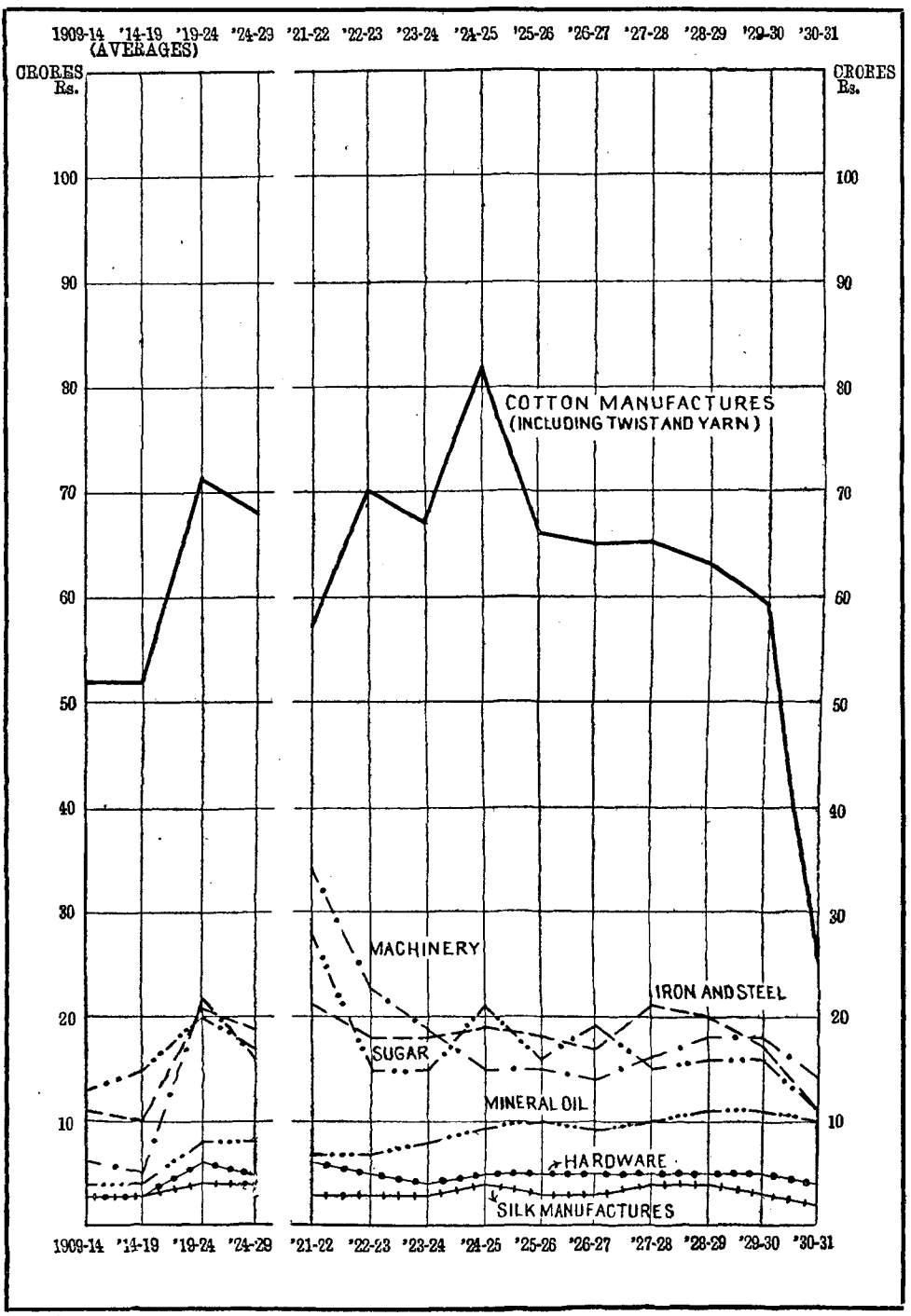


CHART 2.

(*b*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

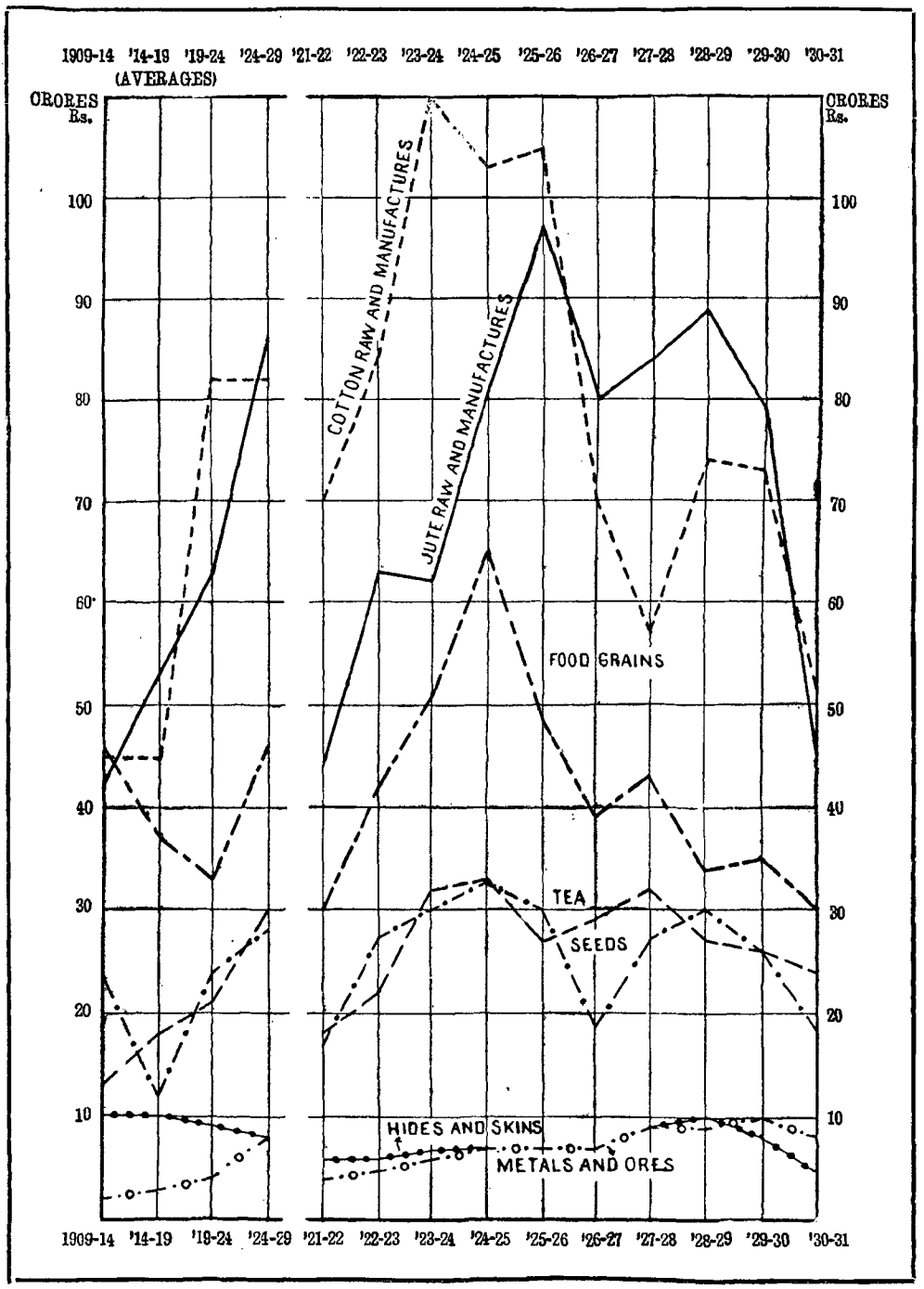


CHART 3.

Import and export trade of British India (private merchandise only) and excess of exports over imports.

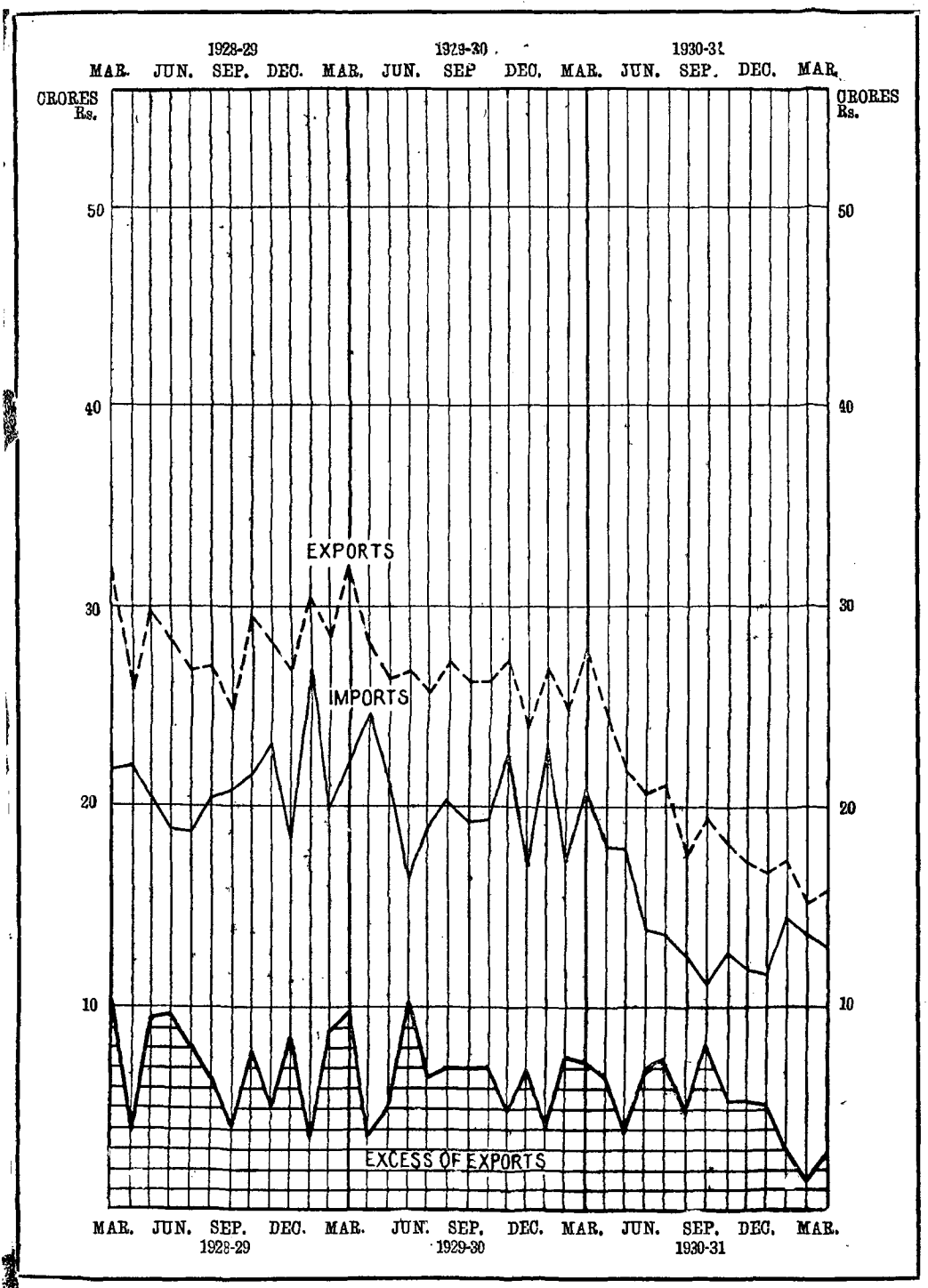


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (I)

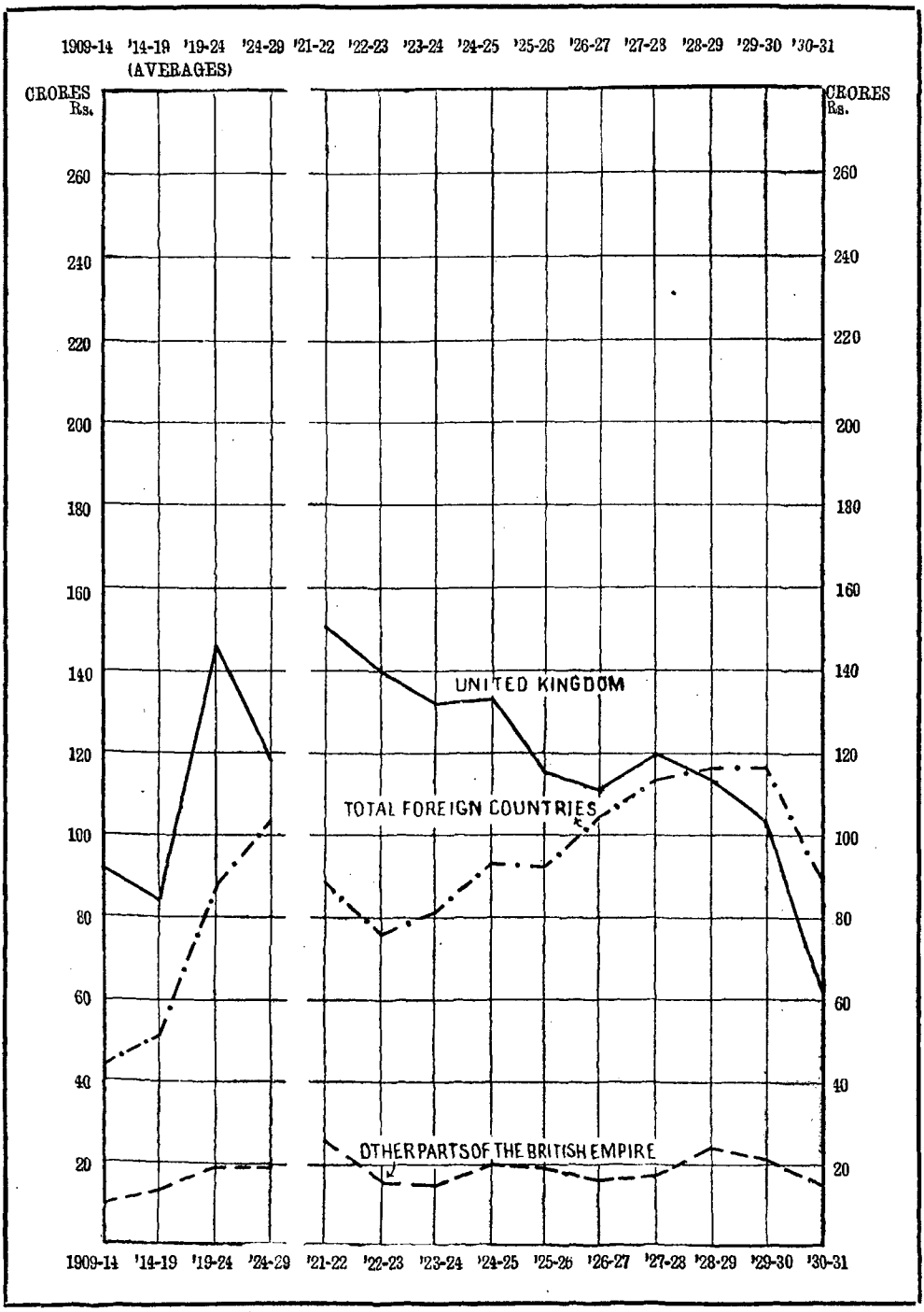


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (II)

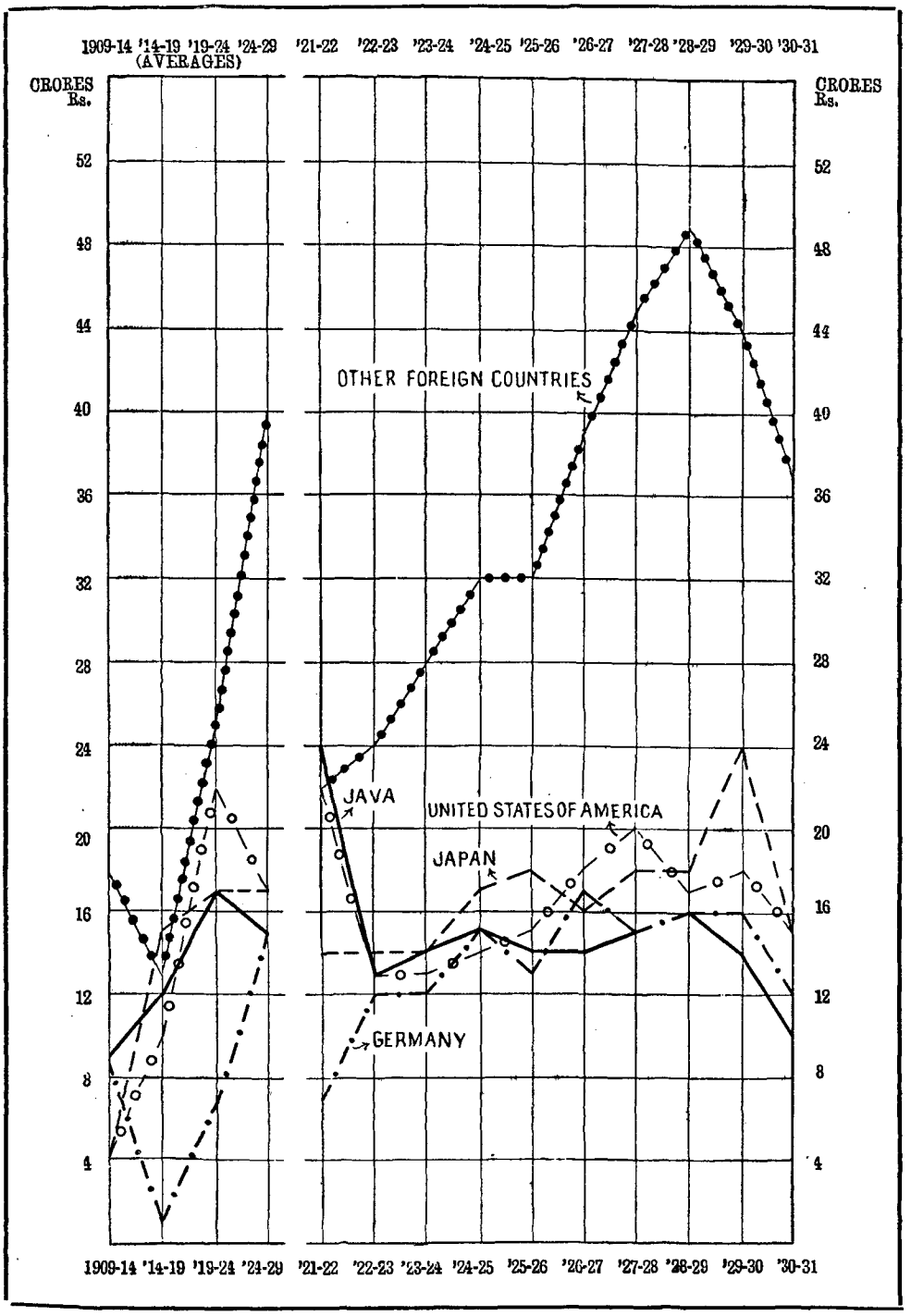
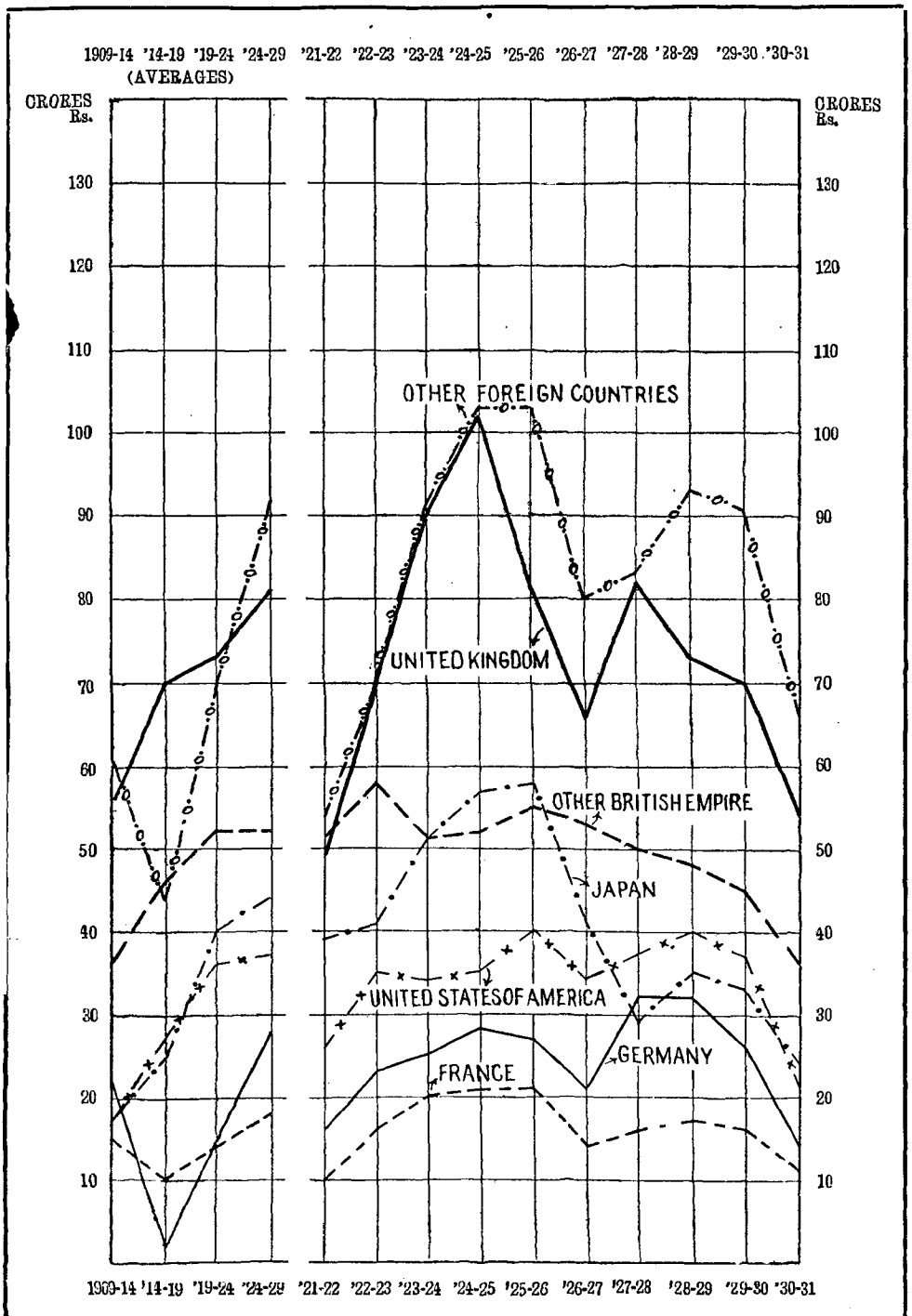


CHART 4.

(b) Variations in the trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS



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Monthly fluctuations in the net imports or net exports of gold, silver and treasure (on private account) during 1929-30 and 1930-31.

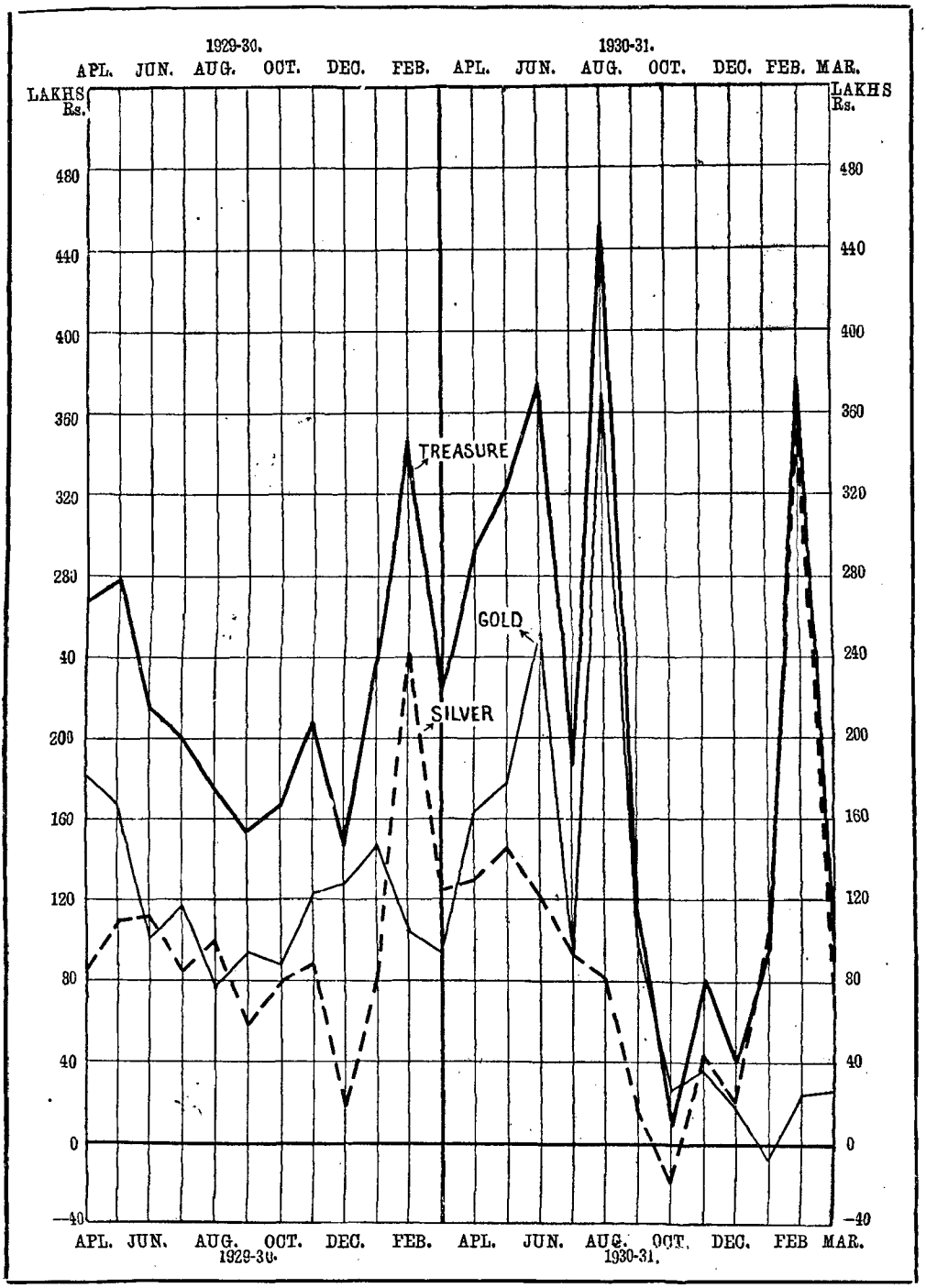

CHART 6.

Price per tola of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1929-30 and 1930-31.

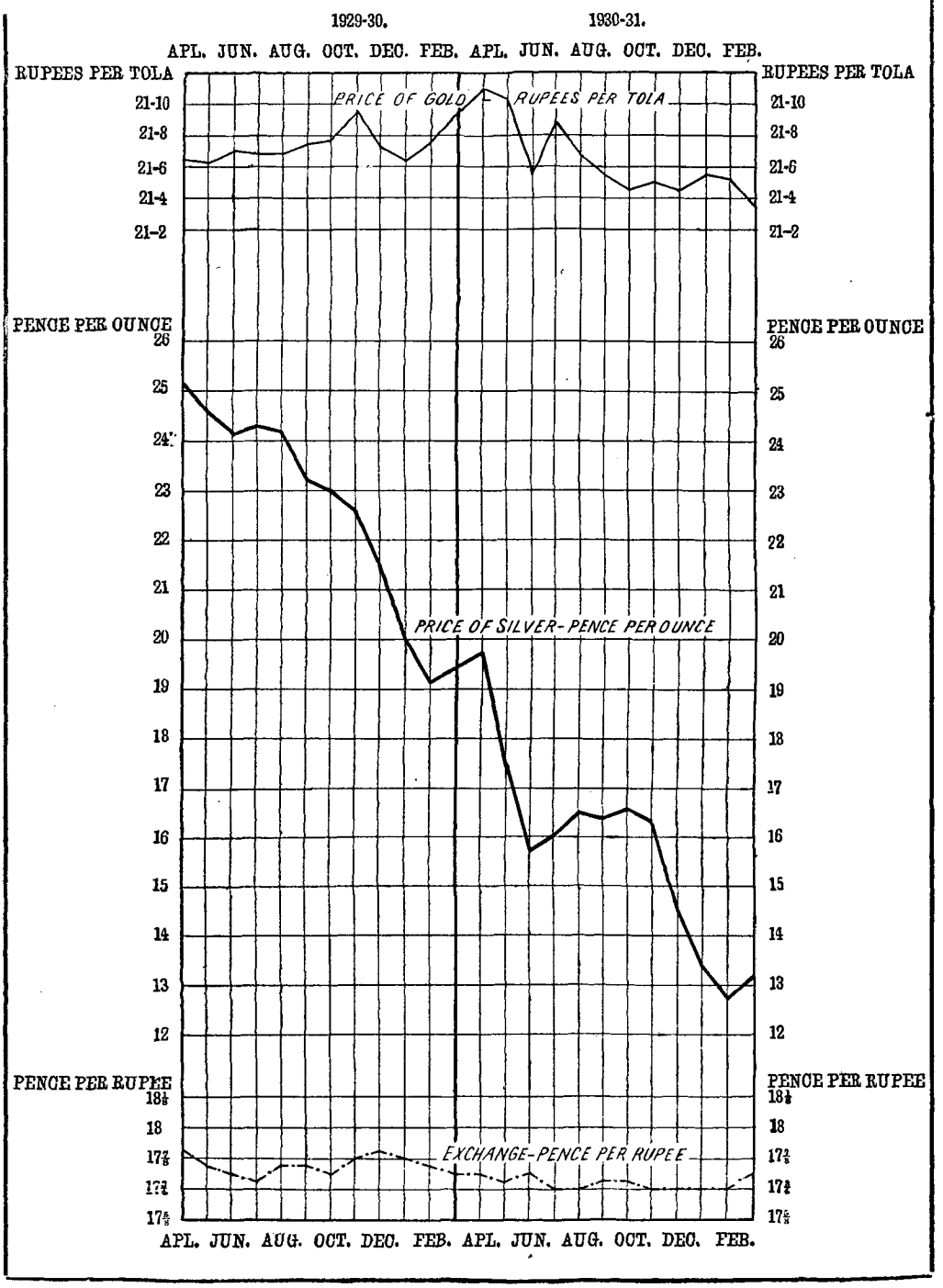

CHART 7.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS

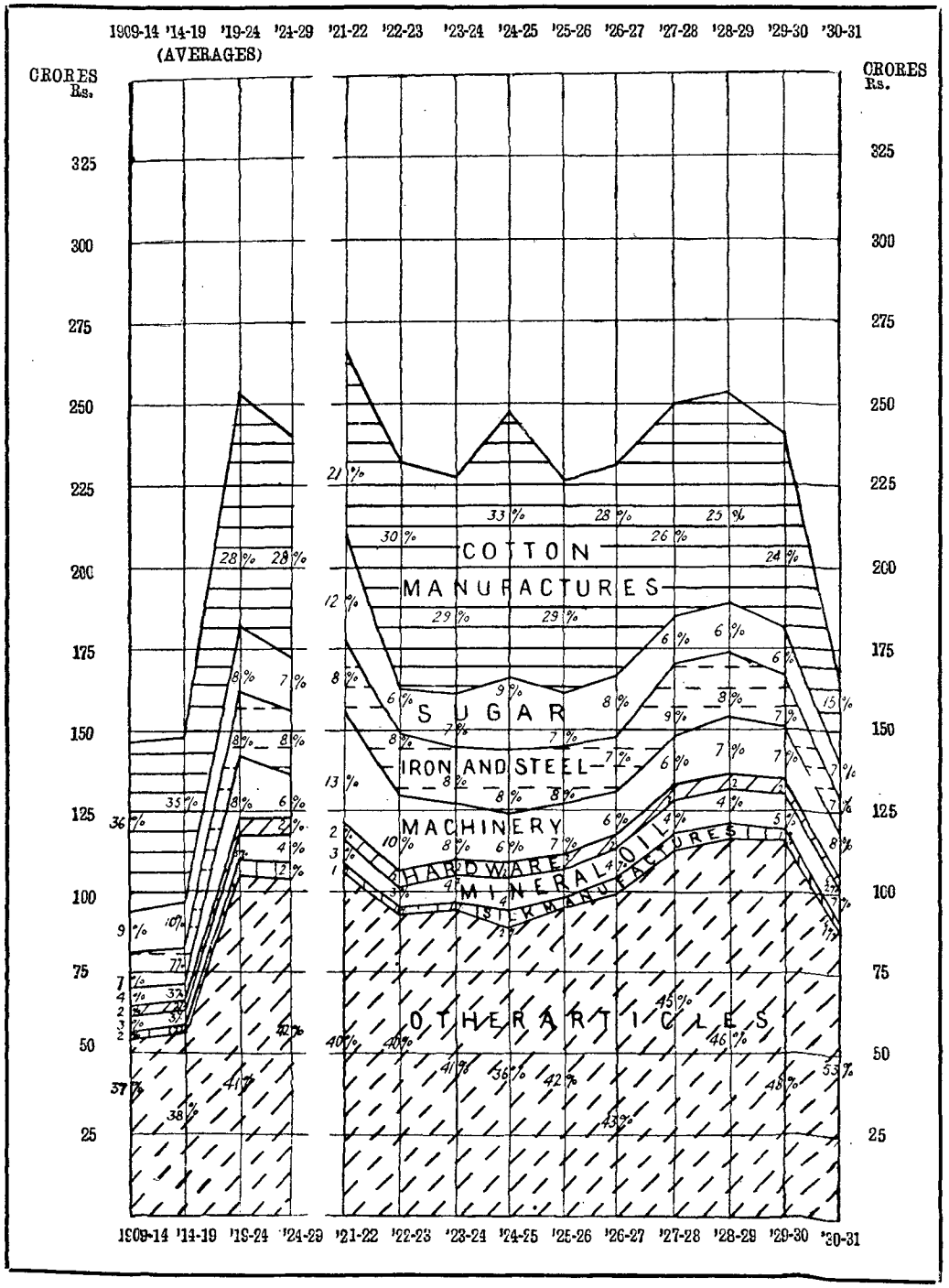

CHART 7.

(*b*) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

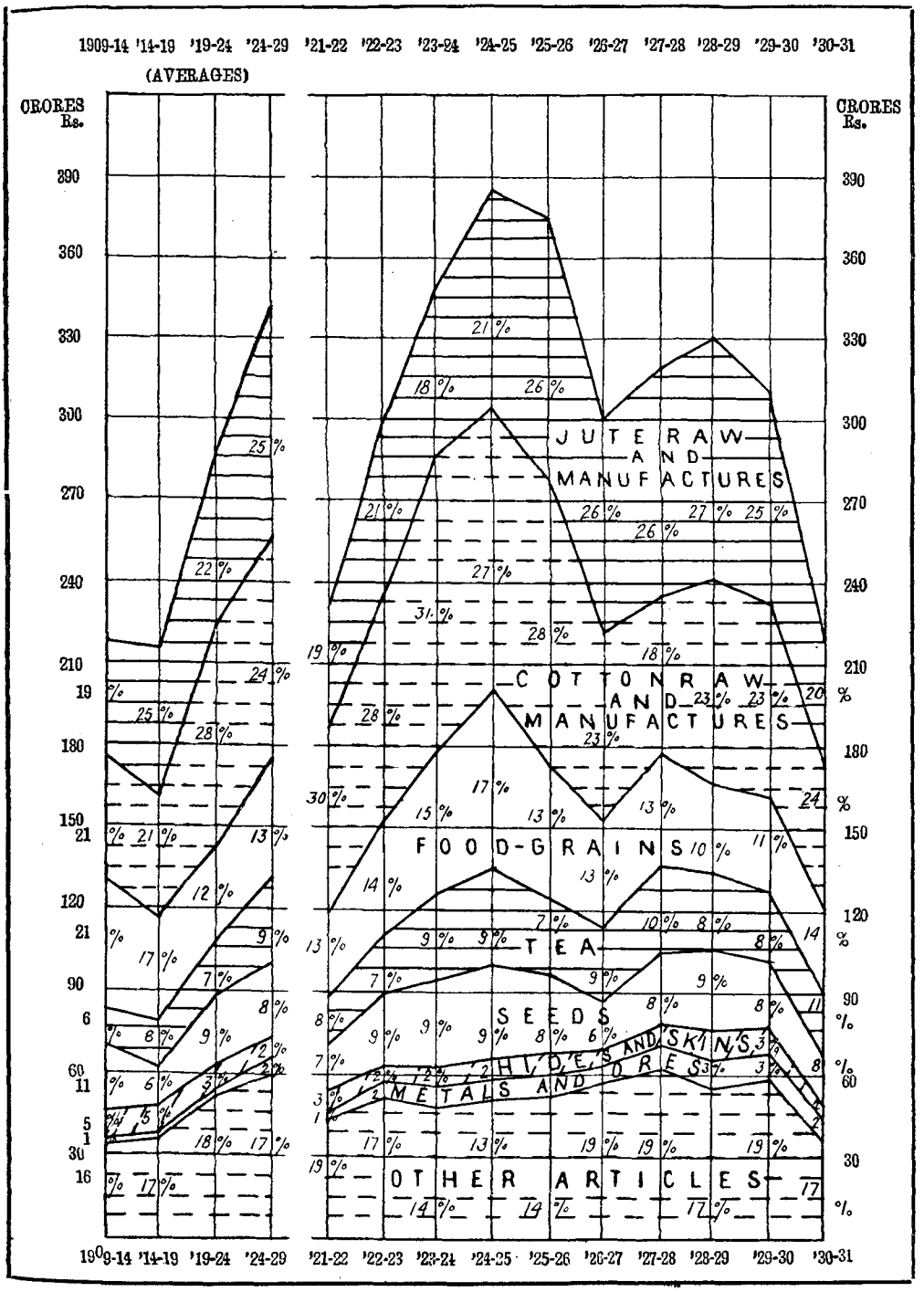

CHART 8.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

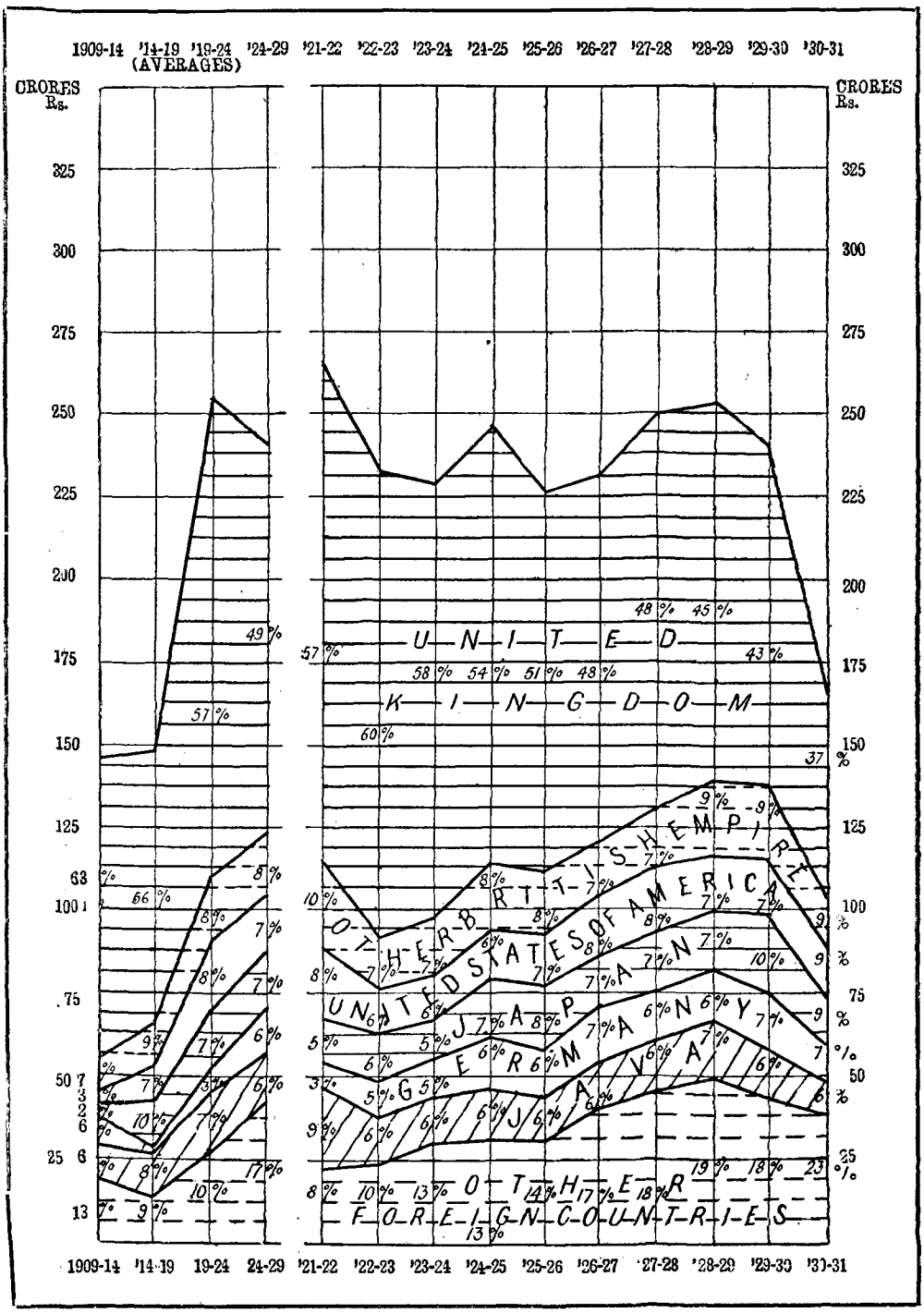

CHART 8.

(*b*) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

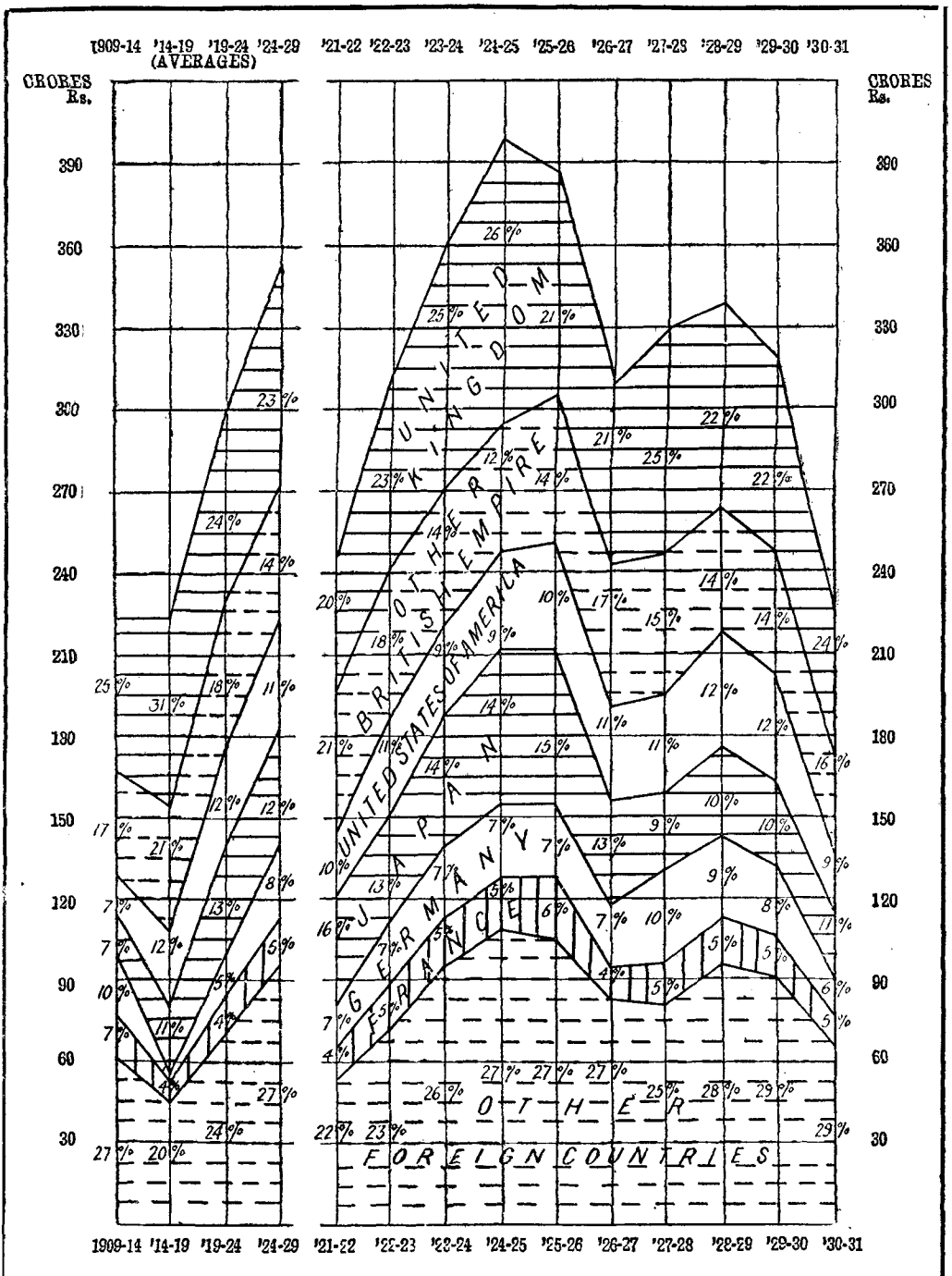

CHART 9.

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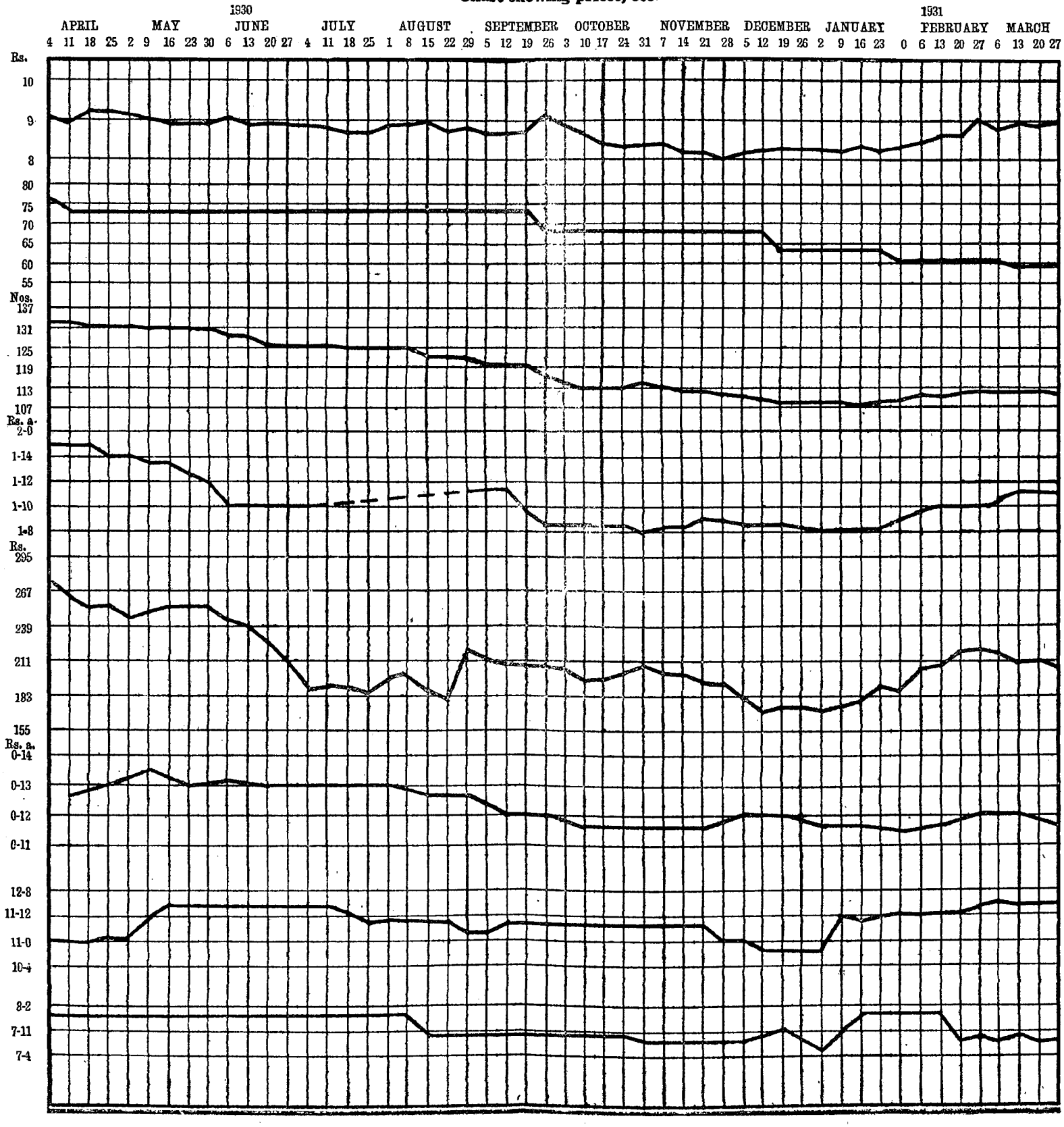
1930
APRIL 4 11 18 25
MAY 2 9 16 23 30
JUNE 6 13 20 27
JULY 4 11 18 25
AUGUST 1 8 15 22 29
SEPTEMBER 5 12 19 26
OCTOBER 3 10 17 24 31
NOVEMBER 7 14 21 28
DECEMBER 5 12 19 26
1931
JANUARY 2 9 16 23
FEBRUARY 0 6 13 20 27
MARCH 6 13 20 27
Sugar Java white 25 D.S. and/or higher—per B. Md. (Calcutta).
Rs. 10 9 8
Salt—Liverpool ex-golah—per 100 Mds. (Calcutta).
80 75 70 65 60 55
Cloth Index Nos. Price in July 1914=100 (Manchester).
Nos. 137 131 125 119 113 107
Grey Jacconet Dhooties 39"×9 yds. 17×15 40/50 7/16" per—piece. (Calcutta).
Rs. a. 2-0 1-14 1-12 1-10 1-8
Cotton Raw—M. G. F. G., Broach—per Candy of 784 lbs. (Bombay).
Rs. 295 267 239 211 183 155
Cotton—Grey Domestics 24×48×10 lbs.—per lb. (Bombay).
Rs. a. 0-14 0-13 0-12 0-11
Galvanized Corrugated Sheets 24 B. W. G. good ordinary quality—per cwt. (Calcutta).
12-8 11-12 11-0 10-4
Mild Steel Bars "¼" and up "British Standard—per cwt. (Calcutta).
8-2 7-11 7-4

CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.

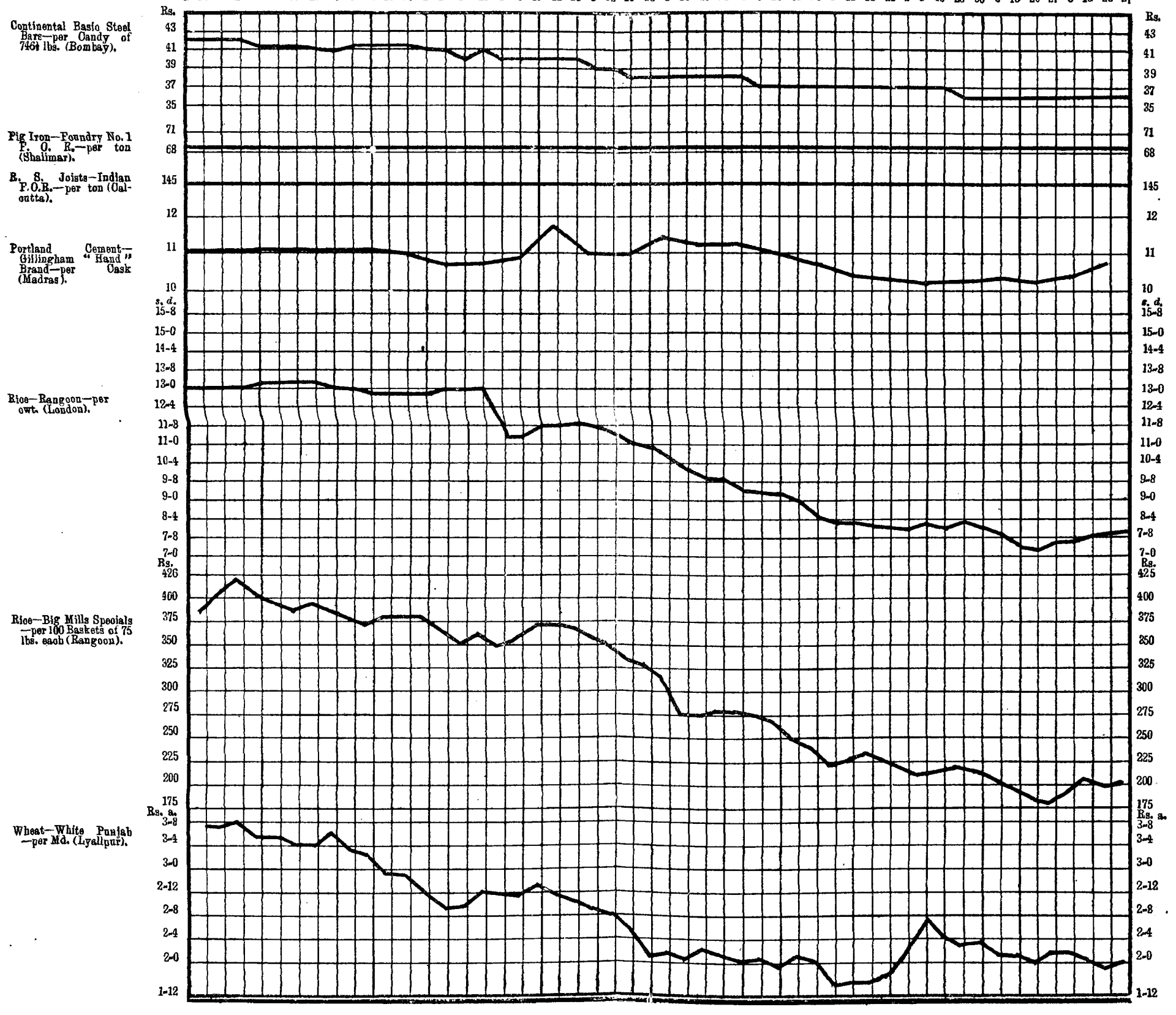
1930
APRIL 4 11 18 25
MAY 2 9 16 23 30
JUNE 6 13 20 27
JULY 4 11 18 25
AUGUST 1 8 15 22 29
SEPTEMBER 5 12 19 26
OCTOBER 3 10 17 24 31
NOVEMBER 7 14 21 28
DECEMBER 5 12 19 26
1931
JANUARY 2 9 16 23 30
FEBRUARY 6 13 20 27
MARCH 6 13 20 27
Continental Basic Steel Bars—per Candy of 746¼ lbs. (Bombay).
Rs. 43 41 39 37 35
Pig Iron—Foundry No. 1 F. O. R.—per ton (Shalimar).
71 68
R. S. Joists—Indian F.O.R.—per ton (Calcutta).
145
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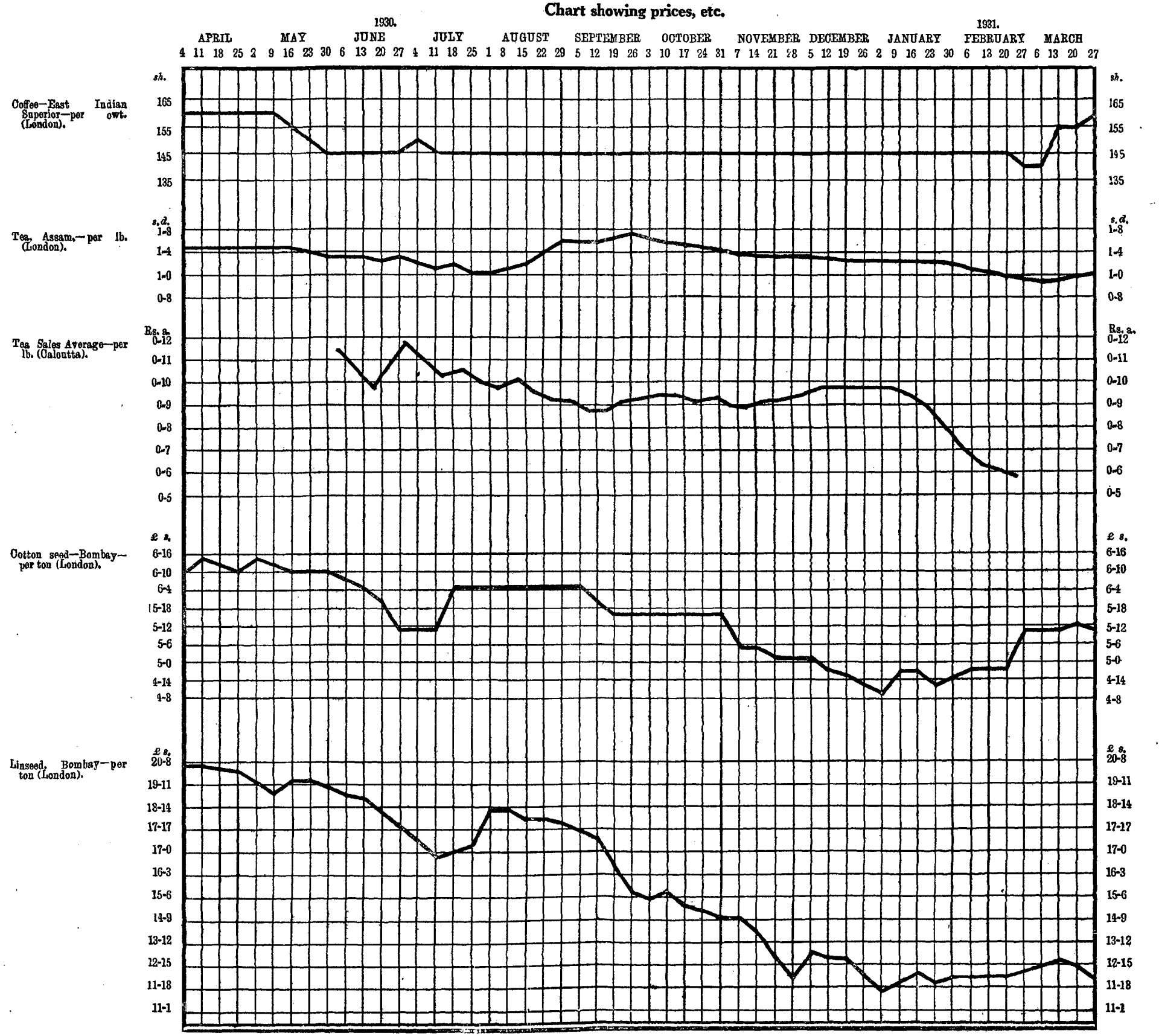
CHART 9.

Sheet No. 3.

Chart showing prices, etc.


1930.
1931.
APRIL 4 11 18 25
MAY 2 9 16 23 30
JUNE 6 13 20 27
JULY 4 11 18 25
AUGUST 1 8 15 22 29
SEPTEMBER 5 12 19 26
OCTOBER 3 10 17 24 31
NOVEMBER 7 14 21 28
DECEMBER 5 12 19 26
JANUARY 2 9 16 23 30
FEBRUARY 6 13 20 27
MARCH 6 13 20 27
Coffee—East Indian Superior—per cwt. (London).
sh. 165 155 145 135
Tea, Assam,—per lb. (London).
s.d. 1-8 1-4 1-0 0-8
Tea Sales Average—per lb. (Calcutta).
Rs. a. 0-12 0-11 0-10 0-9 0-8 0-7 0-6 0-5
Cotton seed—Bombay—per ton (London).
£ s. 6-16 6-10 6-4 5-18 5-12 5-6 5-0 4-14 4-8
Linseed, Bombay—per ton (London).
£ s. 20-8 19-11 18-14 17-17 17-0 16-3 15-6 14-9 13-12 12-15 11-18 11-1

Sheet No. 4.

CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.

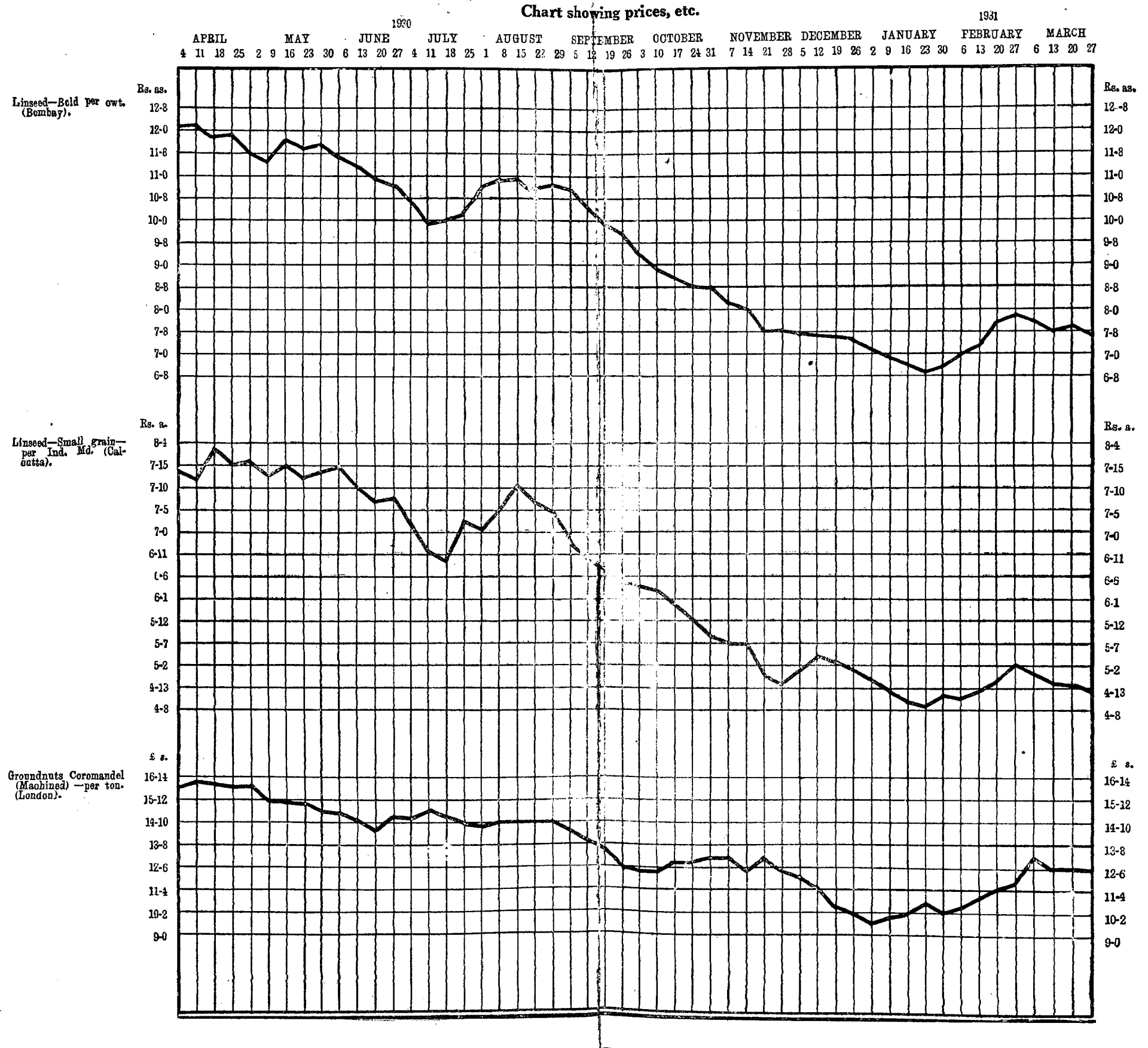


CHART 9.

Sheet No. 5.

Chart showing prices, etc.

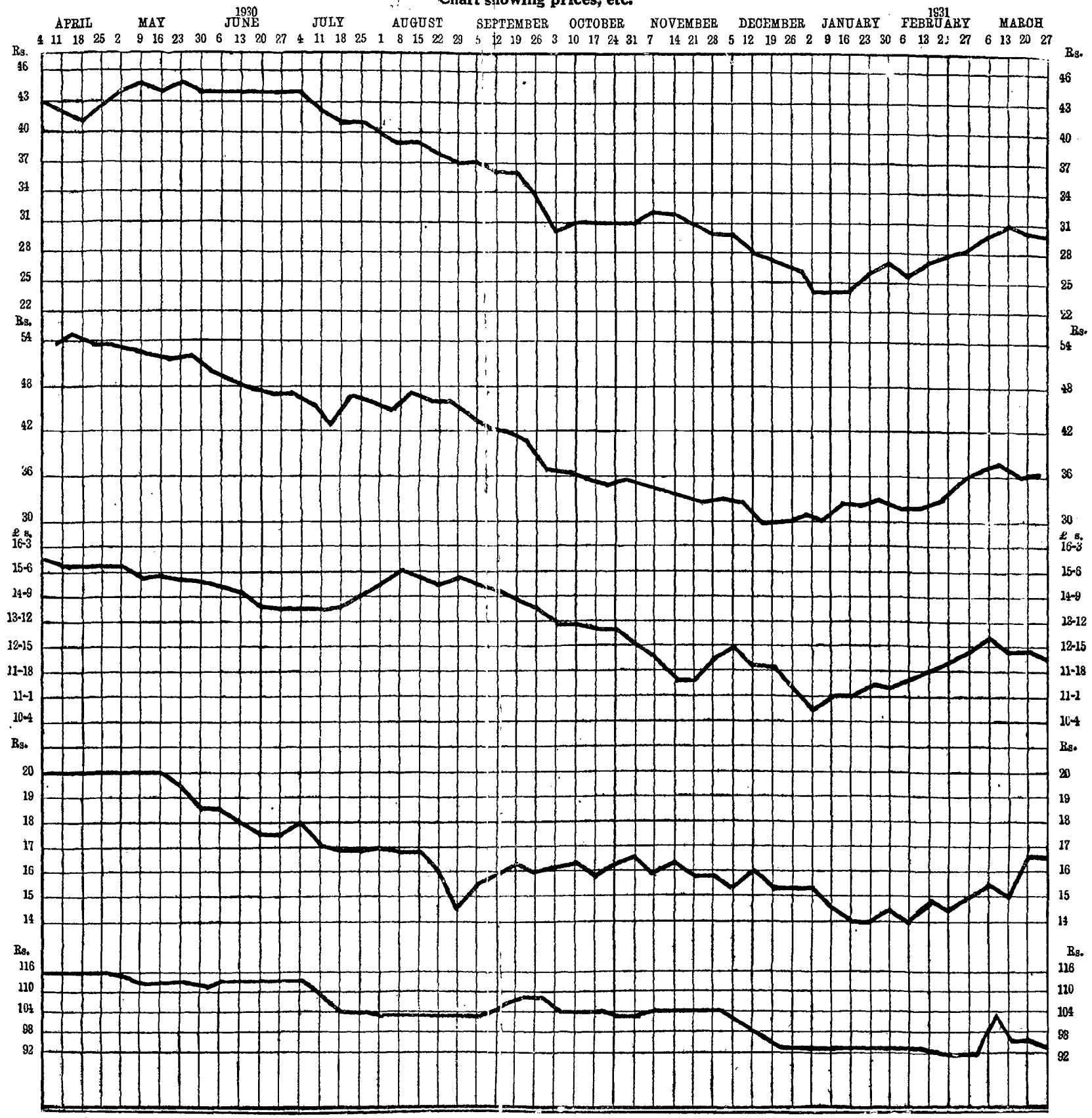

1930
APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH
1931
4 11 18 25 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 6 13 20 27
Groundnuts, Machine decorticated—per Candy of 500 lbs. (Madras).
Rs. 46 43 40 37 34 31 28 25 22
Rapeseed—Toria, 9 per cent Admixture—per Candy of 656 lbs. (Karachi).
Rs. 54 48 42 36 30
Castorseed Bombay—per ton (London).
£ s. 16-3 15-6 14-9 13-12 12-15 11-18 11-1 10-4
Castor Oil—No. 1 Fine Pale—per Md. F.O.B. (Calcutta).
Rs. 20 19 18 17 16 15 14
Coconut Oil—White—per Candy of 654 lbs. (Cochin).
Rs. 116 110 104 98 92

CHART 9.

Sheet No. 6.

Chart showing prices, etc.

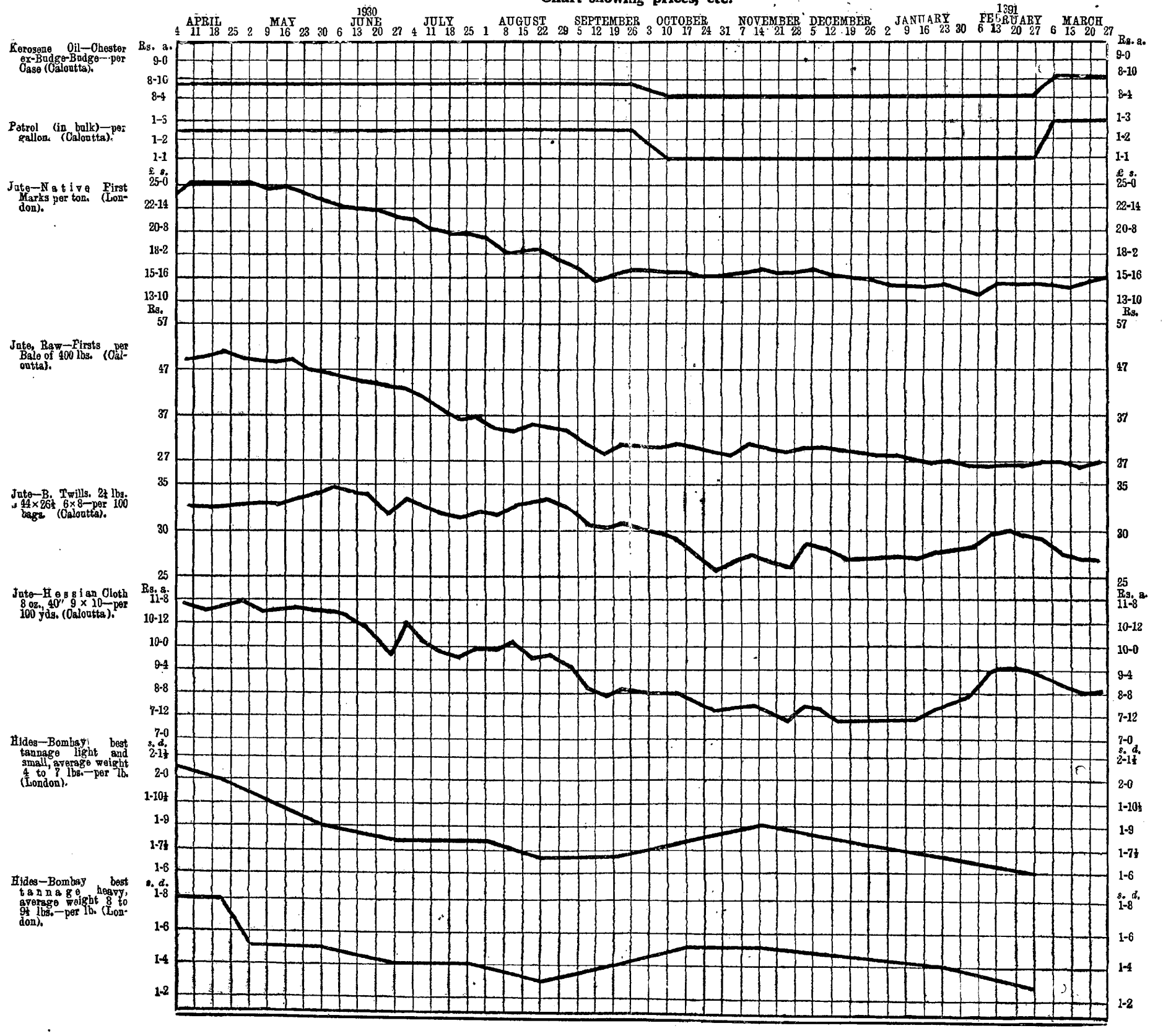


CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc

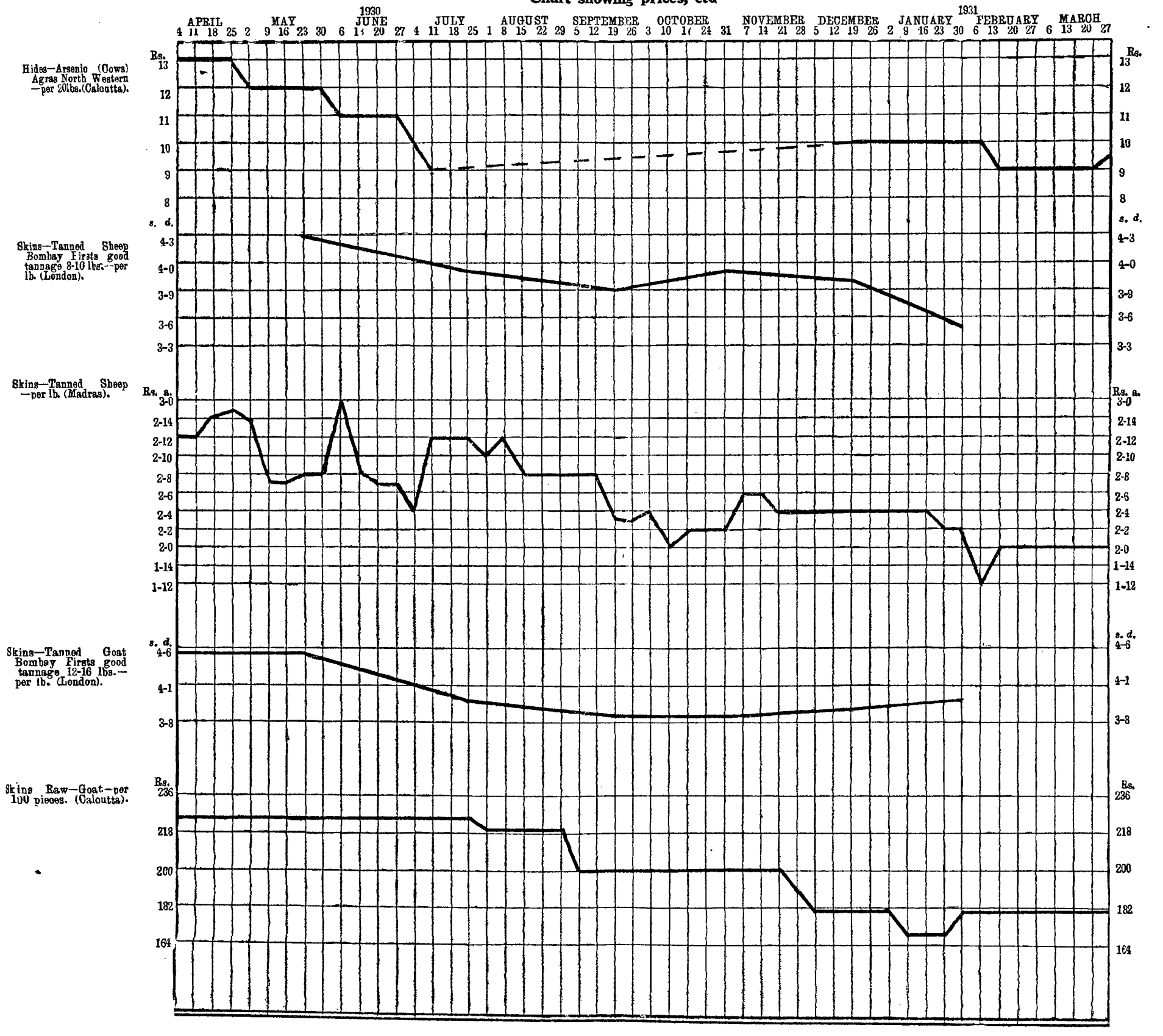
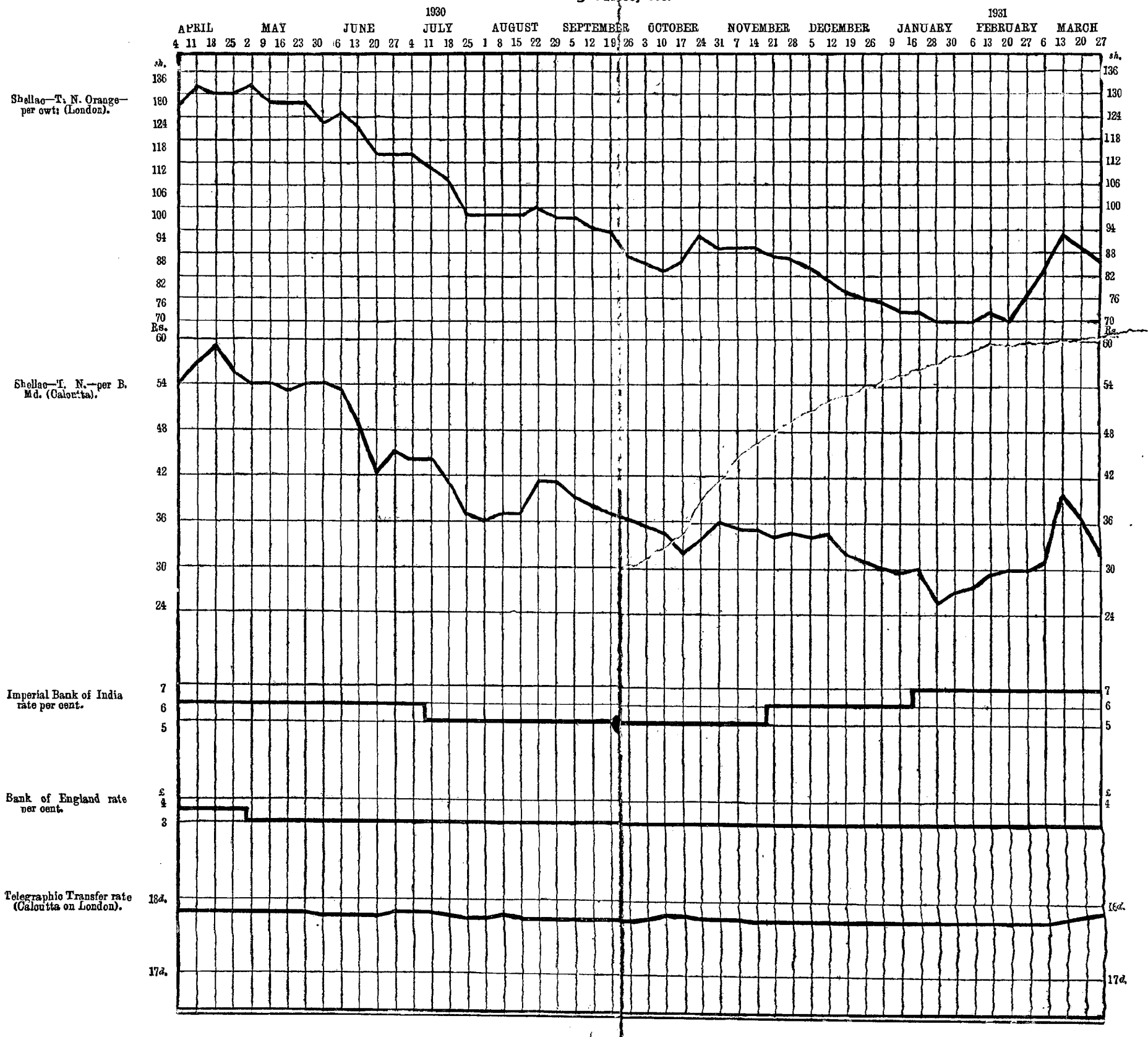

1930
APRIL 4 11 18 25
MAY 2 9 16 23 30
JUNE 6 13 20 27
JULY 4 11 18 25
AUGUST 1 8 15 22 29
SEPTEMBER 5 12 19 26
OCTOBER 3 10 17 24 31
NOVEMBER 7 14 21 28
DECEMBER 5 12 19 26
1931
JANUARY 2 9 16 23 30
FEBRUARY 6 13 20 27
MARCH 6 13 20 27
Hides—Arsenic (Cows) Agras North Western —per 20lbs.(Calcutta).
Rs. 13 12 11 10 9 8
Skins—Tanned Sheep Bombay Firsts good tannage 8-10 lbs.—per lb. (London).
s. d. 4-3 4-0 3-9 3-6 3-3
Skins—Tanned Sheep —per lb. (Madras).
Rs. a. 3-0 2-14 2-12 2-10 2-8 2-6 2-4 2-2 2-0 1-14 1-12
Skins—Tanned Goat Bombay Firsts good tannage 12-16 lbs.—per lb. (London).
s. d. 4-6 4-1 3-8
Skins Raw—Goat—per 100 pieces. (Calcutta).
Rs. 236 218 200 182 164

CHART 9.

Sheet No. 8.

Chart Showing Prices, etc.


1930
1931
APRIL 4 11 18 25
MAY 2 9 16 23 30
JUNE 6 13 20 27
JULY 4 11 18 25
AUGUST 1 8 15 22 29
SEPTEMBER 5 12 19 26
OCTOBER 3 10 17 24 31
NOVEMBER 7 14 21 28
DECEMBER 5 12 19 26
JANUARY 9 16 28 30
FEBRUARY 6 13 20 27
MARCH 6 13 20 27
Shellac—T. N. Orange—per cwt. (London).
sh. 136 130 124 118 112 106 100 94 88 82 76 70
Rs. 60
Shellac—T. N.—per B. Md. (Calcutta).
54 48 42 36 30 24
Imperial Bank of India rate per cent.
7 6 5
Bank of England rate per cent.
£ 4 3
Telegraphic Transfer rate (Calcutta on London).
18d. 17d.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1930-31.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The monsoon of 1930 was good and the total rainfall of the year as a whole was within 16 per cent, in one direction or the other, of the normal in most parts of the country. The season was thus favourable and almost all the principal crops showed an increased outturn during the year under review. The rice harvest of the year was plentiful and exceeded the previous year's good crop by about 2 per cent. The wheat crop of 1930 was a bumper one and its production was estimated at the record figure of over 10 million tons. Sugarcane gave a good yield which was 15 per cent higher than that of 1929-30. Another good crop of jute was obtained in 1930, surpassing the previous year's crop by 8 per cent. The oilseed crops of the year also showed an increase as compared with the preceding season. Cotton alone gave a reduced outturn, being 8 per cent less than that of the preceding year.

Agricultural conditions in India.*

As in 1929, labour unrest continued to be a feature of the industrial situation during 1930; but though the number of disputes was about the same in both years, the number of workmen involved and the loss of working days were much less during 1930. The most important strike of the year was the general strike on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which started on February 4 and was over before the end of April, 1930. The other noteworthy strikes of the year were those in the Old Champdany Jute Mill, Hooghly and in the jute mills at Titaghar. From the point of view of labour peace the year 1931 too has not begun well. In the very first week of January some 8,000 operatives of the Kamarhatty Jute Mills in Bengal went on strike as a result of the introduction of the single shift. The textile mills in Bombay are also having frequent labour trouble.

Industrial situation in India.

The year under review witnessed one of the worst industrial and trade depressions in history. A downward trend of trade started in October 1929, after the Wall Street collapse in America, and from that time the downward movement spread to most other countries all the world over. The depression deepened at an accelerated rate in 1930 and conditions became progressively worse as the year advanced. Even at the end of 1930 there were no signs that the bottom had been reached and although more recently the

* Information regarding *rabi* crops such as wheat, linseed, and rape and mustard refers to the production of 1929-30, as these crops came into the market in 1930-31.

rate of fall in prices has slackened off somewhat, the position is still obscure. Recent (end of June 1931) announcements regarding international financial relationships are having a beneficial effect, but it remains to be seen how far the improvement will be permanent. The principal causes of this world-wide depression, as analysed by experts, may be briefly discussed here, as such a discussion will help, to some extent, in understanding the particular problem in India.

Briefly the main causes of the present depression may be summed up as follows :—

(*i*) over-production in comparison with the normal rate of consumption in the case of both raw materials and manufactured products, but particularly in the case of the former ;

(*ii*) monetary causes, especially the concentration of gold in America and France resulting in a depletion of the reserves of the central banks in other countries and the consequent deflationary policy followed by these banks ; and

(*iii*) political unrest in many quarters of the globe, notably in India, China and South America.

That there has been over-production in the world, especially in the case of certain basic products, in recent years can be seen from the table given below, which is reproduced from the address given by Mr. T. W. Lamont to the New York Academy of Political Science. The figures show in every case a much larger increase in 1929 over 1928 than the average rate for the preceding years :—

World production.

—	Average annual rate of increase in production, 1923-28	Rate of increase in production, 1929 over 1928
	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton	0·8	8·2
Sugar	5·8	6·2
Rubber	6·5	20·1
Copper	5·6	8·9
Crude petroleum	5·1	10·5
Pig iron	4·9	11·6

In 1928 the League of Nations in their Memorandum on Trade had shown that the world's output of cereals and other food-crops was 16 per cent greater in 1928 than in 1913 and that the corresponding increases for all foodstuffs and for all raw materials were 17 per cent and 48 per cent respectively. These increases considerably outstripped the rate of expansion in the world's population. The 1929 figures, which have been quoted from Mr. Lamont's address, show how the position was aggravated in that year as compared with the preceding years. Apart from this question of over-production in general, there is another point which has been clearly stated by the *Economist*, following an article of Mr. Arthur Loveday of the League of Nations. The point briefly stated is — given the aggregate purchasing capacity enjoyed

by the world at present or likely to be enjoyed by it in the immediate future, could the world in 1928-29 really be said to stand economically in need of such increasing quantities of primary products? As Mr. Loveday points out "when primary necessities are met the further rise in purchasing power and in the standard of living shows itself in a demand for personal services, sport, entertainment, etc., for more highly worked-up forms of raw material, for travel, literature and not for goods which involve a porportionate increase in basic products. Material civilisation may involve for a long time to come a growing specialised demand, say for copper for the electrical industry, rubber for tyres, or other materials of typically "twentieth-century" industries, but certainly not of food and clothing, nor for primary products as a whole. A great momentum, however, has in recent decades been given to the production of such products, not merely by opening up new areas for cotton growing, the development of new mineral resources, the bringing of new cattle-raising lands within range of the market and so on, but by increasing the efficiency of production and by the discovery of means of resisting inclement weather, pests and so forth." This particular aspect of the problem is important in understanding the depression in India. As the *Economist* points out "one of the important facts in the present depression is the real over-production for the time being of primary foods and materials the demand for which was rendered abnormally inelastic. The re-adjustment between the primary producers and the manufacturers would involve a great deal of time and possible economic friction." Unless this economic balance is re-established, conditions will not improve generally.

As far as the monetary crisis is concerned, there is no doubt that the concentration of gold in one or two countries has led to a deflationary policy being followed in other countries in order to conserve their stocks of gold. The appreciation in the value of gold to which this has led is expressed by the fall in prices which, as always, has aggravated the depression. Purchases on a falling market are always restricted to the minimum.

The effect of political unrest is difficult to calculate, though it cannot be denied that such unrest affects the psychology of the business man to a great extent. That unsettled conditions do not help recovery but increase depression cannot be questioned. The exact statistical effect of this, however, is hard to compute. The problem, in so far as it refers to India, will be dealt with in the paragraphs below. Here it may be admitted that the uncertainty produced by political unrest is a definite factor in the present depression.

These causes, therefore, are responsible to a great extent for the present business depression all the world over. The repercussions of the world conditions were felt in India and the problem was aggravated by the political conditions of the country throughout the year 1930. The effects of the economic factors may first be discussed.

One of the most important features of the present depression has been the phenomenal fall in prices all the world over. Since October 1929 there has been a continual heavy decline and up till the end of the year there were no definite indications that the bottom had been reached. An idea of the magnitude of the fall may be gathered from the table given below which

shows the index numbers of wholesale prices in India, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and Japan.

—	India, Calcutta (July, 1914 = 100)	United Kingdom (1913 = 100)	United States of America (1926 = 100)	Canada (1926 = 100)	Australia (1911 = 1,000)	Japan (October, 1900 = 100)
1929—						
September	143	135·8	97·5	97·3	1,858	217·5
October	140	136·1	96·3	96·7	1,832	216·2
November	137	134·0	94·4	95·8	1,804	211·1
December	134	132·5	94·2	96·2	1,760	205·0
1930—						
January	131	131·0	93·4	95·6	1,719	201·4
February	126	127·8	92·1	94·0	1,674	199·8
March	125	124·5	90·8	91·9	1,647	195·9
April	123	123·7	90·7	91·7	1,662	192·8
May	121	122·0	89·1	89·9	1,683	189·4
June	116	120·7	86·8	88·0	1,657	181·2
July	115	119·2	84·0	85·8	1,644	176·6
August	114	117·8	84·0	84·1	1,620	175·6
September	111	115·5	84·2	82·5	1,532	171·5
October	107	113·0	82·6	81·4	1,479	164·6
November	103*	112·0	80·4	79·8	1,437	162·2
December	100*	108·9	78·4	77·8	1,399	160·8
1931—						
January	98	106·9	77·0	76·7	1,419	158·5
February	99	106·2	75·5	76·0	1,397	158·0
March	100	105·9	74·5	75·1	1,405	158·3
April	98	105·7	73·3	74·5	1,339	157·9
May	97	104·4	71·3	73·0	..	154·0
June	93	103·2	..	..	..	..
July	93	..	..	..	..	..

* Revised figure.

The Calcutta wholesale price index number for September 1929 was 143. By January 1931 it had fallen to 98, a fall of about 32 per cent. It is more relevant to measure the magnitude of the depression, in the case of India, on the basis of prices for January 1931, for, although the index number showed a rise of 2 points in course of the next two months, that improvement was not ultimately maintained. In the United Kingdom the Board of Trade index number was 135·8 in September 1929. By March 1931 it had fallen to 105·9, a fall of 22 per cent. In the United States of America the Bureau of Labour index number was 97·5 in September 1929 and by March 1931 it had dropped to 74·5, a fall of about 24 per cent. The fall in the case of Canada

is about 23 per cent. In the case of Australia it has been near about 24½ per cent and in the case of Japan over 27 per cent. Thus, it will be seen that in India and Japan the fall was one of over one-fourth as compared with September 1929, whereas in the case of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia and Canada, it was slightly less than one-fourth. The greater fall in countries like India and Japan is due to the fact, as mentioned above, that the depression has been more intense in the case of primary products, *i.e.*, raw materials, than in the case of manufactured articles. The fall in prices was, therefore, higher in India where raw materials, especially agricultural raw materials, form the most important part of the production of the country. That the fall has been greater in the case of raw materials than in the case of manufactured articles can be seen from the two tables given below :—

TABLE I.

Indian Index Number Series (1873).

	Exported articles (Twenty-eight quotations)	Imported articles (Eleven quotations)
1929—		
September	217	167
October	215	167
November	214	166
December	211	163
1930—		
January	201	164
February	193	162
March	186	160
April	185	160
May	184	159
June	180	154
July	170	150
August	167	146
September	162	145
October	153	142
November	146	141
December	138	141
Fall in December 1930 as compared with September 1929	*36 per cent*	*16 per cent*
1931—		
January	137	142
February	130	141
March	132	144
Fall in March 1931 as compared with September 1929	*39 per cent*	*14 per cent*

TABLE II.

Calcutta Index Number Series (1914).

	Exported articles	Imported articles
1929—		
September	133	150
October	130	149
November	125	146
December	123	143
1930—		
January	120	141
February	113	140
March	111	140
April	110	140
May	108	139
June	101	136
July	98	135
August	96	136
September	93	135
October	90	131
November	87	127
December	85	125
Fall in December 1930 on September 1929	36 per cent	17 per cent
1931—		
January	82	124
February	84	125
March	84	126
Fall in March 1931 as compared with September 1929.	37 per cent	16 per cent

Table I gives the Indian index number series for exported articles and imported articles, month by month, from September 1929 to March 1931. The number of quotations under exported articles is 28 and under imported articles is 11. Table II is based on a rough division of the Calcutta index number series, separating the articles of exports from the articles of imports. These tables show conclusively how prices of exported articles, *i.e.*, mainly agricultural raw materials, fell much more than the prices of imported articles which are mainly manufactured goods. The index number of exported articles in September 1929 was 217. By March 1931 it had fallen to 132, showing a fall of 39 per cent. On the other hand, the index number of imported articles was 167 in September 1929, while by March 1931 it had fallen to 144, a fall of only 14 per cent. Thus, it will be seen that the fall in the prices of India's staple products was more than two and half times the fall in the prices of her imports. The Calcutta wholesale price index number, which has been roughly divided as explained above, leads almost to the same conclusion. The index number for exported articles, according to this division, was 133 in September 1929. By March 1931 it had fallen to 84, a fall of 37 per cent. For imported articles the index number for September 1929 was 150. By March 1931 it had fallen to 126, a fall of

nearly 16 per cent. These two tables, therefore, give almost the same conclusion, *viz.* that the fall in the case of exported articles was over a third in March 1931 as compared with September 1929 and the amount of fall was two and half times the fall in imported articles, the latter being less than one-sixth.

In order to show more clearly the fall in prices in the case of agricultural raw materials the table below gives the Calcutta index numbers for the various groups of articles in September 1929, March 1930, December 1930 and March 1931. It also gives the percentage decline in March and December 1930 and in March 1931 as compared with September 1929—

Articles	Index Numbers (July 1914=100)				Percentage decline on the basis of September 1929		
	September 1929	March 1930	December 1930	March 1931	March 1930	December 1930	March 1931
Cereals—							
Rice	124	104	93	81	16	25	35
Wheat	135	106	72	72	21	47	47
Tea	129	121	115	114	6	11	12
Oilseeds	175	142	99	90	19	43	49
Jute, raw	90	72	45	45	20	50	50
Cotton, raw . . .	146	107	69	93	27	53	36
Hides and skins . . .	109	100	79	80	8	28	27
Jute manufactures . .	122	89	74	80	27	39	34
Cotton manufactures . .	161	149	125	130	7	22	19
Metals	130	117	109	110	10	16	15
Sugar.	164	154	128	133	6	22	19
All commodities (including pulses, etc.).	143	125	101	100	13	29	30

It will be seen that the greatest decline was in the case of raw jute which showed a fall of 50 per cent in March 1931 as compared with September 1929. Oilseeds ran a close second, the fall in price being 49 per cent in March 1931. Wheat came third with a fall of nearly 47 per cent to its credit. Thus, in these three important cases alone prices have fallen by nearly half in the course of 18 months. The fall in the case of raw cotton was 36 per cent and that in the case of rice 35 per cent. Jute manufactures showed a fall of 34 per cent. The fall in the case of these three items was, therefore, nearly 35 per cent each. The only exception to this heavy fall in the price of agricultural commodities was supplied by tea* which showed a fall of only 12 per cent. On the other hand, the fall in the case of imported manufactured articles was comparatively much smaller than in the case of agricultural products. Cotton manufactures and sugar recorded a fall of 19 per cent each ; and metals one of 15 per cent. In none of these latter cases, therefore,

* Prices of tea have since fallen heavily, the index number for June 1931 being only 64, a fall of 50 per cent over September 1929.

was the fall greater than about 25 per cent and it will be seen that the agricultural commodities suffered to a far greater extent than the manufactured articles. In other words, the prices of India's exports fell considerably more than the prices of her imports and this differential had a very great bearing on the foreign trade of the year.

The table below gives the values of the imports into and exports from India of private merchandise and gold and silver for the three years 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31. The visible balance of trade is also given for each of the years.

Imports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

—	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Private merchandise	2,53,31	2,40,80	1,64,82
Gold and silver	37,14	27,60	26,71
TOTAL IMPORTS .	2,90,45	2,68,40	1,91,53

Exports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

—	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Private merchandise	3,30,13	3,10,81	2,20,49
Gold and silver	2,90	1,48	2,31
TOTAL EXPORTS .	3,33,03	3,12,29	2,22,80
Net balance	42,58	43,89	31,33

From this table it will be seen that the fall in the value of imports (of private merchandise) in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30 was ₹75,98 lakhs. The fall in the value of exports in 1930-31 over 1929-30 was ₹90,32 lakhs. If treasure is taken into account, the fall in the case of imports amounts to ₹76,87 lakhs, that in the case of exports to ₹89,49 lakhs. The net visible balance for 1929-30 amounted to ₹43, 89 lakhs, whereas for 1930-31 it amounted to ₹31,33 lakhs. The fall in the values of imports and exports may be studied more closely in order to understand the causes of the movement. The fall in the value of exports is fairly easily explained. It was due entirely to the disastrous fall in the prices of agricultural raw materials, which has been referred to in the above paragraphs. The fall in the value of imports, however, is more difficult to explain, but two main causes clearly suggest them-

selves, the first being the reduced purchasing power of the consumers in India and the second the political situation. It is difficult to allocate statistically the share of the decline due to each. Both will be discussed in the two succeeding paragraphs.

It cannot be denied that a great portion of the fall in the value of imports was due to the fact that the Indian consumer has been unable to buy the imported commodities because of his depleted purchasing power. As has been shown above, the fall in prices in the case of exported articles, which go to pay for the imported articles, has been more than twice as great as the price fall for imported articles. The result of this change in the relative prices of exported and imported articles has been that the ryot could buy only smaller quantities of the imported articles than he could at times when the prices which he realised for his exportable products were more favourable. The amount of fall in the annual value of exports shows to what extent the purchasing power of the consumer was adversely affected. The fall in the case of raw jute has been over R14¼ crores and for both raw jute and jute manufactures the fall has been over R34⅓ crores. In other words, the amount of money which the Bengal peasant obtained with which to pay for his imports was less by a considerable fraction of this R34⅓ crores in respect of jute alone. In the case of raw cotton the fall in the value of exports has been nearly R18¾ crores which corresponds to a fall of 29 per cent in value against a fall of only 4 per cent in quantity. Similarly, under oilseeds the fall has been nearly R9 crores. These three commodities together show a fall of about R62 crores, and, of course, there have been decreases under other exported items also. The total fall in the value of exports amounted to over R90 crores. With this smaller value for his exports the producer, mainly the agriculturist, could not afford to buy imports on the normal scale and to this extent imports must perforce be reduced. For a further reason the phenomenal fall in the value of agricultural commodities has hit the ryot badly. His income shrank to half, or less than half in some cases, owing to the tremendous fall in the prices of jute, cotton, oilseeds and wheat and yet his outgoings, for example, his payments for rent, etc., which are fixed charges, have remained the same. It follows that he had a very small balance left for any expenditure beyond his barest necessities. This means a further reduced purchasing power for the acquisition of such things as iron sheets, cotton piecegoods, etc., and is, therefore, a factor of very great importance in understanding the large fall in the value of imports.

The other factor, which certainly has affected the volume of imports, was the boycott, although it is difficult to estimate the exact effect of the movement on the import trade. There is no doubt, however, that, in the case of certain articles, the boycott was responsible for some reduction in imports, the chief examples being cotton-piecegoods and tobacco. With other imported articles the case is not so clear. In many instances India cannot yet compete in the production of the articles which she imports and in the case of these articles the boycott was never rigorously applied. The fall in the imports of such articles was, therefore, due to the economic causes which have been explained in the paragraph above. Further, the boycott was mainly directed against the United Kingdom and to that extent it affected imports from that country more severely than it did the total volume of im-

ports. The table below shows the percentage of imports into British India coming from the various countries :—

Total imports into British India.

	Percentages	
	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	42·8	37·2
Total—British Empire	*51·7*	*46·1*
Germany	6·6	7·5
France	1·9	1·7
Italy	2·8	2·7
Japan	9·8	8·8
United States of America	7·3	9·2
Total—Foreign countries	*48.3*	*53.9*
GRAND TOTAL	100	100

It will be seen that the percentage dropped from 42·8 to 37·2 or about 5·6 per cent in the case of the United Kingdom, and for the total British Empire the fall was also 5·6 per cent. This percentage fall was naturally balanced by increased percentages from other countries. The percentage increases in the case of Germany and the United States of America were slightly less than 1 and 2 respectively. Thus it will be seen that although the effect of the boycott is difficult to compute statistically, the table above shows that, as compared with the previous year, the United Kingdom lost 5·6 per cent of the total import trade and foreign countries increased their total share by that percentage. The falling off in the United Kingdom's percentage share in India's import trade is a movement which has been proceeding for some years past, but the fall of 5·6 per cent in one year is definitely abnormal and must, to some extent, be attributed to the boycott. The particular effect of the boycott on the import trade in cotton piecegoods will be discussed in a subsequent section.

To sum up : the major portion of the fall in the value of imports was due to the economic factors, referred to above, rather than to political factors. Only in the case of two commodities, cotton piecegoods and tobacco, and perhaps also in the case of certain iron manufactures, was the boycott to some extent responsible for the fall in the volume of imports.

Imports and Exports.—The total value of the imports of merchandise into British India in 1930-31 amounted to R165 crores and that of the exports to R226 crores. Compared with the values recorded in 1929-30, these figures represent a decline of R76 crores or of 32 per cent in the case of imports and of R92 crores or 29 per cent in that of exports. On the import side the principal feature of the year was the drastic reduction in the Indian demand for imported textiles. The aggregate value recorded under the textile group amounted to R41 crores as against R78 crores recorded in 1929-30. The especial significance of this retrogression lies in the circumstance that the textile group which had hitherto been the most important item in the import trade of India was forced to yield its place of predominance to the metal

group. The decline under textiles was primarily the effect of a reduction in imports of cotton piecegoods, the total receipts of which amounted to only 890 million yards valued at R20,05 lakhs in the year as compared with 1,919 million yards valued at R50,25 lakhs in 1929-30. Naturally enough, all the three principal descriptions of cotton piecegoods—grey, white and coloured —had their respective shares in this heavy decrease, grey goods declining by 561 million yards, white by 202 million and coloured by 237 million yards. But the most striking single factor with regard to cotton piecegoods was the falling off in consignments from the United Kingdom, notably of grey goods, imports of which from that source alone showed a reduction of 377 million yards. The decline under piecegoods was supplemented by a reduction in imports of cotton twist and yarn from 44 million lbs. valued at R6,00 lakhs to 29 million lbs. valued at R3,08 lakhs. There were concurrent reductions under some of the other important items included in the textile group—notably a reduction of R1,29 lakhs under artificial silk (including yarn and goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials), of R1,58 lakhs under silk, raw and manufactured and of R1,97 lakhs, under wool and woollens. It is, however, interesting that the same forces which brought down imports of cotton manufactures to such a low figure served to give a stimulus to imports of raw cotton, which rose from 24,000 tons to 58,000 tons, mainly as a result of an enlargement of the demand for superior staples from spinners of finer counts in the country. Under the metal group there was a reduction of R7,70 lakhs, but although this reduction was less pronounced than that under textiles, in a certain sense it was more representative of the state of depression through which India, along with other countries, has been passing. Imports of iron and steel declined from 972,700 tons to 614,200 tons in quantity and from R17,21 lakhs to R10,89 lakhs in value. This decline was a continuation of the trend noticeable in the preceding year, but what was most striking was the retrogression of the United Kingdom in this line of trade. There was a decline of R3,87 lakhs under machinery and millwork notwithstanding stray improvements in certain directions, such as mining, refrigerating and sugar machinery. Imports of motor vehicles declined from R7,52 lakhs to R4,99 lakhs, the reduction being due primarily to a falling off in the number of vehicles imported from 17,400 to 12,600 under cars and from 15,300 to 8,900 under omnibuses. This reduction, pointing as it did to a restricted demand for new motor vehicles in a year of depression, had its repercussion on the import trade in rubber manufactures, the value of which amounted to R2,57 lakhs against R3,30 lakhs recorded in the preceding year. The aggregate value of hardware imported declined from R5,07 lakhs to R3,60 lakhs, but more significant than the aggregate value were the reductions under metal lamps and enamelled ironware. The sugar trade had another difficult year and the value of the consignments declined from R15,78 lakhs to R10,96 lakhs. Although quantitatively there was only a nominal decline from 1,011,000 tons to 1,003,000 tons, there was a remarkable change in the composition of this aggregate quantity, a decrease of 53,000 tons under beet sugar having been almost wholly compensated by an increase of 14,000 tons under cane and of 30,000 tons under molasses. Consignments of mineral oils fell from 253 million gallons valued at R11,04 lakhs to 242 million gallons valued at R10,48 lakhs despite an increase of 4 million gallons under petroleum, etc. Imports of provisions declined by R76 lakhs, chiefly, in consequence of a fall-

ing off in receipts of vegetable product, biscuits and cakes, and condensed milk.

On the export side the outstanding factor was the slump in the jute trade which was responsible for a decline of 378,000 tons in the total weight and of R34 crores in the value of raw and manufactured jute exported. Shipments of raw jute declined from 4,519,000 bales to 3,470,000 bales in quantity and from R27 crores to R13 crores in value. Despatches of gunny bags receded from 522 millions valued at R22 crores to 434 millions valued at R15 crores and those of gunny cloth from 1,651 million yards valued at R30 crores to 1,271 million yards valued at R17 crores. There was a decline of R21 crores under cotton, raw and manufactured. Exports of cotton raw fell off by 144,000 bales to 3,926,000 bales, mainly as a result of the depressed condition of the cotton industry of the world, but the lower prices for cotton all the world over made the slump conditions more pronounced on the value side, which showed a decline from R65 crores to R46 crores. Twist and yarn constituted, as usual in recent years, a minor item in the cotton export trade, but there also the year's despatches declined from 24·6 million lbs. to 23·5 million lbs. Exports of cotton piecegoods also declined from 133 million yards valued at R4,67 lakhs to 98 million yards valued at R3,32 lakhs. Under foodgrains, the value of the shipments declined from R34,79 lakhs to R29,88 lakhs, although on the quantity side there was actually a gain from 2,510,000 tons to 2,614,000 tons. This improvement was wholly due to a partial recovery in the wheat export trade. Exports of wheat amounted to 196,500 tons, which compared very favourably with the low figure of 13,000 tons recorded in 1929-30. Shipments of rice declined in volume from 2,326,000 tons to 2,279,000 tons, whereas the value declined more heavily by R5,54 lakhs to R25,97 lakhs owing to the lower prices ruling. Shipments of tea fell by 20·4 million lbs. to 356·2 million lbs. and by R2,45 lakhs to R23,56 lakhs in value. Shipments of oilseeds amounted to 1,037,000 tons valued at R17,86 lakhs. This meant a decline of 13 per cent in quantity and of 33 per cent in value in comparison with the exports of the preceding year. The decline was mainly due to a falling off in exports of groundnuts from 714,000 tons to 601,000 tons. Linseed alone among the different kinds of oilseeds showed an increase of 9,000 tons, but in spite of this gain the value declined by R31 lakhs to R5,41 lakhs. There was a decrease in shipments of hides and skins from 74,100 tons valued at R16,03 lakhs to 63,000 tons valued at R11,74 lakhs. Exports of lac amounted to 547,000 cwts. valued at R3,14 lakhs, which represented a decline of 18 per cent in quantity and of 55 per cent in value.

The total value of re-exports amounted to R5,14 lakhs which represented a decline of R1,99 lakhs in comparison with the value recorded in 1929-30 and of R2,69 lakhs on the basis of that for 1928-29. Shipments of raw skins, which constitutes the major item in the re-export trade, remained stationary at 2½1 tons, but the value declined by R4 lakhs to R1,01 lakhs. Re-exports of sugar fell from 7,000 tons to 3,000 tons. Shipments of raw cotton fell away from 1,400 tons to 100 tons in quantity and from R19 lakhs to R1 lakh in value. Re-exports of cotton manufactures (chiefly piecegoods) dropped from R78 lakhs to R54 lakhs. Despatches of raw wool also contracted from 8·2 million lbs. valued at R65 lakhs to 5 million lbs. valued at R28½ lakhs. It is to be noted, however, that this decline in the volume of the re-export

trade particularly affected Bombay through which the bulk of this trade passes. During the year under review Bombay's share amounted to R3,23 lakhs which meant a reduction of R1,29 lakhs, but in spite of this decline her percentage share remained stable at 63.

The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fairly reliable measure of the course of trade :—

Volume of trade.

(In crores of Rupees)

—	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Imports .	183	138	120	137	143	156	181	190	189	157
Exports .	244	214	240	250	246	228	248	260	263	235
TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE, EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	427	352	360	387	389	384	429	450	452	392

The table above shows a serious retrogression from the record level attained in the preceding year, indicating as it does a decline of R60 crores on 1913-14 prices in the total trade in merchandise (excluding re-exports). It is significant that the decline on the import side was considerably heavier than that on the export side. The extent to which the general level of prices for the imported articles adjusted itself to the general level for the exported articles may be seen from the following index numbers, which have been obtained by comparing the values of imports and exports, as shown in the preceding table, with the values actually recorded for each :—

—	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Imports .	100	169	190	180	158	148	136	133	128	105
Exports .	100	140	145	154	152	132	130	127	118	94

It will appear from this that prices declined at a higher rate on the export side than on the import side in comparison with the preceding year and the margin between the index numbers for imports and exports which was 10 points in 1929-30 further widened during the year to 11 points. These index numbers, however, give only a very rough idea of the movements involved.

Balance of Trade.—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1930-31 was in favour of India to the extent of R38 crores compared with R53 crores in the preceding year, R52 crores in 1928-29 and the record figure of R109 crores in 1925-26. The net imports of treasure on private account fell from R26 crores to R24 crores, of which net imports of gold were valued at R13 crores and of silver at R11 crores. Net imports of currency notes amounted to R3 lakhs.

Rupee Exchange.—The year opened with depressed trade conditions which were responsible for the lack of the usual demand for money. The closing rate of exchange for the preceding year at $17\frac{13}{16}d.$ continued to rule up to the 26th May 1931, in spite of disparity of money rates between London and India and the opportunity for profitable investment

offered by the Government of India treasury bills. The rate slipped by $\frac{1}{32}d.$ to $17\frac{25}{32}d.$ on the 27th May. With some export bills being put on the market and import being relatively absent, the rupee rate recovered $\frac{1}{32}d.$ on the 25th June and this lasted till mid-July, owing mainly to some exports of cotton and wheat being booked from Karachi. This slight recovery was lost on the 12th July followed by a further fall of $\frac{1}{32}d.$ on the 23rd July, due to the suspension of the sale of three months treasury bills. The rate again recovered by $\frac{1}{32}d.$ on the 7th August. The resumption of the sale of treasury bills from the 12th August found acceptance of only a small portion thereof in the first week of sale and the payment of a large amount of money by Government for unconverted 1930 bonds brought down the rate on the 15th August to $17\frac{3}{4}d.$ which continued to rule for a month and a half when it rose to $17\frac{25}{32}d.$ on the 27th September. With some activity in the export of jute from Calcutta, the exchange rate recorded a further rise on the 10th October by $\frac{1}{32}d.$, which increase was continued, for a few days only, the rate dropping to $17\frac{25}{32}d.$ on the 20th October. The issue of a *communiqué* by the Government inviting tenders for the purchase of £500,000 on the 23rd October brought about a quieter tone in the market and there was a further drop in the rate which fell on the 14th November to $17\frac{3}{4}d.$ and continued at that figure till the 6th March 1931. The political negotiations at Delhi, however, brought about an easier tone in the market, but this did not last long, as the rate after rising on the 24th March to $17\frac{7}{8}d.$, the highest rate for the year, steadily declined to $17\frac{13}{16}d.$ on the last day of the year.

Imperial Bank of India Rate.—Although trade demand relaxed owing to fall in the commodity prices, the continuous issue of treasury bills by the Government prevented money rates from falling off abnormally. The opening rate for the year, 7 per cent, remained only for two days to drop down to 6 per cent on the 3rd April 1930. This rate continued for three months till it fell to 5 per cent on the 10th July. The rate rose again to 6 per cent on the 20th November and remained for nearly two months at this figure when it increased further to 7 per cent on the 15th January 1931, due to the seasonal demand for money to finance the cotton and seed crops. There was no further change till the end of the year. A continuous decline in the prices of Indian staple products, aggravated by a falling off of the demands for them from foreign markets, would have made the situation in the money market extremely abnormal but for contractions of currency to the extent of ₹38⅔ crores.

Government of India paper.—The following figures show the prices and yields of 3½ per cent Government of India paper on or about the 1st April during the past ten years :—

	Price Rs. A.	Yield Per cent
1922	55 8	6·3
1923	61 0	5·7
1924	67 0	5·2
1925	67 14	5·2
1926	74 6	4·7
1927	78 11	4·4
1928	75 6	4·6
1929	71 5	4·9
1930	68 14	5·1
1931	63 0	5·5

General.

Freight Rates.—The downward trend in freight rates which marked the close of the year 1929-30 was arrested during the year 1930-31, though the rates during 1930-31 were generally much lower than those prevailing during the preceding year. Except for the seasonal rally during August and September, fluctuations in rates were much less in evidence during 1930-31, the rates being particularly steady during the last four months of the year. Taking the year 1913 as base, the index number of whole-cargo charter rates, according to the *Economist*, was 81·3 in March 1931 as compared with 75·5 and 102·6 in the corresponding month of 1930 and 1929 respectively.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the Indian Finance Act, the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act and the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, all of 1930, were dealt with in the preceding year's Review. Since then five Acts have been passed introducing extensive changes in the tariff.

The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1931, which was passed on the 28th February, gave effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board concerning certain railway materials made of steel. It imposed a specific duty of R2-4 per cwt. on fish bolts and nuts, ordinary bolts and nuts and dogspikes and another of R2 per cwt. on rivets and gibs, cotters, keys, distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers. It also brought chrome-steel switches and crossings as well as stretcher bars which form part of them under the protective tariff.

The Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act, 1931, which was passed on the 28th February, gave effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board on the question of extending protection to the gold thread industry in India. It imposed, for a period of ten years, a protective duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* on silver thread and wire including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver and imitation gold and silver thread and wire, as well as silver leaf and lametta, metallic spangles and articles of a like nature. It also restored the duty on silver plate and on silver manufactures " not otherwise specified " to the original level of 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

The Indian Finance Act, 1931, which came into operation on the 30th March, introduced extensive changes in the customs tariff to provide additional financial resources. The changes fall into two distinct classes, increases in the substantive rates and additional impositions of the nature of surcharges. In the first category, the duty on ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors was raised by about 66 per cent above the old level, while those on wines and spirits (except denatured spirit and spirit used in drugs and medicines) were raised by between 30 and 40 per cent. Duties on all grades of sugar (except molasses) and sugar candy were raised by R1-4 per cwt. and that on silver from 4 *as.* to 6 *as.* per ounce, while betelnuts, spices and exposed cinematograph films were transferred from the general rate of 15 per cent to the " luxury " rate at 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

In the second category a surcharge of 2½ per cent was imposed on articles bearing 10 per cent duty, 5 per cent on articles bearing 15 per cent or the general rate of duty (except raw hemp) and 10 per cent on articles liable to 30 per cent or " luxury " duty. Other important surcharges are :—15 per cent on cigars, R1-8 per thousand on cigarettes, 12 *as.* per lb. on unmanufactured tobacco, 9 pies per gallon on kerosene, 2 *as.* per gallon on motor spirit, R2-8 per ton on batching oil, 4 pies per gallon on lubricating oil, 2½ per cent

on fuel oil, 10 per cent on arms and motor cars, motor cycles, etc., 2½ per cent on artificial silk yarn and thread, 7½ per cent on silk mixtures and R2 per ton on Portland cement. Another important surcharge is that of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on cotton piecegoods.

The Finance Act also raised the excise duties on motor spirit, kerosene and silver bullion corresponding to the increases in the customs duties on these articles, the enhanced rates being 8 *as.* per gallon, 2¼ *as.* per gallon and 6 *as.* per ounce, respectively.

All these changes in the customs and excise duties came into effect on the 1st March, 1931, under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1918.

The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, which came into force on the 18th March, imposed a temporary additional customs duty of 4½ *as.* per maund on foreign salt in the interests of the Indian salt industry. It will remain in force up to 31st March 1932.

The Wheat (Import Duty) Act, 1931, which came into force on the 20th March, imposed a temporary customs duty of R2 per cwt. on foreign wheat in order to assist the sale of indigenous wheat in India. It also raised the duty on wheat flour to the same level and will remain in force up to 31st March 1932.

In addition to the statutory changes mentioned above, the protective duties on iron and steel galvanized sheets and articles made therefrom were increased with effect from the 30th December 1930, under Section 3 (4) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. The rate for non-fabricated sheets was raised from R30 to R67 per ton while in the case of sheets fabricated or made into pipes and tubes, the alternate specific rate of R33 per ton was in each case raised to R73 per ton. The additional protection is to remain in force up to 31st March 1932.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

——	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1930-31
Cotton and cotton goods	70,08,13	71,90,16	67,15,16	62,90,88	31,64,40	19·20
Metals and ores	23,86,12	28,41,58	26,98,84	23,61,91	15,92,26	9·66
Machinery and millwork	13,63,14	15,93,75	18,86,04	18,21,85	14,34,78	8·71
Sugar	18,89,06	14,90,55	16,08,95	15,77,65	10,96,47	6·65
Oils	9,18,78	11,08,68	11,53,28	11,68,65	10,92,25	6·63
Vehicles	6,39,93	7,69,37	11,00,60	10,84,78	7,30,53	4·43
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,77,64	6,40,60	6,21,24	5,63,61	4,87,79	2·96
Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	4,01,19	4,46,52	4,91,71	5,38,20	4,77,47	2·90
Hardware	5,06,62	5,24,42	5,23,28	5,06,65	3,60,28	2·19
Liquors	3,52,86	3,66,99	3,57,16	3,76,63	3,31,76	2·01
Silk raw and manufactures	4,59,71	5,05,78	5,00,67	4,58,43	2,99,92	1·82
Paper and pasteboard	3,08,20	3,00,62	3,29,95	3,72,31	2,86,74	1·74
Grain, pulse and flour	91,69	2,30,70	10,72,81	5,42,05	2,81,63	1·71
Chemicals	2,44,35	2,64,95	2,47,94	2,78,74	2,61,22	1·59
Dyes	2,13,23	2,64,55	2,83,31	2,43,31	2,59,00	1·57
Rubber	2,10,96	2,71,67	2,86,13	3,32,67	2,58,24	1·57
Spices	3,29,15	2,57,85	2,94,03	3,25,75	2,54,94	1·55
Wool raw and manufactures	4,46,36	5,36,82	5,01,87	4,28,45	2,31,11	1·40
Railway plant and rolling stock*	3,25,19	4,70,87	—	—	—	—
Drugs and medicines	1,90,02	1,98,28	2,02,13	2,26,25	1,93,94	1·18
Glass and glassware	2,52,88	2,48,41	2,37,49	2,51,98	1,64,78	1·00
Tobacco	2,56,11	2,91,32	2,74,60	2,69,71	1,51,16	·92
Fruits and vegetables	1,61,76	2,01,94	1,68,39	1,82,87	1,48,59	·90
Salt	1,26,20	1,74,84	1,46,82	1,30,39	1,17,79	·72
Paints and painters' materials	1,44,23	1,54,79	1,44,20	1,46,55	1,12,09	·68
Soap	1,52,41	1,61,37	1,58,10	1,66,68	1,11,98	·68
Apparel	1,77,87	1,64,45	1,82,99	1,71,24	1,11,18	·67
Building and engineering materials	1,23,91	1,28,80	1,21,96	1,34,44	1,09,88	·67
Wood and timber	73,99	81,47	83,46	1,03,54	89,82	·54
Boots and shoes	57,18	66,99	68,12	87,81	88,05	·53
Stationery	81,96	91,67	1,01,59	1,05,06	81,25	·49
Haberdashery and millinery	1,13,50	1,26,55	1,34,07	1,04,28	72,98	·44
Manures	35,40	47,03	73,57	98,65	67,48	·41
Belting for machinery	81,29	87,30	83,11	90,21	63,62	·39
Tea chests	62,85	71,80	67,47	80,24	63,53	·39
Books, printed, etc.	56,60	61,98	66,28	71,82	60,91	·37
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,06,99	1,34,45	1,16,83	1,09,65	59,74	·36
Arms, ammunition and military stores	68,87	70,65	76,64	65,44	54,02	·33
Toilet requisites	57,02	62,35	64,61	72,68	53,81	·33
Toys and requisites for games	62,11	63,82	66,69	64,84	49,06	·30
Earthenware and porcelain	82,82	80,71	73,09	72,34	48,16	·29
Tea	66,72	69,00	74,22	63,90	45,68	·27
Bobbins	34,76	38,99	35,93	39,88	42,99	·26
Paper making materials	34,99	40,28	41,51	44,95	42,07	·25
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver.	38,52	17,24	15,62	26,25	39,34	·24
Coal and coke	35,69	62,49	39,10	45,55	34,69	·21
Umbrellas and fittings	52,57	62,38	57,10	43,66	31,09	·19
Gums and resins	30,53	39,33	38,95	41,96	31,07	·19
Furniture and cabinet ware	29,68	30,62	36,98	37,66	27,78	·17
Tallow and stearine	31,64	26,25	24,63	31,02	27,23	·17
Cutlery	41,38	38,50	36,37	41,41	26,05	·16
Fish (excluding canned fish)	38,66	36,98	25,76	26,31	23,86	·14
Flax raw and manufactures	31,49	37,09	35,45	33,38	21,69	·13
Animals, living	41,85	38,43	35,71	32,42	20,86	·12
Jute and jute goods	40,37	24,11	26,58	24,20	18,37	·11
Clocks and watches and parts	25,66	27,22	27,61	23,47	16,86	·10
Matches	65,60	39,37	17,22	10,89	4,11	·02
All other articles	12,83,75	15,01,86	15,26,61	14,33,69	10,58,89	6·39
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	231,22,08	249,88,64	253,30,60	240,79,69	164,82,09	100

* Discontinued from April 1928

Imports.

Cotton manufactures (R25,25 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures in the year under review amounted to R25,25 lakhs as against R59,49 lakhs in the preceding year, a decline of R34,24 lakhs or 57 per cent. Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 29 million lbs. valued at R3,08 lakhs in 1930-31 as against 44 million lbs. valued at R6,00 lakhs in 1929-30, the decline in quantity being 34 per cent and in value 49 per cent. Imports of piecegoods in the year under review were 890 million yards in quantity and R20,05 lakhs in value as compared with 1,919 million yards and R50,25 lakhs in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 54 per cent in quantity and 60 per cent in value. These figures give a clear idea of the enormous fall, both in quantity and value, in the imports of cotton manufactures.

The two main causes which explain this fall in the imports of cotton piecegoods are: (*a*) the political situation in India and (*b*) the lower purchasing power of the consumer in the country. It is difficult to measure the exact effect of each of these factors, but some idea may be gained by comparing the percentage fall in the imports of goods in general with the fall in the cotton piecegoods imports. The total decline in the value of imports in 1930-31 amounted to R75,98 lakhs or 31·5 per cent. The decline in the total value of imports under cotton manufactures in the year under review as compared with the preceding year amounted to R34,24 lakhs or 57 per cent. As against this the decline in value under machinery was only 22 per cent, under sugar 30 per cent and under metals 33 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the magnitude of the decline in value under cotton piecegoods was much greater than in the case of the other articles. It may be surmised, therefore, that the political situation, *i.e.*, the boycott, which was aimed most directly at imported cotton piecegoods, was responsible, to some extent, for the reduction of imports under this head. There is no doubt whatever that a part of the decline was due to the reduced purchasing power of the consumer in India, already explained in the preceding chapter. But the higher magnitude of the fall under cotton piecegoods was almost certainly due to the boycott directed against foreign piecegoods. The effect of this boycott may therefore be studied first.

The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn for the three years 1928-29 to 1930-31 from the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries:—

Imports of cotton twist and yarn.

	Quantity			Value		
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
From—						
United Kingdom	23,094	20,112	10,315	3,56	2,96	1,27
Japan	7,632	10,870	6,895	1,24	1,64	84
Other countries	13,040	12,900	11,930	1,49	1,40	97
Total	43,766	43,882	29,140	6,29	6,00	3,08
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	R.a.p. 1-7-0	R.a.p. 1-5-10	R.a.p. 1-0-11

Cotton Manufactures.

From this table it will be seen that the imports of cotton twist and yarn declined from 44 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 29 million lbs. in 1930-31, a decline of 15 million lbs. or 34 per cent. In value the decline was nearly one of R 3 crores or about 49 per cent. The greater decline in the value was due to the lower declared value per lb. which amounted to R1-0-11 in 1930-31 as compared with R1-5-10 in 1929-30. This great fall in the imports of cotton twist and yarn in a year in which the Indian mill production was considerably greater than the normal can be explained partly on the hypothesis that cloth made of foreign yarn was boycotted. The table shows that the decline in the imports was mainly in the quantity imported from the United Kingdom. In 1929-30 the United Kingdom sent 20 million lbs. of yarn, whereas in 1930-31 she sent only 10 million lbs., a drop of 10 million lbs. or 50 per cent. On the other hand, the drop in the case of Japan as well as in the case of the other countries was of considerably less magnitude. Japan sent 11 million lbs. in 1929-30 and the other countries 13 million lbs. In 1930-31 imports from Japan amounted to 7 million lbs. while those from other countries amounted to 12 million lbs. Thus the greater percentage reduction was in the imports from the United Kingdom. The reduction in imports of yarn was more than made up by larger home production. The total production of yarn during 1930-31 amounted to 867 million lbs. as against 834 million lbs. in 1929-30. Thus the increase in production in 1930-31 amounted to 33 million lbs. or 4 per cent. It will be seen that the production figure for yarn in 1930-31 was a record one and much higher than the earlier record figure of 1929-30.

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, decreased from 1,919 million yards in 1929-30 to 890 million yards in 1930-31, a decline of 54 per cent. The decline in value was from R 50,25 lakhs in the preceding year to R 20,05 lakhs in the year under review, a decrease of nearly 60 per cent. The table below shows the imports of cotton piecegoods under the three heads, grey, white and coloured for the three years from 1928-29. :—

[In millions of yards]

Year	Grey goods	White goods	Coloured goods	Total piecegoods
1928-29	839	554	507	1,937
1929-30	926	474	483	1,919
1930-31	365	272	246	890

It will be seen from the above table that the imports of grey goods in 1930-31 declined by nearly 61 per cent as compared with 1929-30. Imports of white goods for the same period declined by 43 per cent and those of coloured goods by 49 per cent. Thus, the largest decline was under grey goods. The total decline in the quantity of imports of piecegoods amounted to 1,029 million yards.

Imports.

The table below shows that the imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom were 521 million yards in 1929-30. In 1930-31 they had fallen to 143 million yards, a decline of 378 million yards or 73 per cent. Imports from Japan for the same period declined from 394 million yards to 218 million yards, a decrease of 176 million yards or 45 per cent. Thus it will be seen that imports from the United Kingdom declined to a greater extent than imports from Japan. As regards white goods the decline in the case of the United Kingdom was from 436 million yards in 1929-30 to 230 million yards in 1930-31, a decline of 206 million yards or 47 per cent. On the other hand, imports from Japan increased from 14 million yards to 28 million yards, an increase of 14 million yards. Under coloured goods imports from the United Kingdom declined from 279 million yards in 1929-30 to 148 million yards in 1930-31, a decline of 131 million yards or 47 per cent. Imports from Japan under this head declined more than in the case of the United Kingdom. Imports from the former country were 154 million yards in 1929-30, but in the year under review they amounted to only 74 million yards, a drop of 80 million yards or 52 per cent. Imports from other countries also considerably declined. It may be mentioned in this connection that the duty on white and coloured goods of British manufacture was lower by 5 per cent than the duty on similar goods from other countries.

Imports of cotton piece-goods	Quantity			Percentage increase (+) or decrease(--) in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30	Value.			Percentage increase (+) or decrease(--) in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31		1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	
	Yds. (Millions).	Yds. (Millions).	Yds. (Millions).		R. (lakhs).	R. (lakhs).	R. (lakhs).	
Grey.								
From—								
United Kingdom	582	521	143	—73	13,78	11,76	281	—76
Japan	242	394	218	—45	6,02	8,91	3,98	—55
Other countries	15	11	4	—64	39	26	8	—69
Total	839	926	365	—61	20,19	20,93	6,87	—67
White.								
From—								
United Kingdom	525	436	230	—47	14,23	12,03	5,23	—57
Japan	5	14	28	+100	15	33	51	+55
Other countries	24	24	14	—42	96	92	47	—49
Total	554	474	272	—43	15,34	13,28	6,21	—53
Coloured.								
From—								
United Kingdom	336	279	148	—47	11,99	9,50	4,48	—53
Japan	110	154	74	—52	2,71	3,45	1,44	—58
Other countries	61	50	24	—52	2,65	2,20	90	—59
Total	507	483	246	—49	17,35	15,15	6,82	—55
Total Cotton piece-goods.								
Share of—								
Bengal	843	857	345	—60	21,19	20,35	6,86	—66
Bombay	521	518	181	—65	15,43	14,05	4,37	—69
Sind	371	292	184	—37	10,18	7,65	4,06	—47
Madras	81	107	76	—29	2,73	3,39	1,87	—45
Burma	121	145	104	—28	4,28	4,81	2,89	—40
Total	1,937	1,919	890	—54	53,81	50,25	20,05	—60

Cotton Manufactures.

India is essentially a price market and with the lowered purchasing power this characteristic of the market has been accentuated. In examining the course of the relative shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the import trade it is of importance to compare the prices of similar qualities from the two sources. The table which follows gives the declared values of cotton piecegoods under grey, white and coloured as imported from these two countries. It is, of course, appreciated that these figures do not necessarily represent prices for similar qualities, particularly under white and coloured; but in the case of grey it is probable that the difference in quality is not very large.

Declared values of imported piecegoods.

(Rupees per yard)

	Grey		White		Coloured	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1930—						
April	·201	·202	·250	·217	·316	·201
May	·205	·197	·243	·200	·325	·198
June	·183	·193	·236	·181	·306	·196
July	·183	·194	·230	·187	·285	·190
August	·195	·174	·216	·170	·282	·192
September	·205	·175	·240	·196	·299	·182
October	·199	·175	·222	·180	·306	·198
November	·193	·186	·205	·175	·326	·187
December	·192	·167	·201	·174	·304	·198
1931—						
January	·182	·160	·213	·160	·305	·188
February	·192	·160	·208	·172	·312	·192
March	·164	·161	·190	·178	·271	·189

It will be seen from this table that the year opened with declared values for grey goods from the United Kingdom and Japan practically on the same level. Then Japan dropped her prices and, apart from June and July, held the price advantage throughout the year. By March 1931 the United Kingdom prices had been reduced and were again approaching those of Japan. For white goods the opening declared values for the United Kingdom and Japan were R0·250 and 0·217 per yard and on a falling market this relative difference was fully maintained, almost without exception, throughout the year until the closing months when the margin began to show signs of decreasing. Similar remarks may also be made regarding the coloured, printed or dyed goods imported from the two countries. These relative prices of goods from various countries have the greatest importance in the consideration of the transfer of trade from one country to another even in normal times and their importance is greatly enhanced during a period when the purchasing power of the consumer has fallen in a marked degree, as has been the case in India in the year under review.

Imports.

The enormous fall in the imports of piecegoods was made good in several ways. In the first place, the production of Indian mills in 1930-31 increased considerably as compared with the preceding year. The table below shows the production of Indian mills, month by month, from April 1929 :—

(In thousand yards)

Month	Total Indian Production	
	1929-30	1930-31
April	198,970	213,077
May	157,033	213,220
June	160,755	215,162
July	176,777	211,127
August	191,332	187,111
September	202,377	193,018
October	221,575	191,429
November	220,219	208,130
December	239,459	236,604
January	228,369	240,153
February	208,401	225,834
March	213,714	226,268
TOTAL	2,418,981	2,561,133

From this table it will be seen that the production of Indian mills in 1930-31 was 2,561 million yards as compared with 2,419 million yards in 1929-30, thus showing an increase of 142 million yards. This larger production helped, to some extent, to make up for the fall in imports. There is another factor which must also be taken into consideration. The stocks of woven goods with the Indian mills on the 1st April 1930 stood at the very high figure of 483 million yards. Stocks on the corresponding date in 1929 had only been 237 million yards. During the year under review, however, there was a considerable drain on these stocks in order to make up the gap in the imports, as is evidenced from the stock position which showed a reduction of 164 million yards at the end of the year as compared with that at the beginning. There is also the possibility that the impetus given to hand-spinning and hand-loom weaving by the civil disobedience movement assisted in reducing the

deficit resulting from smaller imports. But owing to the reduced purchasing power of the consumer, and partly to the general disorganisation of trade caused by the political situation, there was a definite and considerable reduction in the consumption of mill-made cotton piecegoods, as will be seen from the table on page 25.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the mills in all parts of India shared in this increase in production. The depression in the Bombay Island in the middle of the year was largely due to the heavy production in the last three months of 1929 and the first six months of 1930 and the consequent glut of the stocks in the market, but it was intensified by the civil disobedience movement. The table given below shows the production of cotton piecegoods in Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India :—

(In thousands of yards.)

Month.	Bombay Island		Ahmedabad		Rest of India	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
April	79,491	81,284	50,552	57,423	68,927	74,370
May	34,084	87,258	52,100	53,481	70,849	72,481
June	39,469	88,639	52,077	53,601	69,209	72,922
July	50,186	82,169	52,335	51,854	74,256	77,104
August	62,464	64,023	51,620	48,093	77,248	74,995
September	74,773	62,926	54,438	56,441	73,166	73,651
October	90,179	63,902	55,714	54,550	75,682	72,977
November	91,285	73,295	55,111	60,362	73,823	74,473
December	99,062	88,420	61,730	68,333	78,667	79,851
January	97,000	99,046	53,520	63,115	77,849	77,992
February	86,012	89,147	53,622	61,967	68,767	74,720
March	84,939	87,477	56,211	62,374	72,564	76,417
Total	888,944	967,586	649,030	691,594	881,007	901,953

It will be seen from the above table that from October 1929 till about June 1930 the Bombay mills were manufacturing piecegoods at a comparatively high rate. This, taken in conjunction with the heavy stocks in all the Indian mills in April 1930, would explain the glut in the market in the middle of 1930. Since October, when the stock situation eased, the mill industry in Bombay City has revived considerably. It will further be seen from the table that the production of 1930-31 in the Bombay Island was 968 million yards as against 889 million yards in 1929-30, showing an increase of 79 million yards. For the same period the Ahmedabad mills produced 692 million yards as against 649 million yards in the preceding year, an increase of 43 million yards. Production in 1930-31 for the rest of India amounted to 902 million yards as compared with 881 million yards in the preceding year, showing an increase of 21 million yards. Thus, the increase in production was highest in Bombay and exceeded the increase in the production of the rest of India, including Ahmedabad. It is of importance, however, to note that the production in Bombay City in 1929-30 was that of a strike year and was not normal.

From the figures given below it will be seen that the boycott became really effective from about July 1930. In the first three months of the financial year, *i.e.*, from April to June, there was some decrease in imports, but probably this was due more to the increase in the tariff than to the boycott. From July onwards, however, the full effect of the boycott began to be felt.

Imports.

The table below shows the monthly imports of piecegoods in millions of yards.

—	1929-30	1930-31
April	213	164
May	154	134
June	100	91
July	141	73
August	171	73
September	160	48
October	131	42
November	148	36
December	132	46
January	194	62
February	157	45
March	180	67

Apart from the direct effect of the boycott, the closing of the markets due to frequent *hartals* and the uncertainty introduced by the political situation had an unsettling effect on the market, not conducive to buying beyond what was almost absolutely necessary. The effect was felt particularly in the case of foreign piecegoods and more especially at Bombay and Calcutta. This again has been reflected in the figures of imports into the various maritime provinces. The imports into Bengal declined in quantity by about 60 per cent and those into Bombay by 65 per cent. Imports into Sind and Madras, however, declined only by 37 and 29 per cent respectively. Thus trade was being diverted to some extent from Bombay and Calcutta to Karachi and Madras in order to avoid the disturbance in the markets at the two former places. Markets in the upcountry districts also were constantly in a disturbed state.

Another important factor which explains the reduction in imports is the lowered purchasing power of the consumer. As has been pointed out in Chapter I, the heavy fall in the prices of India's staple products seriously affected the purchasing power of the *ryot* thereby, to a great extent, reducing the demand for such imports as were more in the nature of comforts and luxuries than of absolute necessaries.

The imports of the year were also affected by the increased duties in the Budget of 1930-31. The period affected is mainly the first three months of the year, because after that the boycott upset all the normal tendencies of the trade. There seems little doubt, however, that the increased duties, especially on grey goods, affected the imports to some extent.

Another factor which upset the cotton industry all the world over was the phenomenal fall in raw cotton prices almost throughout the year. The price of American Middling at Liverpool was 9·53*d.* per lb. at the beginning of 1930. By the first week of April, that is the beginning of the financial year, the price had dropped to 8·85*d.* Prices went on falling almost continuously till, by the second week of October, the quotation was 5·54*d.*; a decline of 4*d.* as compared with January 1930 and of over 3*d.* as compared with April. There was a slight rally in October, but from November onwards prices declined till about the end of 1930 when the lowest quotation of the year, namely 5·31*d.*, was reached. Prices in January and February 1931, however,

revived to some extent and by the end of February the quotation was 6·18*d.* In March there was a relapse and 5·85 *d.* was the quotation at the close of the financial year. The Indian market was in a much worse state than the world market due to frequent *hartals* and other disturbances. This continuous fall made the buyer unwilling to place larger orders than were absolutely essential; the fall in prices meant a depreciation of the piecegoods stocks and orders were, therefore, restricted to the smallest amounts.

As far as the labour situation is concerned, the industry had no serious disturbance in the year. In Bombay there were some sporadic strikes in certain mills. The political situation in India, however, as referred to above, disturbed labour conditions, and *hartals* and processions were not conducive to quiet and conscientious work by the operatives. In Lancashire there were differences among the work-people in the cotton industry, but no actual strike took place in the year 1930. In January 1931, however, a lock-out was declared which affected a great many workers but this came to an end by the middle of February.

It will thus be seen that the two most important factors which affected the imports of cotton manufactures were the boycott agitation and the reduced purchasing power of the consumer. As has been remarked above, it is difficult to assign an exact statistical effect to each. There is no doubt, however, that both were instrumental in reducing the imports of cotton manufactures. The table below gives the annual quantity available for consumption in each of the last thirty years and also the annual *per capita* consumption in yards (allowing for variations in population from year to year).

Consumption per capita *of mill-made cotton piecegoods in India.*

	Net imports		Net available mill production		Total available for consumption	
	Actual	*Per capita*	Actual	*Per capita*	Actual	*Per capita*
	Yards (Crore)	*Yards*	Yards (Crore)	*Yards*	Yards (Crore)	*Yards*
1901–02	212	*7·16*	44	*1·49*	256	*8·65*
1902–03	205	*6·88*	45	*1·51*	250	*8·39*
1903–04	196	*6·53*	52	*1·73*	248	*8·26*
1904–05	223	*7·36*	59	*1·95*	282	*9·31*
1905–06	239	*7·84*	61	*2·00*	300	*9·84*
1906–07	226	*7·36*	63	*2·05*	289	*9·41*
1907–08	247	*7·99*	74	*2·40*	321	*10·39*
1908–09	194	*6·24*	74	*2·38*	268	*8·62*
1909–10	214	*6·84*	87	*2·78*	301	*9·62*
1910–11	224	*7·11*	94	*2·98*	318	*10·09*
1911–12	237	*7·50*	106	*3·35*	343	*10·85*
1912–13	295	*9·33*	113	*3·58*	408	*12·91*
1913–14	313	*9·90*	107	*3·39*	420	*13·29*
1914–15	241	*7·60*	107	*3·38*	348	*10·98*
1915–16	211	*6·66*	133	*4·19*	344	*10·85*
1916–17	183	*5·77*	132	*4·17*	315	*9·94*
1917–18	147	*4·62*	142	*4·47*	289	*9·09*
1918–19	101	*3·17*	130	*4·09*	231	*7·26*
1919–20	99	*3·10*	144	*4·52*	243	*7·62*
1920–21	145	*4·55*	143	*4·48*	288	*9·03*
1921–22	102	*3·17*	157	*4·87*	259	*8·04*
1922–23	152	*4·68*	156	*4·80*	308	*9·48*
1923–24	142	*4·33*	154	*4·69*	296	*9·02*
1924–25	177	*5·33*	179	*5·39*	356	*10·72*
1925–26	153	*4·57*	179	*5·34*	332	*9·91*
1926–27	176	*5 21*	206	*6·09*	382	*11·30*
1927–28	194	*5·69*	219	*6·42*	413	*12·11*
1928–29	191	*5·54*	174	*5·04*	365	*10·58*
1929–30	190	*5·46*	229	*6·58*	419	*12·04*
1930–31	87	*2·48*	246	*7·01*	333	*9·49*

Imports.

It will be seen that the net imports of piecegoods declined from 190 crores of yards to 87 crores of yards. On the other hand, the net available mill production went up from 229 crores of yards to 246 crores of yards. The total yardage available for consumption in 1930-31 thus amounted to 333 crores. In 1929-30 the quantity available was 419 crores of yards. It will thus be seen that there was a considerable decline in the quantity available for consumption in India, the decline amounting to about 86 crores of yards or 21 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The reduction was, however, wholly concentrated on imported piecegoods, the home production actually showing an increase of nearly 14 crores of yards.

The following table shows the gross imports by countries of consignment and the production in India, of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards :—

Gross imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards.

—	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Italy	United States of America	Switzerland	Japan	China	Others	Total imports	Mill production in India	Total
1900-01 . .	1,972	9	3	9	..	..	..	10	2,003	..	..
1901-02 . .	2,154	12	4	7	..	..	..	13	2,190	..	..
1902-03 . .	2,071	13	3	8	..	..	..	13	2,107	..	..
1903-04 . .	1,997	13	4	6	..	..	..	13	2,033	..	..
1904-05 . .	2,251	13	4	4	..	..	..	16	2,288	678	2,966
1905-06 . .	2,415	16	5	10	..	..	..	17	2,463	..	..
1906-07 . .	2,276	16	5	8	..	..	..	13	2,318	..	..
1907-08 . .	2,487	16	7	4	..	..	..	18	2,532	808	3,340
1908-09 . .	1,941	23	4	9	6	..	..	70	1,993	824	2,817
1909-10 . .	2,141	23	4	10	5	..	..	10	2,193	964	3,157
1910-11 . .	2,252	22	8	8	6	..	..	12	2,308	1,043	3,351
1911-12 . .	2,379	23	7	9	4	1	..	15	2,438	1,136	3,574
1912-13 . .	2,942	26	12	16	5	6	..	16	3,023	1,220	4,243
1913-14 . .	3,104	25	23	10	6	9	..	20	3,197	1,164	4,361
1914-15 . .	2,378	21	10	12	3	16	..	6	2,446	1,136	3,582
1915-16 . .	2,049	21	13	17	4	39	..	5	2,148	1,442	3,590
1916-17 . .	1,786	14	14	11	3	100	1	5	1,934	1,578	3,512
1917-18 . .	1,430	6	7	13	1	95	1	3	1,556	1,614	3,170
1918-19 . .	867	1	1	11	1	238	..	3	1,122	1,451	2,573
1919-20 . .	976	3	1	10	2	76	..	3	1,081	1,640	2,721
1920-21 . .	1,292	13	10	13	4	170	1	7	1,510	1,581	3,091
1921-22 . .	955	12	2	23	1	90	1	6	1,090	1,732	2,822
1922-23 . .	1,453	13	2	8	3	108	3	3	1,593	1,725	3,318
1923-24 . .	1,319	11	6	7	7	123	6	7	1,486	1,702	3,188
1924-25 . .	1,614	12	10	9	7	155	5	11	1,823	1,970	3,793
1925-26 . .	1,287	16	11	15	7	217	2	9	1,564	1,954	3,518
1926-27 . .	1,467	20	17	16	12	244	2	10	1,788	2,259	4,047
1927-28 . .	1,543	20	26	28	15	323	7	11	1,973	2,357	4,330
1928-29 . .	1,456	20	38	30	11	357	13	12	1,937	1,893	3,830
1929-30 . .	1,248	22	25	33	10	562	10	9	1,919	2,419	4,338
1930-31 . .	523	13	10	9	6	321	2	6	890	2,561	3,451

The table shows that the 1930-31 imports from the United Kingdom declined by 58 per cent, whereas those from Japan fell off by 43 per cent only. Thus the greater portion of the decline in imports was at the cost of the United Kingdom. The mill production, as remarked above, went up considerably in 1930-31 and was a record figure in the whole series.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.

The value of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 is set forth below :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	6,62	6,79	6,29	6,00	3,08
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached) . . .	25,46	19,62	21,25	20,19	20,93	6,87
White (bleached) . . .	14,29	17,53	15,42	15,33	13,27	6,20
Coloured, printed or dyed . .	17,86	17,22	17,52	17,35	15,15	6,82
Fents of all descriptions . .	54	65	94	94	90	16
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	58,14	55,02	55,13	53,81	50,25	20,05
Hosiery	1,20	1,47	1,38	1,45	1,44	88
Handkerchiefs and shawls . .	89	19	17	16	17	5
Thread	39	74	77	71	81	60
Other sorts	1,52	1,02	92	82	82	59
GRAND TOTAL .	66,30	65,05	65,16	63,24	59,49	25,25

The imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 29 million lbs. in quantity and R3,08 lakhs in value in 1930-31 as compared with 43·9 million lbs. and R6,00 lakhs in 1929-30. Thus the quantity of yarn imported declined by nearly 15 million lbs. or 34 per cent, the decline in value being nearly R3 crores or 49 per cent. The average declared value per lb. of yarn imported during the year was R1-0-11 as compared with R1-5-10 in 1929-30 and R1-7-0 in 1928-29. Of the total imports, 10·3 million lbs. came from the United Kingdom, 11·7 million lbs. from China and 6·9 million lbs. from Japan. Imports from these countries in 1929-30 were 20·1 million lbs., 10·6 million lbs. and 10·9 million lbs. respectively. It will thus be seen that the imports from the United Kingdom decreased by about 10 million lbs. and dropped to nearly half of what they were in the preceding year. Imports from Japan declined by about 4 million lbs., whereas imports from China increased by 1·2 million lbs. The year, therefore, witnessed a very considerable decline in the imports from the United Kingdom and, to a somewhat less extent, from Japan. As mills in China, however, are largely owned by Japanese interests, the reduction in the case of Japan is of less importance, especially as China has increased her exports by over a million lbs. Other sources of imports of yarn into India included Italy (64,000 lbs.) and Switzerland (74,000 lbs.). Imports from other countries, including the Netherlands, amounted to 49,000 lbs.

Imports.

The following table gives the imports of foreign yarn and the production of yarn in Indian mills for a series of years :—

—	Imports	Indian mill production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—		
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776
,, ,, ,, 1913-14 (pre-war period)	41,794	646,757
,, ,, ,, 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,227
,, ,, ,, 1923-24	44,681	662,512
,, ,, ,, 1928-29	50,626	734,034
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
,, 1915-16	40,427	722,425
,, 1916-17	29,530	681,107
,, 1917-18	19,400	660,576
,, 1918-19	38,095	615,041
,, 1919-20	15,097	635,760
,, 1920-21	47,333	660,003
,, 1921-22	57,125	693,572
,, 1922-23	59,274	705,894
,, 1923-24	44,575	617,329
,, 1924-25	55,907	719,390
,, 1925-26	51,688	686,427
,, 1926-27	49,425	807,116
,, 1927-28	52,345	808,940
,, 1928-29	43,766	648,296
,, 1929-30	43,882	833,560
,, 1930-31	29,140	867,045

The production of yarn in Indian mills reached another record figure in the year under review, amounting to 867 million lbs. This beat the preceding year's record figure of 834 million lbs. by about 33 million lbs. This increase in production of yarn was due to two causes. Firstly, the boycott agitation was directed even against piecegoods produced by Indian mills from foreign yarn. This induced the Indian mills to increase their yarn production in order to meet the increased demand. Secondly, owing to the boycott, imports of piecegoods of finer counts coming from foreign countries were considerably reduced. In order to meet this demand the mills increased their production of yarn of higher counts. This will be seen from the following table which gives the imports and production under various counts for a number of years :—

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	2,465	494,800	1,098	382,024	1,047	493,382	[illegible]4	513,739
,, 21 to 25	896	123,995	416	182,235	548	140,175	290	181,245	251	166,110
,, 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	439	80,836	223	72,838	395	90,579	227	93,345
,, 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	27,805	33,757	19,937	37,488	20,050	46,365	14,755	60,747
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	8,040	11,142	9,331	10,029	9,013	15,279	4,273	27,311
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	13,633	—	12,604	—	13,053	—	9,170	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819(a)	679	47	6,170	25	5,742	34	6,710	10	5,793
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	52,345	808,940	43,766	648,296	43,882	833,560	29,140	867,045

(a) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April, 1927.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.

Comparing 1930-31 with the previous year imports of counts 1-20 declined from 1,047,000 lbs. to 454,000 lbs. The production of yarn of the same counts in the Indian mills increased from 493 million lbs. to 514 million lbs. which is only 2 million lbs. less than the record figure of 1926-27. In counts 21-25 production declined from 181 million lbs. to 166 million lbs. Imports also declined from 290,000 lbs. in 1929-30 to 251,000 lbs. in 1930-31. In counts 26-30 imports went down from 395,000 lbs. to 227,000 lbs. Production, on the other hand, slightly increased from 91 million lbs. to 93 million lbs. Under counts 31-40 production went up from 46 million lbs. to a record figure of 61 million lbs. in the year under review. Imports, on the other hand, declined from 20 million lbs. to a little under 15 million lbs. Similarly, in counts above 40 production went up from 15 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 27 million lbs. in 1930-31 which again is a record figure for these years. On the other hand, imports declined from 9 million lbs. in 1929-30 to a little over 4 million lbs. in 1930-31. Thus it will be seen that in counts 31-40 and above 40 production increased by something like 27 million lbs., whereas imports went down by about 10 million lbs. As regards two-folds (doubles), the imports declined from 13 million lbs. to a little over 9 million lbs. in the year under review. Table No. 15-C summarises the position of the countries from which imports are derived in the four main classes, *viz.*, 1-20, 31-40, above 40 and two-folds. The figures are given for three years.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in cotton twist and yarn declined from 46 per cent in 1929-30 to 35 per cent in 1930-31. Japan's share also went down slightly from 25 per cent to 24 per cent. On the other hand, China increased her share from 24 per cent to 40 per cent. As was remarked in the last year's Review, most of the imports from China are from mills under Japanese management and Japanese manufacturers are probably finding it more advantageous to export yarn to India from the mills in China than from those in Japan. If this surmise is correct, imports from Japanese sources would amount to 64 per cent in the year under review which is only slightly less than the record figure for Japan in 1925-26. The shares of the important countries in the imports of cotton twist and yarn for a series of years are given below :—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and China in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

—	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	86	52	59	37	31	41	39	53	46	35
Japan	2	45	46	57	65	54	32	17	25	24
China (including Hongkong) . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	25	26	21	40

Imports.

The quantities of the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn imported are set forth below :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton twist and yarn—									
Grey(unbleached)	19,087	31,256	41,277	37,958	35,765	36,144	30,704	28,521	19,898
White (bleached)		2,650	3,427	3,751	4,062	4,813	5,068	5,279	3,975
Coloured . .	18,265	8,645	8,483	7,107	5,370	5,976	3,891	4,326	1,732
Mercerised. .	..	2,019	2,664	2,845	4,169	5,365	4,077	5,722	3,526

Cotton piecegoods (R20,05 lakhs).

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, decreased from 1,919 million yards to 890 million yards, a decline of over 1,000 million yards or 54 per cent. The decrease in value was from R50 crores to R20 crores, a drop of R30 crores or 60 per cent. Compared with the pre-war year 1913-14, the imports of 1930-31 were less by 2,276 million yards. The figures for the three important classes of cotton piecegoods from 1913-14 onwards are given in the following table :—

—	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
„ 1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
„ 1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
„ 1916-17	847·0	589·8	454·9
„ 1917-18	625·5	502·3	395·6
„ 1918-19	583·4	286·6	227·3
„ 1919-20	533·3	322·0	208·3
„ 1920-21	580·2	421·8	489·3
„ 1921-22	635·6	306·2	138·3
„ 1922-23	931·0	402·5	243·8
„ 1923-24	704·0	415·3	347·5
„ 1924-25	845·5	548·9	407·0
„ 1925-26	709·1	465·1	365·8
„ 1926-27	748·4	571·0	447·4
„ 1927-28	875·5	556·5	504·8
„ 1928-29	838·6	554·1	506·9
„ 1929-30	925·5	473·6	483·5
„ 1930-31	365·0	271·6	245·7

It appears from the above table that in the year under review imports of grey goods declined to an astonishing degree, amounting to 365 million yards only as compared with 925 million yards in the preceding year. This is the lowest figure on record for the last thirty years. The decrease was shared both by plain grey goods and bordered grey goods, the decline in the former being 230 million yards or 54 per cent and in the latter 331 million yards or 66 per cent. Imports of white goods did not decline to the same

extent as those of grey goods, the decline under that head being 202 million yards or 43 per cent, and imports of coloured goods declined slightly more than those of white goods, being 246 million yards in the year under review as compared with 483 million yards in the preceding year, a decline of 237 million yards or 49 per cent. As far as values are concerned, the imports of grey goods showed a decline of R14 crores from R21 crores to R7 crores. White goods declined in value from R13 crores in 1929-30 to R6 crores in 1930-31, whereas coloured goods declined from a little over R15 crores in the preceding year to a little under R7 crores in the year under review. The declared value of grey goods declined from 3 *as.* 7 *p.* in 1929-30 to 3 *as.* in 1930-31. The declared value of white goods declined from 4 *as.* 6 *p.* to 3 *as.* 8 *p.*, whereas that of coloured goods fell from 5 *as.* to 4 *as.* 5 *p.* The following table shows the declared value per yard of the three kinds of goods for a number of years :—

Cotton piece goods	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached) . .	0 2 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0
White (bleached) . .	0 2 11	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods from 1923-24 are set forth below :—

	1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	182·5	8,14	189·0	8,12	166·9	6,55	176·8	6,13
Total dyed goods	110·1	6,12	142·2	7,54	106·8	4,88	157·0	6,17
Total woven coloured goods.	54·9	3,43	75·8	4,36	92·1	4,49	113·6	4,92

	1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	235·3	7,53	244·4	7,41	199·9	5,77	106·5	2,61
Total dyed goods	158·3	5,61	155·6	5,62	151·0	4,92	93·1	2,69
Total woven coloured goods.	111·2	4,38	106·9	4,32	132·5	4,47	46·1	1,52

Imports in the year under review in all the three lines declined considerably. Under printed goods the quantity declined from nearly 200 million yards to 106 million yards in 1930-31, whereas the value declined from R5,77 to R2,61 lakhs. Imports of dyed goods decreased from 151 million yards valued at R4,92 lakhs in 1929-30 to 93 million yards valued at R2,69

lakhs in 1930-31. Similarly, the takings of coloured goods declined from 133 million yards valued at R4,47 lakhs in the preceding year to 49 million yards valued at R1,52 lakhs in the year under review. The detailed figures relating to the imported piecegoods are given below in millions of yards :—

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Dhutis, saris and scarves	806·1	486·7	501·1	171·0
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	75·9	53·0	19·3
Longcloth and shirtings	545·4	252·0	340·1	166·3
Sheetings	·2	6·5	14·7	4·1
Drills and jeans	21·3	11·8	13·4	2·4
Other sorts	10·8	2·7	3·2	1·9
TOTAL	1,534·2	838·6	925·5	365·0

White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Dhutis, saris and scarves	104·3	43·1	45·5	15·4
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	258·0	219·7	135·2
Longcloth and shirtings	115·3	123·0	104·1	71·9
Nainsooks	204·7	76·6	53·1	25·9
Drills and jeans	5·7	5·7	6·6	3·8
Checks, spots and stripes	16·1	12·7	12·0	3·7
Twills	8·3	17·7	16·8	7·7
Other sorts	31·0	17·2	15·8	8·0
TOTAL	793·3	554·0	473·6	271·6

Coloured, printed or dyed.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Dhutis, saris and scarves	115·2	36·3	33·0	19·1
Cambrics, etc.	113·6	49·7	43·5	20·5
Shirtings	152·6	95·0	105·6	54·7
Prints and chintz	209·7	75·0	61·3	33·7
Drills and jeans	30·0	57·9	86·6	33·3
Checks, spots and stripes	19·7	22·4	26·2	12·5
Twills	31·4	47·9	36·6	16·0
Other sorts	159·6	122·7	90·7	55·9
TOTAL	831·8	506·9	483·5	245·7

Under greys all the items showed very considerable decreases, that in the case of dhutis amounting to 330 million yards and in the case of longcloth and shirtings to 174 million yards. In jaconets also the decline was from 53 million yards in 1929-30 to 19 million yards in 1930-31. Under white goods, similarly, there were considerable reductions. Imports of jaconets decreased from nearly 220 million yards in 1929-30 to 135 million yards in the year under review, a decline of 85 million yards. Imports under dhutis, longcloth and nainsook declined from 45, 104 and 53 million yards in 1929-30 to 15, 72 and 26 million yards respectively in 1930-31. Declines were noticeable in the other categories also. In coloured goods there were reductions under each of the heads, the most noticeable being under shirtings, drills and jeans, prints

and chintz and other sorts which declined from 106, 87, 61 and 91 million yards in 1929-30 to 55, 33, 34 and 56 million yards respectively.

The percentage shares, in 1913-14 and in the past five years, of the United Kingdom and Japan, the two principal competitors in the Indian piecegoods import trade, in each of the three important classes of piecegoods are set forth below :—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton piecegoods.

—	1913-14		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton piecegoods—												
Grey	98·8	·5	78·7	20·7	74·4	24·5	69·4	28·8	56·2	42·5	39·2	59·8
White	98·5	...	99·4	·5	94·7	1·0	94·8	1·0	93·1	2·9	84·6	10·3
Coloured	92·6	·2	71·1	19·2	69·8	20·3	66·2	21·7	57·6	31·9	60·0	30·2

As in the previous year, the share of Japan in the imports of grey goods increased, whereas the share of the United Kingdom decreased correspondingly. The share of Japan in grey goods has been increasing rapidly from 1928-29 when it was only about 29 per cent. In 1929-30 it went up to 42½ per cent and in the year under review it was nearly 60 per cent. On the other hand, the share of the United Kingdom had been consistently diminishing in the last five or six years, but particularly so in the last three years. In 1925-26 the share of the United Kingdom under grey goods was 79 per cent. By 1928-29 it had fallen to 69 per cent. In 1929-30 it dropped to 56 per cent, but the fall in 1930-31 was of much greater magnitude than in any of the preceding years, the share in that year being only 39 per cent. As regards white goods also, Japan has been making herself felt very distinctly in the last two years, though as yet her share is not of considerable magnitude. In 1929-30 Japan's share under white goods was 3 per cent. In 1930-31 it was slightly over 10 per cent. On the other hand, the share of the United Kingdom declined from 92 per cent to a little under 85 per cent. In coloured goods, however, Japan had a serious set-back, both in actual quantity and even in percentage share. The share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, revived slightly in the year under review. In 1929-30 the shares of the United Kingdom and Japan were 58 and 32 per cent respectively. In 1930-31 they were 60 and 30 per cent respectively. The percentage shares of the principal sources in the total imports of piecegoods into India are shown below :—

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

—	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	97·1	87·6	91·2	88·8	88·5	82·3	82·0	78·2	75·2	65·0	58·8
Japan	·3	8·3	6·8	8·2	8·5	13·9	13·6	16·4	18·4	29·3	36·1
United States	·3	2·1	·5	·5	·5	1·0	·9	1·4	1·5	1·7	1·0
Netherlands	·8	1·1	·8	·7	·6	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·0	1·1	1·5
Other countries	1·5	·9	·7	1·8	1·9	1·7	2·4	3·0	3·9	2·9	2·6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports.

The outstanding feature of the table, as was noted in the last year's Review, is the definite and continuous trend in opposite directions of the percentage figures of the United Kingdom and of Japan during the past nine years. Japan increased her share from 29·3 per cent in 1929-30 to 36·1 per cent in 1930-31; the share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, declined from 65 per cent to 58·8 per cent. Thus, the share of the United Kingdom was reduced from 97 per cent in 1913-14 to nearly three-fifths of it in 1930-31, whereas Japan from a position of no importance whatever increased her share enormously and is now responsible for more than a third of the total quantity of piecegoods imported into India. Nearly 39 per cent of the total quantity of piecegoods imported in 1930-31 was received in Bengal as compared with nearly 45 per cent received in 1929-30. The share of Bombay was 20 per cent and those of Sind and Madras increased from 15 and 6 per cent to 21 and 9 per cent respectively. Similarly, there was an increase in the share of Burma to 11 per cent in the year under review as compared with 7 per cent in the preceding year.

Fents (R16 lakhs).

The total quantity of fents imported into India in 1930-31 declined very considerably from nearly 37 million yards to about 7½ million yards. In value the decline has been from R90 lakhs in 1929-30 to R16 lakhs in 1930-31. The United Kingdom supplied over 2½ million yards and the United States of America a little under 5 million yards.

Sewing cotton (R60 lakhs).

The quantity of sewing cotton imported was 1,941,000 lbs. valued at R60 lakhs as compared with 2,402,000 lbs. valued at R81 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom supplied the major portion amounting to 1,649,000 lbs. valued at R52½ lakhs.

Hosiery (R88 lakhs).

The total value of the imports of hosiery declined from R1,44 lakhs in 1929-30 to R88 lakhs in 1930-31. The decline was due to smaller imports from Japan worth R76½ lakhs in the year under review as compared with R1,23 lakhs in the preceding year. There were decreases in the shares of the other countries also.

Haberdashery and millinery (R73 lakhs).

The imports of haberdashery and millinery fell from R1,04 lakhs to R73 lakhs, a decrease of R31 lakhs. There was a decrease in consignments from all the countries. Those from the United Kingdom were valued at R18½ lakhs as compared with R26¼ lakhs in the previous year. Similarly, imports from Germany were worth R15½ lakhs as compared with R23¼ lakhs in 1929-30. The decline in the case of Japan under this head was about R7 lakhs, from R20 lakhs to R13 lakhs.

Artificial silk (R3,03 lakhs).—The trade under this head decreased both in quantity and value, though on account of falling prices the decrease in quantity was much less than that in value. Imports of artificial silk yarn in the year under review amounted to 7·1 million lbs. valued at R81 lakhs as compared with 7·4 million lbs. valued at R99 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 1·4 million lbs. valued at R19½ lakhs in 1929-30 to a little over 1 million lbs. valued at R12 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Italy, on the other hand, increased from 3·5 million lbs. valued at a little under R46 lakhs in 1929-30 to 4·5 million lbs. valued at R50½ lakhs in 1930-31. Of the total quantity imported Italy contributed 63 per cent and the United Kingdom 14 per cent. The share of France went down from

883,000 lbs. in 1929-30 to 121,000 lbs. in the year under review. Similarly, the shares of Germany and Switzerland fell from 363,000 lbs. and 406,000 lbs. in 1929-30 to 270,000 lbs. and 80,000 lbs. respectively in 1930-31. The Netherlands, however, sent 763,000 lbs. in the year under review as compared with 430,000 lbs. in the preceding year. The average declared value per lb. of artificial silk yarn in 1930-31 was R1-2-2 as against R1-5-7 in 1929-30. Italian yarn was valued at R1-1-11 per lb., while the average declared value of the British product was R1-3-1 per lb.

As regards piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk the outstanding feature, as in the previous year, was the enormous growth of imports from Japan under this head. The total imports of these piecegoods in the year under review were 51·5 million yards valued at R2,12 lakhs as compared with 56·6 million yards valued at R3,15 lakhs in the preceding year. Thus, there was a decrease of about 5 million yards in the total imports. In spite of this decrease in the total imports, Japan considerably increased her share from 25 million yards valued at R1,40 lakhs in 1929-30 to 38 million yards valued at R1,50 lakhs in 1930-31. As in the previous year, Japan remained the largest single supplier of piecegoods of artificial silk and cotton and her share in the total trade amounted to 74 per cent as compared with 44 per cent in 1929-30. This remarkable increase was at the expense of all other suppliers of this class of piecegoods, mainly of Italy, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Imports from the United Kingdom went down from 7·2 million yards valued at R41½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 2·4 million yards valued at R12¾ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Italy fell from 11·5 million yards valued at R51 lakhs in the preceding year to 5·6 million yards valued at R19½ lakhs in the year under review. Imports from Switzerland also went down from 6·8 million yards valued at R43⅔ lakhs in 1929-30 to 3·2 million yards valued at R15¼ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Austria, Germany and Belgium fell from 1·7 million yards, 0·8 million yards and 0·6 million yards in 1929-30 to 0·6 million yards, 0·3 million yards and 0·2 million yards respectively in 1930-31.

Silk, raw and manufactured (R2,99 lakhs).—The imports of raw silk declined from 2·2 million lbs. valued at R1,23 lakhs in 1929-30 to 1·94 million lbs. valued at R88 lakhs in 1930-31. The predominant supplier of raw silk was, as usual, China, including Hongkong, which supplied 1·92 million lbs., that is almost the whole of the imports into India. Imports from Japan fell from 38,000 lbs. to 17,000 lbs. The imports of silk yarns, noils and warps decreased from nearly 2 million lbs. to 1·4 million lbs., the decline in value being from R72 lakhs to R52 lakhs. Italy was the largest supplier, but China came a close second. Imports from Italy, however, showed a decline from 731,000 lbs. valued at R30 lakhs in 1929-30 to 432,000 lbs. valued at R16 lakhs in 1930-31, whereas China's share increased from 230,000 lbs. valued at R5 lakhs in 1929-30 to 396,000 lbs. valued at R13 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Japan declined from 475,000 lbs. to 238,000 lbs. and those from Switzerland from 179,000 lbs. to 129,000 lbs.

Imports of silk piecegoods decreased from 22·9 million yards valued at R2,23 lakhs in 1929-30 to 16·7 million yards valued at R1,27 lakhs in 1930-31. As usual, the bulk of the supplies came from China and Japan, which together sent 16 million yards out of the total of 16·7 million yards. China's share was almost the same as in the preceding year, being 8·3 million yards as compared with 8·4 million yards in 1929-30. Japan's share, however, declined

considerably from 13 million yards in 1929-30 to 7·8 million yards in 1930-31, the decline in value being much greater owing to the fall in prices.

The imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials showed a considerable increase in the year under review amounting to 4·6 million yards as compared with a little under 3 million yards in the preceding year. In value, however, there was a decline from R34¾ lakhs in 1929-30 to R28 lakhs in 1930-31. The increase in quantity imported was entirely due to larger shipments from Japan which amounted to nearly 4 million yards as compared with 2 million yards in the preceding year. The value of these consignments, which were nearly double those of the previous year, was only R18½ lakhs as compared with R19½ lakhs in the preceding year. Japan, therefore, was evidently exporting cheaper varieties of this class of piecegoods. Imports from the United Kingdom and Germany declined from 233,000 and 359,000 yards in 1929-30 to 192,000 and 149,000 yards respectively in 1930-31.

Wool, raw and manufactured (R2,31 lakhs).—There was a decrease of nearly R2 crores in the value of imports under this head as compared with the preceding year. The decrease was spread over both raw wool and woollen manufactures. Imports of raw wool declined from 6·7 million lbs. valued at R52 lakhs in 1929-30 to 3·1 million lbs. valued at R18½ lakhs in 1930-31, imports from all the consigning countries declining considerably. The United Kingdom sent 420,000 lbs. valued at a little under R5 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 1·2 million lbs. valued at R16½ lakhs in the previous year. Imports from Persia declined from 2·4 million lbs. valued at R9 lakhs in 1929-30 to 879,000 lbs. valued at R3 lakhs in 1930-31. The share of Australia also declined from 2·4 million lbs. valued at R22 lakhs in the preceding year to 1·6 million lbs. valued at a little under R10 lakhs. It will be seen that the magnitude of the decline in the case of Australia was much smaller than in the case of the other countries. Imports of worsted yarn for weaving increased from 486,000 lbs. valued at R10⅔ lakhs in 1929-30 to 569,000 lbs. valued at R11 lakhs in 1930-31. There was a slight decline in the imports of knitting wool which amounted to 538,000 lbs. valued at R14 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 598,000 lbs. valued at R19 lakhs in 1929-30.

Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1930-31 declined considerably as compared with the preceding year and were less than 50 per cent of what they were in 1928-29. Imports in the year under review amounted to 7·7 million yards, whereas in 1929-30 they amounted to 12·6 million yards and in 1928-29 to 16 million yards. The decline in the value was even greater. In 1928-29 the value of the imports was R2,84 lakhs; in 1929-30 it fell to R2,33 lakhs and in the year under review it reached the very low figure of R1,20 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased from 3·7 million yards valued at R91 lakhs in 1929-30 to 2 million yards valued at R48 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from France also showed a similar decline from nearly 4 million yards valued at R60 lakhs to 2·1 million yards valued at R24 lakhs. The shares of Germany and Japan went down to 0·5 and 0·6 million yards in the year under review as compared with 1·2 and 0·7 million yards in the preceding year. The decline in the case of Italy was of much smaller magnitude. Italy sent out nearly 2 million yards valued at R25 lakhs as compared with 2·1 million yards valued at R30 lakhs in the preceding year. The average declared

Woollen piecegoods.

value per yard of the French supplies was R1-2-7, of those from the United Kingdom R2-5-5 and from Italy R1-4-1.

There was a considerable decline in the number of shawls imported, which amounted to 392,000 pieces valued at R14 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with 658,000 pieces valued at R27 lakhs in 1929-30. Germany, as usual, was the largest single source of supply, but the imports from that country declined from 290,000 to 222,000 shawls.

Imports of carpets and floor rugs went down very considerably from 604,000 lbs. valued at R10 lakhs in 1929-30 to 176,000 lbs. valued R4½ lakhs in 1930-31. The shares of all the countries declined, but the falling-off was particularly heavy in the case of Italy which sent only 12,000 lbs. valued at R11,000 as compared with 356,000 lbs. valued at R3⅔ lakhs in 1929-30. The share of the United Kingdom also went down from 134,000 lbs. valued at R3⅓ lakhs to 77,000 lbs. valued at R2⅓ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Persia declined slightly as compared with those from either Italy or the United Kingdom. They amounted to 56,000 lbs. valued at R1 lakh in the year under review as against 62,000 lbs. valued at R1½ lakhs in the preceding year. The declared value per lb. of Italian supplies was R0-14-2, of those of the United Kingdom R3-2-6, and of Persia R2-0-3. Imports under the head "blankets and rugs other than floor rugs" declined from 4·8 million lbs. valued at R51 lakhs in 1929-30 to 3·7 million lbs. valued at R36½ lakhs in 1930-31.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R15,91 lakhs).—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof declined by 359,000 tons or 35 per cent in quantity from 1,028,000 tons in 1929-30 to 669,000 tons in 1930-31 and by R7½ crores or 33 per cent in value from R23½ crores to R16 crores. Iron and steel represented nearly R11 crores of this total as compared with R17 crores in 1929-30 and receded to the fourth place in order of importance among India's imports, the first three being cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork, and sugar. If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments, and motor vehicles are grouped with metals and manufactures thereof under one head the total value would aggregate R46½ crores, while the value of yarn and textile fabrics, which normally form the most important group among India's imports, amounted to R33⅔ crores in the year under review. In the preceding year the metals group accounted for R63½ crores, while the textile head totalled R72½ crores.

Iron and steel (R10,88 lakhs).—A survey of the iron and steel trade in the year 1930-31 reflects, to a great extent, the economic depression prevalent throughout the world. The world production of both pig iron and steel constituted a record at 97 million tons and 118 million tons in 1929 but declined in 1930 to 78 million tons and 93 million tons respectively, representing a fall of about 20 per cent in the case of pig iron and of 21 per cent in the case of steel. The countries to suffer most were the United States of America, Germany and the United Kingdom, while in France and Belgium the decline was not so marked. In the case of the United Kingdom, the production of pig iron fell by 18 per cent from 7·6 million tons to 6·2 million tons and of steel by 24 per cent from 9·6 million tons to 7·3 million tons.

A feature of the trade during the year was the rapid decline of prices on the Continent, due to the abandonment of any form of control by the Continental Steel Cartel. These price reductions, which were not the result of

economies in production but of unregulated competition, created a lack of confidence which is prejudicial both to the producer and the consumer. There was, therefore, not only a recession in the production of iron and steel, but the trade also of the chief producing countries, particularly of the United Kingdom, the foremost supplier of iron and steel to India, was disappointing. Imports into British India of iron and steel, including pig and old iron, amounted to 614,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 973,000 tons in the preceding year. This figure was even lower, by 27 per cent, than that of 1926-27, the year of prolonged coal stoppage in the United Kingdom, and was only equalled during the past decade in 1921-22, when slump conditions prevailed, and further when the Continental countries were not fully equipped to extend their export trade. The following tables show the monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel into British India from the chief sources of supply :—

Pig iron.

(In tons.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany	Italy
1930—				
April	768	..	..	..
May	200	..	..	..
June	107	..	..	..
July	140	..	..	..
August	306	..	..	..
September	112	1	..	..
October	95	..	..	..
November	295	..	..	..
December	120	..	..	..
1931—				
January	214	..	..	..
February	125	..	..	..
March	600	..	..	..
TOTAL 1930-31	3,082	1	..	..
TOTAL 1929-30	2,697	..	..	543
TOTAL 1928-29	2,373	23	130	..

Iron and Steel.

Manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1930—			
April	78,05	32,66	6,17
May	66,43	35,30	8,64
June	55,78	24,43	6,51
July	58,63	23,42	6,01
August	50,00	17,64	5,66
September	33,54	19,82	4,63
October	41,52	20,67	6,23
November	34,84	20,23	4,67
December	37,03	19,06	5,32
1931—			
January	36,80	23,12	6,08
February	33,18	17,29	7,77
March	40,71	17,39	7,68
TOTAL 1930-31	5,66,51	2,71,03	75,37
TOTAL 1929-30	10,16,04	4,04,16	98,70
TOTAL 1928-29	13,03,29	4,06,82	1,06,98

Pig iron.

Imports of pig iron, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, amounted to 3,100 tons in 1930-31 and of ferro-alloys, recorded separately this year for the first time in the Indian trade returns, totalled 1,200 tons. In the preceding year the combined imports were 3,300 tons. The price of pig iron Cleveland No. 3 foundry G. M. B. was £3-7-6 per ton at the beginning of April, 1930, and remained steady at that level till August 7, but declined to £3-3-6 in the following week. At this level it remained firm till the beginning of January, 1931, the quotation thereafter being £2-18-6 to the end of March, 1931.

Galvanized sheets.

Imports of manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron and steel) in 1930-31 amounted to 608,000 tons as compared with 968,000 tons in the preceding year, representing a fall of 37 per cent. The value of the imports also fell by 37 per cent from R17,16 lakhs in 1929-30 to R10,85 lakhs in 1930-31. Galvanized sheets which represented 27 per cent of the total value of manufactured iron and steel imported in 1930-31 as compared with 32 per cent in 1929-30 recorded a decline from 258,000 tons valued at R5,56 lakhs to 147,000 tons valued at R2,89 lakhs. The United Kingdom had at one time enjoyed the

position of being practically the sole supplier in this line, but lately Belgian competition has begun to be felt. Consignments from the United Kingdom fell sharply from 200,000 tons to 91,000 tons, while those from Belgium declined by only 3,000 tons from 51,000 to 48,000 tons. Imports from the United States of America were small, amounting to 1,900 tons as against 1,600 tons recorded in 1929-30. In tin plates also the United Kingdom suffered a loss in volume of trade which practically accounted for the whole of the reduction in the total imports. Total imports of tin plates fell from 31,000 tons valued at R1,00 lakhs to 17,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied 8,000 tons to the value of R25 lakhs as against 22,000 tons valued at R68 lakhs in 1929-30. The remainder came from the United States of America, the receipts from which country amounted to 8,800 tons valued at R29 lakhs as compared with 9,300 tons valued at R31 lakhs in the preceding year.

Tin plates.

Sheets and plates, not galvanized or tinned, recorded a decrease from 62,000 tons valued at R82 lakhs to 39,000 tons valued at R53 lakhs. Here again the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 45,000 tons valued at R63 lakhs to 26,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs and that of Belgium from 14,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs to 11,000 tons valued at R12 lakhs. To some extent, political troubles in India may be held responsible for this sharp decline of the British proportion in the steel sheet trade, while the increase in local production which has grown up behind the protection of the tariff, was not without its effect.

Sheets and plates not galvanized.

Imports of steel bars, other than cast steel, fell from 169,000 tons valued at R1,93 lakhs to 87,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs. All the principal countries reduced their supplies. Imports from the United Kingdom declined from 32,000 tons to 20,000 tons. Belgium, Luxemburg and Germany together sent 61,000 tons as compared with 130,000 tons in 1929-30. There was also a decrease from 6,000 tons to 5,000 tons in the imports from France. Imports of iron bars and channels also shrank from 4,800 tons valued at R9 lakhs to 4,100 tons valued at R6 lakhs, there being smaller importations from the United Kingdom and Belgium.

Bars and channels.

Imports of rails, chairs and fishplates showed a heavy reduction from 48,000 tons in 1928-29 to 26,000 tons in 1929-30 and further to 11,000 tons in 1930-31. Arrivals from the United Kingdom declined from 18,000 tons in 1929-30 to 4,000 tons in the year under review, whereas Belgian supplies amounted to 4,800 tons as compared with 5,400 tons in 1929-30. Imports of sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways similarly fell away from 66,000 tons to 17,000 tons, there being smaller receipts from Belgium and the United Kingdom.

Rails, chairs and fishplates.

Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work showed a decline from 105,000 tons to 87,000 tons, the share of the United Kingdom falling from 51,000 tons to 37,000 tons and that of Belgium from 30,000 tons to 22,000 tons. Imports from France and Germany, however, advanced from 14,000 and 7,000 tons to 18,000 and 9,000 tons respectively. Cast pipes and fittings showed a decline from 6,000 to 3,000 tons, while wrought tubes, pipes and fittings increased from 34,000 to 38,000 tons, there being larger importations from Belgium and Poland. Imports of both bolts and nuts and hoops and strips decreased, the former falling from 13,000 tons valued

Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work.

Tubes, pipes and fittings.

at R39 lakhs to 9,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs and the latter from 39,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs to 33,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Belgium contributed to the general decline under these two heads. Among other items, imports of nails, rivets and washers, wire nails and wire rope showed decreases, while wire, other than fencing wire, recorded an increase. Table No. 19 (page 208) shows the details of the imports and the declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel and Table No. 20 (page 209) the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country :—

Bolts and nuts, hoops and strips.

—	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).
1913-14 .	609	59·8	200	19·6	173	17·0	2	·1	22	2·2	12	1·3	1,018
1920-21 .	498	70·0	15	2·1	69	9·7	2	·3	113	15·9	15	2·0	712
1921-22 .	280	45·7	60	9·8	160	26·1	9	1·5	84	13·7	20	3·2	613
1922-23 .	359	48·1	90	12·1	229	30·7	7	1·0	38	5·1	23	3·0	746
1923-24 .	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	5	·5	18	2·4	26	3·7	756
1924-25 .	439	50·5	88	10·1	273	31·4	16	1·8	17	2·0	36	4·2	869
1925-26 .	489	55·3	69	7·8	229	25·9	45	5·1	23	2·6	29	3·3	884
1926-27 .	406	48·1	79	9·3	257	30·4	33	3·9	29	3·4	41	4·9	845
1927-28 .	685	57·2	79	6·6	316	26·4	48	4·0	16	1·4	53	4·4	1,197
1928-29 .	650	55·5	70	6·0	333	28·5	54	4·6	18	1·5	45	3·9	1,170
1929-30 .	486	49·9	58	6·0	312	32·1	35	3·6	16	1·6	66	6·8	973
1930-31 .	269	43·8	44	7·2	207	33·7	29	4·7	15	2·4	50	8·2	614

It will be observed that with considerably reduced imports of iron and steel into British India, the share of the United Kingdom fell from 50 per cent to nearly 44 per cent, the lowest percentage ever recorded, while the percentage shares of all other countries showed a distinct advance. No doubt the iron and steel trade of the United Kingdom suffered through unrestricted competition, but the disturbed political situation in India, which told against the British manufacturer more than any other, had much to do with the fall in the British proportion in the imports into this country.

Other metals (R5,02 lakhs).—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, declined from 55,500 tons valued at R6,38 lakhs in 1929-30 to 54,600 tons valued at R5,02 lakhs in 1930-31, the decrease being noticeable in the case of each description of non-ferrous metals with the exception of copper and zinc. Aluminium imports fell from 171,000 cwts. valued at R1,42 lakhs to 128,000 cwts. valued at R1,01 lakhs. Wrought circles, which form the bulk of these imports, recorded a decline from 158,000 to 119,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1,28 lakhs to R92 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity imported in 1930-31 about 45 per cent or 53,000 cwts. were drawn from the United States of America and 19 per cent or 23,000 cwts. from the United Kingdom as compared with 40 and 26

Aluminium.

per cent in the preceding year. Imports from France and Switzerland also declined from 15,000 and 13,000 cwts. to 9,000 and 6,000 cwts. respectively, while those from Germany advanced slightly from 13,000 to 14,000 cwts. Wrought sheets, imported chiefly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, further receded from 4,000 to 2,000 cwts. and other manufactures, consisting mainly of wire and utensils, declined in quantity from 8,500 to 6,400 cwts. and in value from R11 lakhs to R7 lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium (ingots, etc.) were small, amounting to only 900 cwts. valued at R56,000 in 1930-31.

Brass.

Imports of brass fell from 432,000 cwts. to 380,000 cwts. in quantity and from R2,23 lakhs to R1,63 lakhs in value. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, which accounted for 81 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31, recorded a decrease from 363,000 cwts. valued at R1,83 lakhs to 308,000 cwts. valued at R1,29 lakhs. Germany was the principal source of supply, but her consignments fell from 232,000 to 219,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1,14 lakhs to R88 lakhs in value. Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan were also on a reduced scale and amounted to 42,000 and 46,000 cwts. as compared with 82,000 and 48,000 cwts. in 1929-30. Of other manufactures, brass sheets and wire registered a decline over the preceding year, while brass rods and tubes showed small increases in quantity with decreases in value. Imports of unwrought brass were negligible, being valued at R71,000 only.

Copper.

Copper imports were much better than in 1929-30, but were below those of 1928-29. About 205,000 cwts. of copper, chiefly wrought, valued at R1,04 lakhs, were imported during 1930-31 as compared with 147,000 cwts. valued at R93 lakhs in 1929-30 and 270,000 cwts. valued at R1,42 lakhs in 1928-29. Imports of wrought copper, consisting chiefly of sheets, advanced by 44 per cent from 126,000 cwts. to 181,000 cwts. in quantity and by 14 per cent from R82 lakhs to R93 lakhs in value. All the principal countries increased their supplies; Germany from 48,000 to 55,000 cwts., the United Kingdom from 32,000 to 44,000 cwts. and France from 29,000 to 40,000 cwts. The United States of America with a reduced domestic consumption was able to send 31,000 cwts. to India as compared with only 1,500 cwts. in 1929-30 and 3,500 cwts. in 1928-29. In unwrought copper, imports of which fell from 16,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts., the supplies from the United Kingdom declined from 12,000 to 9,000 cwts., while those from the United States of America advanced from 3,000 to 4,000 cwts.

Lead.

Imports of lead fell from 44,000 cwts. to 37,000 cwts. in quantity and from R9½ lakhs to R7 lakhs in value. Sheets for lining tea chests, imported from the United Kingdom and Ceylon, showed a decline from 8,700 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs to 5,200 cwts. valued at R1 lakh. Wrought sheets and pipes also registered a decrease of R1 lakh to R4 lakhs.

Tin.

The growth of demand for tin was checked by diminishing business activities throughout the world and prices remained low. Imports into India, consisting mainly of unwrought tin from the Straits Settlements, fell by 5 per cent in quantity from 58,000 to 55,000 cwts. and by 32 per cent in value from R80½ lakhs to R54½ lakhs.

Machinery.

With the removal of duty from April 1927, imports of unwrought zinc, required chiefly for the galvanizing industry, have progressively increased and in 1930-31 amounted to 170,000 cwts. as compared with 143,000 cwts. in 1929-30 and 37,000 cwts. in 1926-27 when these were liable to duty. Lower prices, however, accounted for a fall of R4 lakhs from R27 lakhs in 1929-30 to R23 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of wrought zinc declined both in quantity and value and amounted to 38,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs as compared with 51,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs in 1929-30.

Zinc.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, declined from 19,500 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs to 16,300 cwts. valued at R12½ lakhs. To the imports in 1930-31 Italy contributed R4 lakhs, Germany R3½ lakhs and Austria R2⅓ lakhs.

German silver.

Imports of quicksilver also fell from 197,000 lbs. valued R8¼ lakhs to 191,000 lbs. valued at R8 lakhs. Arrivals in 1930-31 included 122,000 lbs. valued at R5 lakhs from Italy and 44,000 lbs. valued at R2 lakhs from the United Kingdom.

Quicksilver.

Machinery and millwork (R15,13 lakhs).—Imports of machinery and millwork, which are recorded in value only, declined from R19,35 lakhs in 1929-30 to R15,13 lakhs in 1930-31. A part of this decline is attributable to the fall in prices that took place during the year. With the exception of mining, refrigerating and sugar machinery, all other branches of the trade showed decreases in value. The following table analyses the imports of machinery and millwork, according to classes, during the past five years :—

	1926-27 R (lakhs)	1927-28 R (lakhs)	1928-29 R (lakhs)	1929-30 R (lakhs)	1930-31 R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	1,98	2,08	3,04	4,12	2,74
Electrical	2,29	2,00	2,37	2,41	2,39
Boilers	63	1,09	1,15	1,09	97
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	37	41	33	36	30
Mining	98	1,51	80	61	74
Oil crushing and refining	33	71	40	43	40
Paper mill	7	9	35	7	7
Refrigerating	12	12	23	20	22
Rice and flour mill	28	23	21	24	22
Saw mill	9	8	7	9	7
Sewing and knitting	88	92	89	85	59
Sugar machinery	6	9	18	9	14
Tea machinery	26	36	40	28	17
Cotton machinery	1,71	1,97	2,16	2,10	1,78
Jute mill machinery	65	94	1,30	1,44	81
Wool machinery	4	2	2	6	1
Typewriters, including parts and accessories.	24	27	32	26	25
Printing and lithographing presses.	15	18	24	23	14
Belting for machinery	81	87	83	90	64

It will be observed that the most noticeable decrease was recorded under prime-movers, the imports of which fell from R4,12 lakhs in 1929-30 to R2,74 lakhs in 1930-31. The loss under this head was due largely to smaller importation of railway locomotive engines and oil engines of the industrial type which were valued at R1,30 lakhs and R69 lakhs as compared with R1,97 lakhs and R1,06 lakhs respectively in 1929-30. Imports of textile machinery receded from R3,82 lakhs to R2,83 lakhs. To this decrease of R99 lakhs jute mill machinery contributed R63 lakhs and cotton mill machinery R32 lakhs, the respective values being R81

Textile machinery.

lakhs and R1,78 lakhs in 1930-31. The United Kingdom had 93 per cent of the total value of textile machinery imported in 1930-31 as compared with 92 per cent in the preceding year, but her supplies dropped from R3,52 lakhs to R2,61½ lakhs. The decrease under electrical machinery was, however, relatively small. The value of electrical machinery imported in 1930-31 totalled R2,39 lakhs, a decrease of only R2 lakhs in comparison with the preceding year. The conversion of factories to electric drive is a movement of the times and many jute mill conversions have been executed recently in Bengal by British firms. It is significant that the total imports of electrical machinery into Bengal showed an advance from R57⅜ lakhs to R77 lakhs. There were also smaller increases in the case of Sind, Madras and Burma, while imports into Bombay dropped from R87 lakhs to R47 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany supplied electrical machinery to the value of R1,81½ lakhs and R16¾ lakhs respectively, almost the same as in 1929-30, while imports from the United States of America advanced from R20 lakhs to R29 lakhs. Coming to the other branches of machinery, there were decreases under boilers from R1,09 lakhs to R96¾ lakhs, under metal working machinery (chiefly machine tools) from R36 lakhs to R30 lakhs, under oil crushing and refining machinery from R42½ lakhs to R40 lakhs, and under tea machinery from R28 lakhs to R17 lakhs, while imports of mining machinery and sugar machinery increased from R61 lakhs and R9 lakhs to R74 lakhs and R13⅔ lakhs respectively. The number of sewing and knitting machines (imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany) declined from 68,700 to 52,200 and their value from R72 lakhs to R53 lakhs. Imports of typewriters, chiefly from the United States of America, numbered 15,500 in 1930-31 or 200 less than in 1929-30, while their value remained at R22 lakhs, practically the same as in the preceding year.

Electrical machinery.

Imports of beltings of all descriptions declined by R26½ lakhs to R63½ lakhs, there being decreases of R4 lakhs under cotton belting and of R11 lakhs each under leather belting and beltings of other materials. The share of the United Kingdom in this particular trade fell from R67½ lakhs or 75 per cent to R46¼ lakhs or 73 per cent in 1930-31. The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the total import trade in machinery and millwork :—

Beltings for machinery.

Imports of machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

——	1913-14. (pre-war year)		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom.	7,41	90	13,33	78·5	14,87	76·5	14,49	74·9	11,21	74·4
United States.	27	..	1,72	10·1	2,20	11·3	1,91	9·9	1,76	11·6
Germany	46	6	1,13	6·7	1,24	6·4	1,84	9·5	1,24	8·2
Belgium	..	..	29	1·7	19	1·0	19	1·0	17	1·1
Other countries	12	1	52	3·0	93	4·8	92	4·7	75	4·7
TOTAL	8,26	100	16,99	100	19,43	100	19,35	100	15,13	100

Although the United Kingdom retained a predominantly large interest in this trade, her share dropped from 75 per cent to 74 per cent, while that of the United States of America rose from nearly 10 per cent to 11·6 per cent. The share of Germany showed a decrease.

Motor Vehicles.

Motor vehicles (R4,99 lakhs).—As noted in the previous year's Review, there was a set-back in the imports of motor cars into India during the latter half of 1929-30, and this continued during 1930-31. The period was marked by severe economic and financial depression. Customers naturally resorted to careful buying and owners were generally reluctant to replace their cars so long as there was any utility left in them, while not a few have abandoned the use of motor cars altogether owing to expenses involved. All these factors affected the sale of new vehicles.

Motor cars.

In India the peak of motor car imports was reached in 1928-29 when no fewer than 19,567 cars to the value of R4,21 lakhs were imported. In the following year imports fell to 17,399 valued at R3,76 lakhs and in 1930-31 the number declined further to 12,601 valued at R2,58 lakhs. There was a substantial decrease in the imports from the United States of America, the number falling from 9,620 valued at R1,95 lakhs in 1929-30 to 5,098 valued at R1,00 lakhs in 1930-31, while the imports from Canada, consisting chiefly of new Ford cars, increased from 2,318 valued at R42 lakhs to 3,250 valued at R54 lakhs. The participation of America in the Indian trade is steadily on the decrease, for the combined imports from the United States of America and Canada represented 66 per cent of the total number of cars imported in 1930-31 as compared with 69 per cent in 1929-30 and 74 per cent in 1928-29. On the other hand, although the number of British cars imported fell from 3,758 valued at R97 lakhs to 2,885 valued at R71 lakhs, their proportion to the total imports advanced from 19 per cent in 1928-29 to 22 per cent in 1929-30 and 23 per cent in 1930-31. The average declared value of cars imported from the United Kingdom in 1930-31 was R2,462, from the United States of America R1,970 and from Canada R1,661 as compared with R2,569 for the British, R2,029 for the American and R1,799 for the Canadian made cars in the preceding year. Italy sent 917 cars and France 261 as against 1,150 and 364 respectively in 1929-30. Arrivals from other countries included 45 cars from Germany, 29 from Belgium, 30 from the Straits Settlements and 50 from Ceylon. The following table shows the imports of motor cars from the principal countries during the past twelve years compared with those for the pre-war year and the war average :—

Number of motor cars imported.

——	United Kingdom	United States(a)	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-war).	1,669	868	..	111	7	225	2,880
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19).	537	1,681	..	49	28	22	2,317
Year 1919-20 .	448	9,353	20	3	17	84	9,925
„ 1920-21 .	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	218	423	15,432
„ 1921-22 .	790	802	576	158	222	347	2,895
„ 1922-23 .	449	1,386	1,846	61	131	450	4,323
„ 1923-24 .	1,005	2,865	3,290	153	370	301	7,984
„ 1924-25 .	1,682	3,106	3,956	215	235	186	9,380
„ 1925-26 .	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	860	213	12,757
„ 1926-27 .	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
„ 1927-28 .	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
„ 1928-29 .	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	967	167	19,567
„ 1929-30 .	3,758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
„ 1930-31 .	2,885	5,098	3,250	261	917	190	12,601

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States of America during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

Imports.

Of the total number of cars imported during the year under review 5,208 cars (8,728) were received in Bombay, 3,091 (3,247) in Bengal, 1,462 (1,633) in Sind, 1,781 (2,655) in Madras and 1,059 (1,136) in Burma, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being given in brackets.

Motor cycles.

The number of motor cycles imported declined by 23 per cent from 1,956 in 1929-30 to 1,501 in 1930-31 and the value by 26 per cent from R11 lakhs to R8 lakhs. Here the British trade claims predominance, although it is of small importance. The United Kingdom supplied 1,395 or 93 per cent of the total as compared with 1,842 or 94 per cent in 1929-30. Imports from the United States of America rose from 35 to 53, while the remainder came chiefly from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Germany.

Motor lorries, buses, etc.

The imports of motor omnibuses, vans, lorries in 1930-31 numbered 8,913 valued at R1,42 lakhs as compared with 15,306 valued at R2,42 lakhs in the preceding year. Of these, about 67 per cent or 5,930 represented chassis with a total value of R1,04 lakhs as against 68 per cent or 10,341 valued at R1,80 lakhs in 1929-30. The bulk of the imports came, as usual, from the United States of America and Canada which together supplied 96 per cent of the total number as compared with 97 per cent in 1929-30. The remainder came chiefly from the United Kingdom. Imports from the United States of America fell from 12,017 valued at R1,76 lakhs to 6,197 valued at R89 lakhs and those from Canada from 2,799 valued at R46 lakhs to 2,397 valued at R36 lakhs. The United Kingdom enjoys a limited market, as her products, being of a superior type, are not quite suitable for road conditions in India, except in cities. The supplies from the United Kingdom, consisting largely of chassis, fell from 398 valued at R18 lakhs to 258 valued at R15 lakhs in 1930-31. The average value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom was as high as R5,077 as compared with R1,693 for the American and R1,496 for the Canadian make. The corresponding figures in the preceding year were R4,291 for the British, R1,658 for the American and R1,640 for the Canadian chassis. The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to the end of March, 1931 :—

Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1931.*

Provinces	Motor cars, including taxi-cabs	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Bengal including Calcutta	33,220	4,849	4,128	42,197
Bombay City	8,336	499	873	9,708
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind).	9,027	772	70	9,869
Madras City	12,331	3,013	1,902	17,246
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City)	7,752	1,873	7,632	17,257
United Provinces	12,615	2,120	5,358	19,493
Punjab	11,666	4,216	7,474	23,356
Burma	11,459	1,312	7,119	19,890
Bihar and Orissa	9,005	1,242	2,237	12,484
Central Provinces	5,210	1,061	2,524	8,795
Sind	4,024	1,081	157	5,262
Delhi	5,706	1,114	1,272	8,092
North-West Frontier Province	3,066	1,354	2,059	6,479
Ajmer-Merwara	550	152	2,081	883
Assam†	2,169	306	1,679	4,154
Total	135,536	24,964	44,665	205,165

* These figures do not represent, except in the case of Bombay and Burma, the number of motor vehicles actually in use in India.

† Relate to the year ended 31st December 1930.

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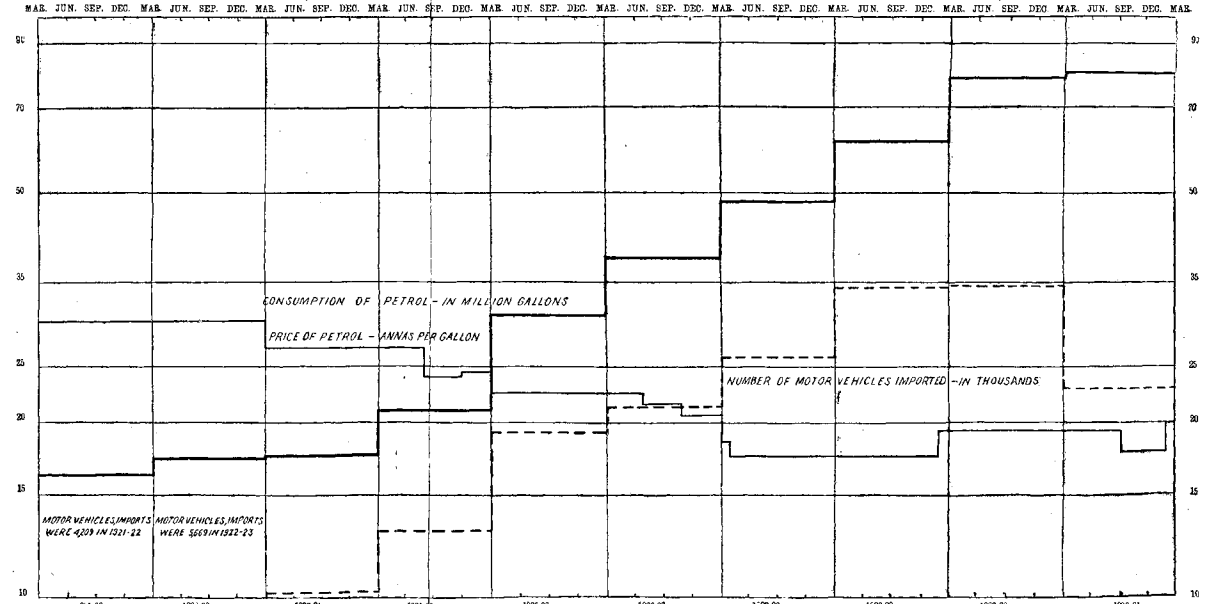
Chart (on logarithmic scale) showing the imports of motor vehicles, consumption of petrol and prices of petrol in India during the ten years ending 1930-31.



Rubber Manufactures.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the imports of motor vehicles together with the course of prices and the estimated consumption of petrol each year from 1921-22. The growth of motor transport has recently been arrested to some extent. It is hoped that when world-trade conditions improve, the motor trade in India will expand rapidly, for transportation outside the cities and towns is still very old-fashioned and the development of the country will gradually demand replacement by modern methods.

As stated above, the imports of motor vehicles were considerably curtailed during 1930-31 and with a restricted sale and use of automobiles, a reduced consumption of rubber goods was bound to follow.

Rubber manufactures.

The value of India's imports of rubber manufactures in 1930-31 amounted to R2,57 lakhs, a decrease of 22 per cent from R3,30 lakhs recorded in 1929-30. A part of this decline in value is attributable to the lower price of crude rubber, which forced down the prices of the finished product. As will be seen from the following table, the decrease was shared by each description of rubber manufactures with the exception of pneumatic motor cycle tubes, a comparatively small item in the rubber trade :—

[In thousands.]

Imports of rubber manufactures.

	1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Number	R	Number	R	Number	R
Pneumatic motor covers	463	1,82,64	487	2,25,57	370	1,67,98
,, ,, cycle covers . . .	16	1,66	16	1,30	9	1,02
Pneumatic cycle covers	786	15,98	1,214	20,06	1,090	18,12
,, motor tubes	461	33,61	451	34,74	366	28,40
,, ,, cycle tubes . . .	22	55	14	35	16	40
Pneumatic cycle tubes .	1,146	12,98	1,437	18,76	1,307	11,95
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles . .	8	10,05	6	7,65	4	4,64

The number of imported motor covers, which form the bulk of this trade, declined by 24 per cent from 487,000 in 1929-30 to 370,000 in 1930-31 and their value by 26 per cent from R2,26 lakhs to R1,68 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom and Canada fell from 132,000 and 117,000 to 81,000 and 55,000 respectively, while those from the United States of America advanced from 113,000 to 141,000. Germany lost some of the ground gained in 1929-30 and sent 31,000 covers in 1930-31 as compared with 36,000 in the preceding year and 19,000 in 1928-29. Italy and France also reduced their supplies from 49,000 and 34,000 to 28,000 and 20,000 respectively. In pneumatic motor cycle covers the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 11,000 (69 per cent) out of a total of 16,000 to 3,000 (33 per cent) out of a total of 9,000 in 1930-31, while the consignments from Canada rose from 800 to 1,200, the remainder coming chiefly from France, Germany and the Netherlands. Imports of pneumatic cycle covers declined from 1,214,000 to 1,090,000 and concurrently the shares of the United Kingdom, France and Germany, the three principal sources of supply, dropped from 844,000, 203,000 and 120,000

to 630,000, 183,000 and 102,000 respectively. Imports of solid tyres, which are fast being replaced by large-sized pneumatic tyres, further declined from 6,000 to 4,500, of which the United Kingdom supplied 2,300 or 51 per cent, the United States of America 1,600 or 35 per cent and Germany 500 or 12 per cent. In pneumatic motor tubes the share of the United Kingdom fell from 181,000 (40 per cent) out of a total of 451,000 to 107,000 (29 per cent) out of a total of 366,000. There were also smaller consignments from Canada numbering 53,000 as compared with 98,000 in 1929-30, while the United States of America and France increased their supplies from 68,000 and 56,000 to 108,000 and 57,000 respectively. In pneumatic cycle tubes the United Kingdom experienced a set-back, owing to competition from France and Germany, her contribution to the total imports being 537,000 or 41 per cent as compared with 776,000 or 54 per cent in 1929-30.

Hardware (R3,60 lakhs).—This head includes a number of varied items, such as implements and tools, metal lamps, enamelled ironware, builders' and domestic hardware which are chiefly recorded in value. In each of the two years 1928-29 and 1929-30 the value of the trade had been over R5 crores, but in 1930-31, owing partly to lower prices and partly to reduced demand, the value declined to R3,60 lakhs, which, however, was higher than the pre-war annual average of R3,17 lakhs. The following table compares the values of the different items entering into this group during the last five years :—

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements . . .	17	19	14	14	9
Other implements and tools (except machine tools).	79	77	77	71	49
Builders' hardware	34	34	35	40	33
Domestic hardware	10	12	13	13	10
Enamelled ironware	40	37	42	32	24
Metal lamps	84	81	82	78	52
Metal lamps, parts . . .	7	10	9	10	5
Stoves	9	10	9	10	6
Safes, etc.	3	3	2	2	1
Gas mantles	6	8	7	8	6
Other sorts	2,18	2,33	2,33	2,29	1,65

It will be seen that there has been a decrease under each of the heads enumerated above. The value of agricultural implements, imported chiefly for use in Indian tea gradens, declined from R14 lakhs to R9 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R7½ lakhs. The imports of other implements and tools also shrank from R71 lakhs to R49 lakhs, there being smaller supplies to the value of R20¾ lakhs and R11 lakhs from the United Kingdom and the United States of America as compared with R38 lakhs and R15 lakhs respectively in 1929-30. Imports from Germany fell from R13 lakhs to R9⅔ lakhs. The number of metal lamps imported declined from 5,956,000 valued at R78 lakhs to 3,917,000 valued at R51¾ lakhs, of which Germany supplied

2,864,000 valued at R37 lakhs and the United States of America 847,000 valued at R10 lakhs. The remainder came chiefly from Austria and the United Kingdom. Parts of metal lamps, imported mainly from Germany, recorded a decrease from R10 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Imports of enamelled ironware were valued at R23⅔ lakhs as compared with R31¾ lakhs in 1929-30 and R42 lakhs in 1928-29. The increasing use of locally manufactured cheap aluminium hollow-ware in preference to enamelled ironware chiefly accounts for this steady decline. Imports from Japan fell from R17 lakhs to R13 lakhs and those from Germany from R3½ lakhs to R2½ lakhs, while the British supplies were valued at R1⅓ lakhs, almost the same as in 1929-30. Domestic hardware (other than enamelled ironware), which is imported mainly from Germany and the United Kingdom, showed a decline from R13 lakhs to R10 lakhs. In builders' hardware there was a decrease of R7 lakhs from R40 lakhs to R33 lakhs, the imports being mainly drawn from Germany (41 per cent), the United Kingdom (37 per cent) and Sweden (16 per cent). Other articles included in this group, such as gas mantles, stoves, safes and strong boxes, which are comparatively unimportant, also showed decreases. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade :—

Imports of hardware.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	57	38	36	39	36	35	36
Germany . . .	18	27	31	31	22	33	30
United States . . .	10	16	14	12	12	12	12
Japan	1	7	6	5	5	5	6
Other countries . .	14	12	13	13	15	15	16
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The increasing participation of Germany in this trade received a set-back during the year under review, while the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan showed small increases. The share of the United States of America remained at the level of the preceding three years.

The value of cutlery imported amounted to R26 lakhs as against R41⅓ lakhs in 1929-30 and R36⅓ lakhs in 1928-29. The share of Germany declined by R11 lakhs to R16 lakhs and of the United Kingdom by R3 lakhs to R8 lakhs.

Cutlery (R26 lakhs).

Electro-plated ware, indented chiefly from the United Kingdom, showed a further decline from R7 lakhs in 1929-30 to R4 lakhs during the year under review.

Electro-plated ware (R4 lakhs).

Sugar (R10,96 lakhs).—The sugar industry had another bad year and the position was so critical that an international conference of producers from the chief producing countries was held in Brussels in December 1930 to devise some remedy to combat the depression. A Committee of the League of Nations had also reviewed the sugar position in 1929. These frequent investigations by international agencies show the chronic depressed condition of the world

sugar industry. The main cause for this depression is, as in the case of many primary products, the excess of supply as compared with effective demand. The excess in production was due to the peculiar circumstances of the immediate post-war period when on account of the shortage of beet sugar during the War large areas of new land were brought under cane, especially in Cuba. When the production of beet sugar started again this additional supply of cane sugar exerted a steadily depressing effect on the market. Another factor which also led to over-production was the introduction of new methods in the breeding of sugarcane especially the growing of the P. O. J. 2878 variety in Java which has greatly increased the yield of sugar there. Further, the protectionist policies of the various countries devised to encourage the production of home-grown sugar aggravated the situation. All these factors exerted a depressing influence on the sugar market in the last few years. It has been estimated* that the production of beet sugar increased from 9·2 million metric tons (raw value) in 1927-28 to 11·7 million metric tons in 1930-31, an increase of 2·5 million metric tons. In the same period the cane sugar production went up from 17·5 million metric tons (raw value) to 19·1 million metric tons in 1929-30 and 18 million metric tons in 1930-31. Thus the total production of sugar in the world increased from 26·7 million metric tons in 1927-28 to 29·7 million metric tons in 1930-31, an increase of 3 million metric tons. For the same period, however, consumption did not increase to the same extent in spite of the great fall in prices. It has been estimated * that the consumption for 1927-28 was 26·4 million metric tons in terms of raw sugar. In 1929-30, the latest year for which figures are available, the consumption has been estimated at 27 million metric tons, an increase of only 0·6 million metric tons as compared with an increase in production of 3 million metric tons. As a result of this disparity, the stocks of sugar were mounting up considerably. In 1927-28 the stocks were estimated at 3·2 million metric tons. In 1929-30 they had gone up to 5·1 million metric tons. This dead-weight of stocks and the steadily increasing production have been responsible for the depression in the sugar market in the last few years. In order to remedy this situation the international conference which met in December 1930 formulated a scheme which fixes the export quotas for the chief sugar-exporting countries. The provisional terms of agreement also provide for the disposal of the stocks in hand on 1st September 1930 at a certain rate per annum. This scheme had, however, little tangible effect on sugar prices in 1930-31.

The heavy production of the year, as given above, depressed the prices of sugar almost throughout the year. In India the problem was aggravated by the slump in silver prices which by disturbing the normal trade relations between Java and China, the most important of the outlets for Java sugar outside India, helped to throw the bulk of the Java sugar on the Indian markets. This drove prices to unremunerative levels, so that the sugar producer in India was very adversely affected. Even the increase in the revenue duty of Rl-8 per cwt. under the Finance Act of 1930 did not materially raise the sugar prices in India. In May 1930, therefore, the Government of India, acting on the representation of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and some of the provincial Governments, directed the Tariff Board to hold an enquiry

* The estimates are those by Gustav Mikusch as given in the Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the Sugar Industry.

into the question whether protection was required for the sugar industry in India. The report of the Tariff Board, issued towards the end of the year under review, recommended the grant of protection to the local industry for a period of fifteen years. The protective duty recommended was to be at the rate of R7-4 per cwt. for the first seven years and R6-4 for the remaining period. The Board further proposed that power should be taken to impose an additional duty of 8 annas per cwt. in the event of a break-down in the international agreement for the stabilisation of prices. The Tariff Board's recommendations for the protection of the sugar industry were under consideration when the year closed, but in raising the revenue duty on sugar of 23 D.S. and above to R7-4 and that on sugar between 8 and 22 D.S. to R6-12 per cwt. in the Budget of 1931-32 the Government of India took into account the fact that these rates corresponded to those recommended by the Tariff Board for protective purposes.

The unhealthy condition which continued to influence the world sugar industry during 1930-31 was abundantly reflected in the course of sugar prices in India, the general trend for the year being only a continuation of the same tendency as had been at work in the preceding year. Almost throughout the year prices of sugar, both in the Calcutta and Bombay markets, were consistently on the decline. The quotation on the 4th April 1930 for Java 25 D. S. in Calcutta was R9-1-9 per maund. After a nominal drop of 9 *p.* in the course of the next week the quotation moved upward to R9-3-6 on the 18th and after staying at this level till the 25th it dropped to R8-14-3 by the 23rd of May. This downward movement was initiated by reports regarding a dissolution of the Single Selling Agency in Cuba. Subsequently there was a considerable degree of steadiness which forced prices up to R9-1-6 by the 6th of June. In the next week the quotation slipped back to R8-14-6 but the market remained uncertain till the end of the month on account of the varying reactions produced by the reported scarcity of stocks in the local market and the expectation of imminent selling pressure in Java, to which was added an uncertain feeling produced by the bearish report about the beet crops of Europe. From the beginning of July the decline became more consistent when the Java Trust was reported to have lowered its limits for the new crop. After touching R8-10-3 by the 18th of July prices recovered to some extent, but the arrival of fresh supplies caused a bearish sentiment in the market to reassert itself. By the middle of August the downward trend in sugar prices commenced again. On the 5th of September prices dropped to R8-10-9 from R8-15-3 on the 15th of August. There was some recovery owing to seasonal factors, but subsequently prices again slumped to R8-11-6 on the 10th October and then with slight oscillations prices gradually dropped to R8 on the 28th of November. During December, as a result of the reports regarding the Brussels conference, the market gradually revived, prices rising from R8-3 on the 5th to R8-5 on the 19th. In January 1931 the course of prices was erratic owing to apprehensions created by the reported arrivals of Russian sugar and also owing to the uncertainty of the results of the international negotiations. From the end of the month, however, the quotation moved upward from R8-5-6 on the 30th of January to R9 on the 27th of February. This was in consequence of speculative purchases encouraged by anticipations of a rise in the customs duty from March. Subsequently when the actual increase in the

customs duty was found to have been short of the trade expectations the heavy stocks accumulated in anticipation of the tariff increase tended to depress the market to some extent and the prices experienced a slight set-back to R8-12 on the 6th of March ; but the encouraging reports regarding the international negotiations created a steadier feeling in the market and raised the price to R8-15 on the 27th of March.

In the Bombay market the quotation for Java white, granulated T. M. O. quality, stood at R13 per cwt. on the 4th April 1930. Prices remained nearly at this level with slight oscillations of an anna or two on either side till the beginning of June. In that month, however, prices showed a rising tendency and by the first week of July the quotation had risen to R13-9. The succeeding weeks of July witnessed a relapse which carried prices down to R12-8 on the 25th. August started with an upward spurt to R12-13 recorded on the 1st. For the next three weeks the quotation was roundabout R12-12 and in the last week of the month prices again went up to R13-0-6 and remained almost at that level till the third week of September. In the last week of September, however, prices again declined, the quotation on the 26th being R12-10. From that date till the end of November prices were almost continually on the decline, the quotation on the 28th November being R11-11. In the first two weeks of December prices went up slightly and throughout the month they were on a comparatively higher level than in November. On January 2, 1931, the quotation was R12. After a slight relapse in the following week the quotation went on continually increasing till the end of February when the price recorded was R12-14. This was due to the anticipations of a higher duty in the Budget. March saw a relapse, as the Budget provision did not come up to the expectations of the market. The year closed with the quotation of R12-9-6 on the 27th March.

Imports of sugar of all sorts, excluding molasses, decreased from 940,000 tons in 1929-30 to 901,000 tons in 1930-31, the decline in value being from R15,51 lakhs to R10,54 lakhs. The decline in the imports of sugar was due, to some extent, to the falling-off of beet sugar imports from 131,000 tons to 78,000 tons. Imports of sugar 16 D. S. and above increased from 807,000 tons to 815,000 tons. The main increase was in the imports from Java which rose from 779,000 tons to 802,000 tons in the year under review. Imports from the United Kingdom of sugar 16 D. S. and above went down very considerably from 14,000 tons to a little over 1,250 tons. Imports from Ceylon increased by over 2,000 tons. Imports from China, including Hongkong, increased to 5,000 tons from 2,800 tons in the preceding year.

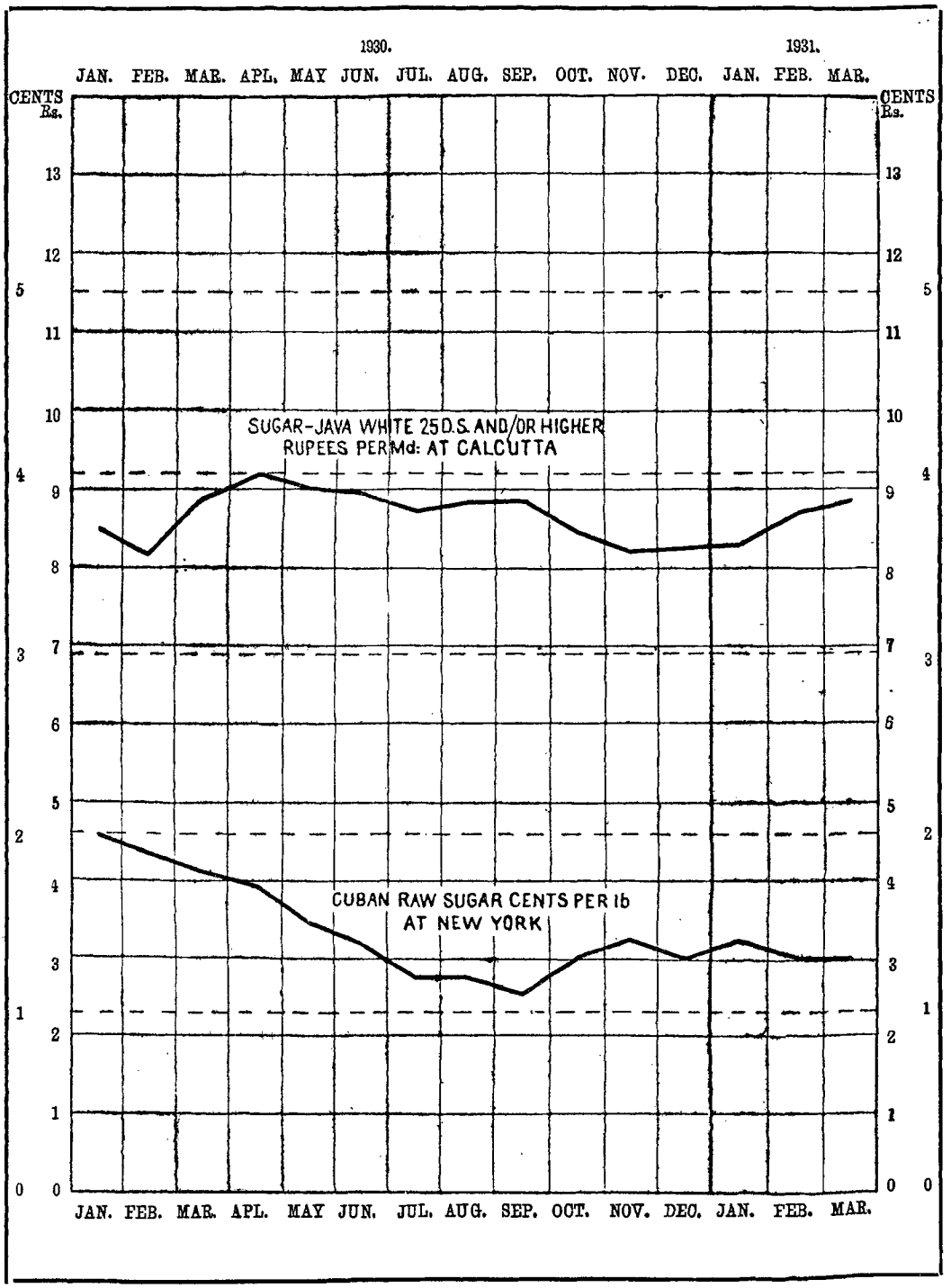
Imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces during 1930-31 were as follows :—

Bengal	324,900 tons	(353,200 tons)	or 40	per cent.
Bombay . . .	177,000 „	(151,300 „)	„ 22	„
Sind	184,300 „	(156,600 „)	„ 23	„
Madras	77,400 „	(78,200 „)	„ 10	„
Burma	38,600 „	(40,800 „)	„ 5	„

Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

The total amount of beet sugar imported during the year was 78,000 tons as compared with 131,000 tons in the preceding year. Imports from most of the countries declined. An interesting feature of the year, however, was the arrival of 42,600 tons from Russia which had no share in this trade during

Chart showing the average monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and of sugar Java white 25 D. S. and/or higher at Calcutta from January 1930 to March 1931.


1930.
1931.
JAN. FEB. MAR. APL. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR.
CENTS
Rs.
SUGAR-JAVA WHITE 25 D.S. AND/OR HIGHER
RUPEES PER Md: AT CALCUTTA
CUBAN RAW SUGAR CENTS PER lb
AT NEW YORK

the two preceding years. The United Kingdom sent only 7,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 45,000 tons in the preceding year. The share of Hungary went down from 35,000 tons to a little under 14,000 tons and Germany sent 11,500 tons as compared with 13,700 tons in the preceding year. There were no imports from France and Austria. Imports from the Netherlands declined from 2,200 tons to 600 tons and those from Czechoslovakia and Serb-Croat Slovene State from 9,000 and 5,000 tons in 1929-30 to 500 and 50 tons respectively in the year under review. The bulk of the imports of beet sugar during the year was received in Sind and Bombay. The following table gives the imports of sugar from the principal sources for a series of years :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds (excluding molasses).

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	6,300	9,200	400	4,800	59,800	8,400
Ceylon	100	1,300	2,100	2,800	4,000	3,600	5,700
Java	583,000	656,900	611,700	692,200	850,800	781,100	809,700
Mauritius	139,600	19,100	100	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,900	2,200	1,100	1,200	900	600	500
China and Hongkong	1,500	2,200	3,100	3,100	2,100	6,100	5,100
Egypt	100	300	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	100	..	..	100	300	500	..
Germany	700	1,500	49,200	1,600	300	15,200	11,700
Austria	74,000	2,000	9,800	300	..	1,400	..
Hungary		19,100	26,000	2,300	2,100	36,500	13,800
Netherlands	..	800	3,700	700	1,600	2,500	600
Belgium	..	6,800	13,800	400	300	1,800	300
France	..	100	200	..	800	11,900	..
Czechoslovakia	..	10,300	28,800	1,100	400	9,700	600
Italy	..	1,200	3,700	200	..	..	..
United States	..	2,100	15,500	500	200	200	200
Other countries	100	400	48,900	18,900	200	9,200	44,600
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	803,000	732,600	826,900	725,800	868,800	939,600	901,200
Value Rs (lakhs)	14,29	15,20	18,36	14,50	15,86	15,51	10,54

In the chart on the opposite page the prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and the course of prices in Calcutta of sugar, all-cane, equal in colour to 25 D. S. and above are compared. At the beginning of April 1930 Cuban raw sugar was quoted at 1·84 cents per lb. By the end of May the quotation declined to 1·37 cents, and, although later prices behaved most erratically, the downward trend was maintained till 1·04 cents was touched at the beginning of October. During the subsequent months of the year the position improved, prices fluctuating mostly between 1·22 and 1·40 cents. The quotation at the end of the year was 1·35 cents.

Imports.

The imports of molasses, almost wholly from Java, increased from 72,000 tons valued at ₹26 lakhs in 1929-30 to 102,000 tons valued at ₹42⅔ lakhs in 1930-31.

Re-exports of sugar from India decreased from 7,300 tons valued at ₹17 lakhs in 1929-30 to 3,400 tons valued at ₹6½ lakhs in 1930-31. The share of Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba) was 1,000 tons as compared with 2,600 tons in the preceding year. The shares of most of the other countries fell considerably, except in the case of Persia which increased her takings to 600 tons as compared with 500 tons in the preceding year.

The total area under sugarcane in India was 2,778,000 acres in 1930-31. The total production of raw sugar, *gûr*, was 3,177,000 tons as compared with 2,752,000 tons in 1929-30. The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1929-30 amounted to 111,000 tons as compared with 99,000 tons in 1928-29 and 120,000 tons in 1927-28. Exports of Indian sugar during the year under review decreased from 1,300 tons to 1,000 tons, which included 500 tons of unrefined sugar. There was also a falling-off in the exports of molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery) from 1,100 tons in 1929-30 to 500 tons in 1930-31 of which 400 tons (or 85 per cent) were despatched from Madras. Shipments to Ceylon amounted to 400 tons.

Mineral oils (₹10,48 lakhs).—The world's output of crude oil in 1930 was slightly larger than in the previous year. The United States of America avoided overproduction by following a policy of restriction, while outside the United States there was little restriction of output. Imports of all kinds of mineral oils into India in 1930-31 were slightly less than in the preceding year and amounted to 242½ million gallons valued at ₹10,48 lakhs as compared with 252¾ million gallons valued at ₹11,04 lakhs in 1929-30. This represented a decline of only 4 per cent in quantity and of 5 per cent in value. Actually there was a fall in the imports of all oils except petrol which registered an increase. Of the total quantity of mineral oils imported in 1930-31, kerosene oil represented 41 per cent, fuel oils 44 per cent and lubricating oils 11 per cent as compared with 42, 43 and 11 per cent respectively in 1929-30. The following table shows the imports of each variety of mineral oil by sea from abroad into British India :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	7,766	90,582	106,728	103,695	110,203	106,350
Kerosene—						
In bulk	52,976	58,387	90,234	99,772	101,756	88,745
In tins	15,874	5,663	4,172	4,888	4,701	10,148
TOTAL KEROSENE	68,850	64,050	94,406	104,660	106,457	98,893
Lubricating oils	14,953	24,721	26,293	27,323	26,700	25,681
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	4	138	168	4,655	8,836
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	1	4	23	27	18
Other kinds	3,416	4,209	4,869	6,036	4,726	2,711
TOTAL MINERAL OILS	95,023	183,567	232,438	241,905	252,768	242,489

Mineral Oils.

Kerosene oil.

Imports of kerosene oil declined in quantity from the record figure of 106½ million gallons in 1929-30 to 99 million gallons in 1930-31 and from ₹5,89 lakhs to ₹5,34 lakhs, thus showing a lower average value of 8 *as.* 8 *p.* per gallon as compared with 8 *as.* 10 *p.* in 1929-30. It should be noted that from March, 1930, the customs duty on foreign kerosene was reduced from 2 *as.* 6 *p.* to 2 *as.* 3 *p.* per Imperial gallon, which has, with effect from March, 1931, been again raised to 3 *as.* per gallon. Coastwise imports from Burma to India proper amounted to 110 million gallons as compared with 122 million gallons in 1929-30. Of the foreign supplies, the United States of America reduced her contribution from 23 to 21 million gallons, and Persia from 29 to 18 million gallons. Imports from Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes Islands, including consignments from the Straits Settlements, also decreased from 17 to 12 million gallons. On the other hand, larger supplies were available from Russia which considerably increased her production during the year in accordance with Government plans. Imports from Russia, including Georgia and Azerbaijan, totalled 47 million gallons as compared with 37 million gallons in 1929-30. The details are shown in the margin.

Imports of Kerosene Oil.	1913-14 (pre-war year) Gals. (1,000)	1929-30 Gals. (1,000)	1930-31 Gals. (1,000)
United States of America.	42,311	23,376	21,290
Russia, Georgia and Azerbaijan	1,079	36,845	47,014
Persia	2,303	29,392	18,214
Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes	20,815	5,576	11,939
Straits Settlements	2,240	11,267	436
Other countries	2	1	..
Total	68,850	106,457	98,893

Fuel oils.

Imports of fuel oils showed a decline in quantity from 110 million gallons to 106 million gallons with an increase in value from ₹2,09¾ lakhs in 1929-30 to ₹2,10⅓ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports were, as usual, mostly from Persia which supplied 76 million gallons or 71 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31 as compared with 80 million gallons or 73 per cent in the preceding year. Receipts from Borneo increased from 18 to 24 million gallons, while consignments from the Straits Settlements fell off from 11 to 5 million gallons.

Lubricating oils.

Imports of batching oil fell from 16 million gallons valued at ₹87½ lakhs to 14 million gallons valued at ₹72 lakhs. The trade was, as usual, divided between the United States of America and Borneo, the former supplying 9 million gallons and the latter 5 million gallons as compared with 5 and 10 million gallons respectively in 1929-30. Imports of other lubricating oils showed a small increase in quantity with a slight decline in value and amounted to 12 million gallons valued at ₹1,30 lakhs. Over 82 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31, or 10 million gallons, came from the United States of America and the remainder from the United Kingdom and Borneo.

Petrol.

Until 1929-30 India had been practically independent of outside sources for her requirements of petrol which were almost entirely met from the oil-fields in Burma. In 1930-31, however, about 9 million gallons of petroleum, dangerous, flashing below 76°F, including petrol, benzine and benzol, valued at ₹73 lakhs, were imported from abroad into British India as compared with 4½ million gallons valued at ₹38½ lakhs in 1929-30 and only 168,000 gallons valued at ₹1½ lakhs in 1928-29. The imports were chiefly from the United States of America. The factors

that contributed to this new development were the excessive stocks of petrol in the United States and the consequent fall in prices in her domestic market. Coastwise imports of petrol and other motor spirits from Burma into India proper amounted to 51 million gallons in 1930-31 as compared with 56 million gallons in the preceding year and 45 million gallons in 1928-29. Other kinds of mineral oils showed a decrease from 5 million gallons to 3 million gallons, of which white oil, imported chiefly from Germany, accounted for 1 million gallons.

Provisions (R4,88 lakhs).—This is a comprehensive head covering a large variety of articles, such as (in order of importance) canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous and patent foods, condensed milk, biscuits and cakes, confectionery, bacon and ham, cheese, jams and jellies, pickles and sauces, butter, cocoa and chocolate, isinglass, ghi, lard and vinegar. The total value of imported provisions steadily declined from R6,21 lakhs in 1928-29 to R5,64 lakhs in 1929-30 and further to R4,88 lakhs in 1930-31. Canned and bottled provisions, which represented about 41 per cent of the total receipts of provisions in 1930-31, were imported to the value of R2,01 lakhs as compared with R2,26 lakhs in the preceding year. Of these, imports of vegetable product fell from 321,000 cwts. valued at R1,20 lakhs to 296,000 cwts. valued at R1,09 lakhs, while tinned fish and canned fruits recorded smaller decreases of R7 lakhs and R2 lakhs respectively. The bulk of the imports of vegetable product came, as usual, from the Netherlands which sent 232,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs as compared with 291,000 cwts. valued at R1,09 lakhs in 1929-30. The remainder came mainly from Belgium (R10 lakhs) and Germany (R8 lakhs). Farinaceous and patent foods showed a decrease from 371,000 cwts. valued at R1,02 lakhs to 343,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs, of which farinaceous foods in bulk, chiefly sago, tapioca, etc., from the Straits Settlements, were imported to the value of R36 lakhs and milk foods for infants and invalids, mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R26 lakhs. Imports of condensed milk amounted to 227,000 cwts. valued at R79 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with 243,000 cwts. valued at R88 lakhs in 1929-30. Arrivals in 1930-31 included 126,000 cwts. from the Netherlands and 54,000 cwts. from the United Kingdom as against 142,000 cwts. and 52,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. The other sources of supply were Norway (15,000 cwts.), Switzerland (10,000 cwts.), Denmark (9,000 cwts.) and France (4,000 cwts). Biscuits and cakes were also imported in smaller quantities, the total imports amounting to 48,000 cwts. valued at R40⅓ lakhs as compared with 65,000 cwts. valued at R55 lakhs in 1929-30. The United Kingdom supplied 34,000 cwts. or 71 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31 as compared with 47,000 cwts. or 72 per cent in the preceding year, the remainder coming chiefly from the Straits Settlements. Imports of both confectionery, and jams and jellies, mostly from the United Kingdom, declined, the former from 29,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs to 22,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs and the latter from 15,700 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs to 13,500 cwts. valued at R6 lakhs. Cocoa and chocolate, on the other hand, recorded an increase from 3,600 cwts. valued at R3½ lakhs to 3,900 cwts. valued at R3¾ lakhs. Bacon and ham showed a decrease from 14,500 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs to 13,500 cwts. valued at R14 lakhs in 1930-31. The United King-

Canned and bottled provisions.

Condensed milk.

Biscuits and cakes.

dom was, as usual, the chief source of supply, the imports from that country having amounted to 12,100 cwts. in 1930-31 as against 12,900 cwts. in the preceding year. Cheese, mostly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, was imported to the extent of 10,400 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs as against 10,900 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs in the preceding year. Among other articles, imports of butter and lard increased both in quantity and value, while ghi recorded an increase in quantity with a decrease in value. Pickles and sauces, vinegar and isinglass each showed a decrease. The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of the imports of provisions, all sorts, fell from R2,35 lakhs or 42 per cent to R1,94 lakhs or 40 per cent of the total trade. Similarly, the imports from the Netherlands dropped from R1,57 lakhs or 28 per cent to R1,27 lakhs or 26 per cent in 1930-31 and those from the United States of America declined from R48 lakhs to R40 lakhs. The trade of the Straits Settlements, which consists mostly of farinaceous foods and, to a less extent, of goods in transit from Australia, was valued at R32 lakhs, as in the preceding year, while direct supplies from China and Australia slightly decreased to R15 lakhs and R9 lakhs respectively.

Liquors (R3,32 lakhs).—The total quantity of liquors imported fell by 5 per cent from 7,579,000 gallons in 1929-30 to 7,182,000 gallons in 1930-31, the corresponding decline in value being 12 per cent from R3,77 lakhs to R3,32 lakhs. The decrease was shared by all the provinces. Bombay took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 2,192,000 gallons compared with 2,290,000 gallons in 1929-30 and was closely followed by Bengal with 2,068,000 gallons as compared with 2,219,000 gallons in the preceding year. In value, however, Bengal took the lead as in the preceding year with R95 lakhs or 5 lakhs more than the value of the imports into Bombay, their respective imports in 1929-30 being valued at R1,12½ lakhs and R1,03⅔ lakhs. The imports into Sind and Madras were valued at R63 lakhs and R36 lakhs as against R68 lakhs and R39 lakhs respectively in 1929-30. Burma took 928,000 gallons valued at R48 lakhs in 1930-31 compared with 1,042,000 gallons valued at R53 lakhs in the preceding year.

Of the total quantity of imported liquors, ale, beer and porter accounted for over 64 per cent, spirits 32 per cent and wines only 3 per cent. Imports of ale, beer and porter fell from 4,864,000 gallons to 4,610,000 gallons, of which ale and beer alone amounted to 4,431,000 gallons as against 4,655,000 gallons in 1929-30. Of the beer imported in bulk (mainly for the use of troops) amounting to 1,653,000 gallons in 1930-31, the United Kingdom supplied no less than 1,627,000 gallons or 98 per cent, while bottled beer, imports of which totalled 2,778,000 gallons, came largely from the United Kingdom (44 per cent), Germany (32 per cent), the Netherlands (13 per cent) and Japan (10 per cent). Imports of stout and porter amounted to 179,000 gallons as against 209,000 gallons in the preceding year and were, as usual, drawn chiefly from the United Kingdom.

Ale, beer and porter.

Imports.

Imports of spirits, all sorts, totalled 2,318,000 gallons valued at R2,05 lakhs as compared with 2,414,000 gallons valued at R2,36 lakhs in 1929-30.

Spirits.

The details of the principal kinds of spirit imported into British India are shown below :—

——	1929-30		1930-31	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	438,900	47	346,900	39
Gin	121,400	11	126,700	11
Rum	205,900	3	32,100	1
Liqueurs	19,200	4	14,100	3
Whisky	545,900	93	512,600	88
Spirit, present in drugs . . .	157,500	45	119,400	34
,, perfumed	13,700	11	10,200	8
,, denatured	853,900	10	1,117,500	12
,, other sorts	57,400	13	38,500	9

With the exception of gin (imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and, to a far less extent, from the Netherlands) and denatured spirit which is almost entirely received from Java, all other kinds of spirits recorded decreases. The United Kingdom practically monopolises the trade in whisky, mostly the product of Scottish distilleries, while brandy is almost entirely imported from France with small quantities from the United Kingdom and Germany. The total imports of spirits declined from 2,414,000 gallons valued at R2,36 lakhs to 2,318,000 gallons valued at R2,05 lakhs in 1930-31. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 761,000 gallons valued at R1,41 lakhs to 708,000 gallons valued at R1,25 lakhs in 1930-31. The supplies from France also decreased from 426,000 gallons to 339,000 gallons in quantity and from R53 lakhs to R42 lakhs in value. Imports from Java, however, advanced from 1,054,000 gallons to 1,144,000 gallons in quantity, the value remaining fairly steady at R12 lakhs. The receipts from the United States of America amounted to 57,000 gallons valued at R16 lakhs as compared with 66,000 gallons valued at R19 lakhs in the preceding year. The German supplies were considerably reduced from 60,000 gallons to 36,000 gallons in quantity and from R6$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs to R4$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in value.

The total imports of wines fell from 290,000 gallons valued at R29 lakhs to 246,000 gallons valued at R24 lakhs in 1930-31. As usual, the supplies came mainly from France (96,000 gallons valued at R9 lakhs), the United Kingdom (63,000 gallons valued at R8 lakhs) and Italy (40,000 gallons valued at R2 lakhs).

Wines.

Paper and pasteboard (R2,87 lakhs).—The total imports of paper and pasteboard fell from 2,740,000 cwts. valued at R3,72 lakhs to 2,294,000 cwts.

valued at R2,87 lakhs in 1930-31, of which 1,985,000 cwts. (valued at R2,60 lakhs) represented paper of all kinds as against 2,363,000 cwts. (valued at R3,35 lakhs) in the preceding year. Imports of all varieties of paper showed decreases. Printing paper was imported to the extent of 683,000 cwts. valued at R99 lakhs as against 806,000 cwts. valued at R1,23 lakhs in 1929-30. Newsprinting paper declined from 486,000 cwts. to 431,000 cwts. in quantity and from R63 lakhs to R52½ lakhs in value. Other kinds of printing paper also recorded a decrease from 320,000 cwts. valued at R60 lakhs to 252,000 cwts. valued at R46 lakhs. Norway, with her resources of wood pulp, maintained the lead in the printing paper trade and supplied 242,000 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs as compared with 259,000 cwts. valued at R34 lakhs in 1929-30. Austria came next with 152,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs and the United Kingdom with 77,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs, their respective shares in the preceding year being 156,000 cwts. and 98,000 cwts. valued at R21 lakhs in either case. Imports from the Netherlands slightly advanced to over 44,000 cwts., but those from Germany, Sweden and Belgium receded to 54,000 cwts., 35,000 cwts., and 10,000 cwts. respectively.

Printing paper.

Imports of writing paper and envelopes registered a decline from 245,000 cwts. valued at R69 lakhs to 157,000 cwts. valued at R47 lakhs in 1930-31. The leading supplying countries were the United Kingdom (55,000 cwts.), Norway (35,000 cwts.) and the Netherlands (16,000 cwts.). In the preceding year their respective contributions were 79,000 cwts., 66,000 cwts. and 25,000 cwts.

Writing paper.

Imports of packing paper decreased from 287,000 cwts. to 231,000 cwts. in quantity and from R49½ lakhs to R38½ lakhs in value. Sweden maintained her position as the premier supplier, the imports from that country amounting to 105,000 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs as against 106,000 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports from Germany fell from 65,000 cwts. valued at R10½ lakhs to 38,000 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs. The quantities imported from the United Kingdom and Norway advanced slightly to 17,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts. respectively. Imports from Austria declined from 29,000 cwts. to 18,000 cwts. in quantity and from nearly R5 lakhs to R3 lakhs in value.

Packing paper.

Imports of old newspapers dropped from 913,000 cwts. to 823,000 cwts., of which the United Kingdom supplied 650,000 cwts. as against 822,000 cwts. in 1929-30. The share of the United Kingdom shrank from 90 per cent to 79 per cent of the total quantity imported, while that of the United States of America rose from 9 per cent to 21 per cent in 1930-31.

Old newspapers.

Paper manufactures declined from 24,000 cwts. valued at R13⅓ lakhs to 21,000 cwts. valued at R12⅓ lakhs in 1930-31. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the principal supplier and sent these goods to the value of R6 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds fell from 377,000 cwts. valued at R37 lakhs to 308,000 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs in 1930-31. Of these, strawboard accounted for 238,000 cwts. valued at R14½ lakhs. The

Paper manufactures, etc.

following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total value of the imports of paper and pasteboard.

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	56·2	35·5	36·4	37·3	32·8	31·2
Norway . . .	5·1	10·1	11·4	11·3	14·2	15·0
United States . .	·8	4·8	4·4	2·5	2·2	4·5
Sweden . . .	3·2	7·1	9·3	7·4	10·3	10·4
Netherlands . .	2·5	7·8	8·4	7·6	7·0	7·0
Japan	1·0	1·6	2·4	2·3	2·8	3·9
Germany . . .	17·3	16·2	11·7	13·2	12·0	9·7
Austria . . .	8·3	7·6	6·5	9·2	9·1	10·3
Other countries . .	5·6	9·3	9·5	9·2	9·6	8·0
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100

The shares of the United Kingdom and Germany in the total imports of paper and pasteboard receded further in 1930-31, while Norway, the United States of America, Japan, Austria and Sweden advanced their positions.

In 1930 there were eleven paper mills in India, *viz.*, four in Bengal, three in Bombay, and one each in the United Provinces, Madras, the Punjab and Travancore State, the mill in the Punjab having ceased work on the 8th April, 1930. The mill in Madras has been working at Rajahmundry, East Godavari district, since 31st March, 1930. The aggregate production of all the paper mills in India amounted to 39,800 tons in 1930 as compared with 40,800 tons in 1929 and 38,100 tons in 1928. Indian paper contains a good deal of wood fibre, which is imported as pulp mostly from Europe. Imports of wood pulp into British India amounted to 22,700 tons valued at R42 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with 24,300 tons valued at R45 lakhs in 1929-30 and 22,300 tons valued at R41 lakhs in 1928-29. Norway and Sweden together supplied 17,000 tons as against nearly 21,000 tons in 1929-30, the remainder coming chiefly from Finland, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Pulp of wood.

Chemicals (R2,61 lakhs).—The total imports of chemicals (excluding chemical manures and medicines) declined by R18 lakhs from R2,79 lakhs in 1929-30 to R2,61 lakhs in 1930-31. Soda compounds accounted for R1,17 lakhs or 45 per cent as compared with R1,21 lakhs or 43 per cent in the preceding year. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the chief supplier of sodium carbonate, imports of which amounted to 1,052,000 cwts. valued at R64½ lakhs as against 1,204,000 cwts. valued at R71 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports of caustic soda, chiefly from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany, rose from 189,600 cwts. valued at R21 lakhs to 231,900 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs in 1930-31. Among other soda compounds, sodium bichromate and sodium

Soda compounds.

silicate registered increases, while sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphide, sodium cyanide and borax decreased. Imports of acids during the year totalled 35,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs as compared with 36,300 cwts. valued at R10½ lakhs in the preceding year. The supplies of nitric acid doubled in quantity from 2,200 cwts. to 4,400 cwts. in 1930-31. Tartaric acid also registered a substantial advance in quantity from 2,900 cwts. to 3,300 cwts., but the value remained fairly steady at R3 lakhs. Imports of sulphuric acid and acetic acid slightly declined. Ammonia and ammonium salts were imported to the extent of 28,800 cwts. in 1930-31 as against 34,600 cwts. in the preceding year. The supplies of bleaching materials advanced from 99,900 cwts. to 122,300 cwts. in quantity and from R7 lakhs to R10 lakhs in value. Imports of alum and aluminous sulphates recorded decreases from 45,500 cwts. and 72,900 cwts. to 25,500 cwts. and 59,200 cwts. respectively in 1930-31. Sulphur imports declined from 409,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs to 353,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs in 1930-31. The supplies from Italy fell from 338,000 cwts. to 283,000 cwts., while those from Germany increased from 23,000 cwts. to 54,000 cwts. The quantity of glycerine imported rose from 6,300 cwts. to 6,500 cwts. with a slight decrease to R2¾ lakhs in value. Imports of other chemicals, *viz.*, calcium carbide, copperas, copper sulphate, lead compounds, magnesium compounds and potassium compounds showed decreases. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal exporting countries in the total imports of chemicals.

Acids.

Ammonia and ammonium salts.

Others.

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom .	74·7	70·4	61·2	57·9	55·4	59·4	57·2	54·0
Germany . .	12·4	·7	20·6	21·5	21·5	16·7	15·7	18·3
United States .	·3	5·5	2·9	2·7	3·3	4·7	4·2	5·2
Italy . . .	5·2	2·8	3·1	5·9	6·7	5·8	7·6	7·3
Kenya Colony .	..	·3	1·4	1·4	1·8	2·5	2·6	2·3
Norway . .	·5	·5	1·8	1·7	2·6	1·7	2·0	1·6
Japan . .	1·5	16·7	1·3	1·4	1·2	1·4	1·9	1·7
Other countries .	5·4	3·1	7·7	7·5	7·5	7·8	8·8	9·6
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

It will be seen that the shares of the United Kingdom, Italy, Norway and Japan declined, while Germany and the United States of America considerably improved their position.

Drugs and medicines (R1,94 lakhs).—The total value of imported drugs and medicines recorded a fall of 14 per cent from R2,26 lakhs in 1929-30

to R1,94 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of camphor declined from 1,833,000 lbs. valued at R31½ lakhs to 1,770,000 lbs. valued at R27 lakhs. Germany sent more synthetic camphor at lower prices to the extent of 727,000 lbs. as compared with 570,500 lbs. in the preceding year. Switzerland and Italy also increased their supplies from 143,800 lbs. and 63,100 lbs. to 153,700 lbs. and 355,100 lbs. respectively, while the receipts of natural camphor from Japan were on a much smaller scale, amounting to only 495,000 lbs. as compared with 1,002,000 lbs. in 1929-30. Arrivals in 1930-31 also included 32,500 lbs. from Belgium, 3,800 lbs. from the Straits Settlements and 2,400 lbs. from Ceylon. About 107,000 lbs. of quinine salts were imported as compared with 129,000 lbs. in the preceding year. There was no import of cinchona bark in 1930-31. The value of proprietary and patent medicines fell from R48½ lakhs to R43 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R18 lakhs, Germany R8 lakhs and the United States of America R7 lakhs. Imports of cod-liver oil declined from 97,600 lbs. to 60,800 lbs. in 1930-31. The United Kingdom supplied only 246 ounces of cocaine out of a total of 1,133 ounces and 395 ounces of morphia out of a total of 582 ounces, the remainder coming mostly from Germany. Preparations of opium and morphia, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R67,000 as compared with R90,000 in the preceding year.

Camphor.

Quinine salts.

Salt (R1,18 lakhs).—As a result of over-production of salt throughout the world, prices during 1930-31 reached a very low level detrimental to Indian manufacture. The following table shows the prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool, Spanish and Indian salt, month by month, at Calcutta :—

	Imported		Indian
	Liverpool (ex-golah)	Spanish Fine (ex-golah)	Bombay (ex-golah)
1930—	R	R	R
April	73	60	55
May	73	60	55—57
June	73	60	57
July	73	62	57
August	73	57—62	56
September	68	57	57
October	68	57	57
November	68	57	54
December	63	57	52—54
1931—			
January	61	42*	52
February	61	44*	52
March	59	44*	60

* Ex-ship.

The imports of foreign salt by sea into British India increased by 9 per cent in quantity from 644,000 tons in 1929-30 to 704,000 tons in 1930-31, but, owing to lower prices, declined in value by 9 per cent from R1,30 lakhs to R1,18 lakhs. Aden continued to be the principal source of supply, although receipts from that source were on a smaller scale and amounted to 188,000 tons as compared with 232,000 tons in 1929-30. With the establishment of new salt

works in Italian Somaliland and in the Sudan, consignments from Italian East Africa and Egypt considerably increased from 68,000 and 105,000 tons to 154,000 and 135,000 tons respectively. The supplies from Germany also advanced from 63,000 tons to 97,000 tons, while those from the United Kingdom and Spain fell from 83,000 and 69,000 tons to 42,000 and 67,000 tons respectively. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries of consignment :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19·1	33·0	30·2	33·2	36·0	26·8
Egypt	13·9	24·3	20·7	18·6	16·3	19·1
United Kingdom	22·5	10·0	13·6	11·2	12·9	5·9
Spain	15·0	10·5	14·0	9·6	10·8	9·1
Germany	8·8	10·7	9·5	10·4	9·8	13·8
Italian East Africa	8·1	10·1	9·4	8·5	10·6	21·9
Other countries	12·6	1·4	2·6	8·5	3·6	3·4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	541,800	596,200	614,700	643,850	703,640

Foreign salt finds a market in Bengal and Burma. The former took 615,000 tons or 87 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31 and the latter 89,000 tons or 12 per cent as compared with 85 and 14 per cent respectively in the preceding year. A fair quantity of Indian sea-salt is also consumed in Bengal. The coastwise imports of Indian salt, chiefly from Bombay and Karachi, into Calcutta amounted to 48,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 57,000 tons in 1929-30. It may be noted that, following an enquiry by the Indian Tariff Board, a further investigation into the possibility of expanding the existing sources of supply in India and the effect of such expansion on prices, has recently been conducted by the Salt Survey Committee. It has since been considered expedient to impose a temporary additional duty of 4½ *as.* per maund on salt manufactured outside India under the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, which came into force on the 18th March, 1931, and shall have effect only up to the 31st March, 1932.

Other articles.—The table below shows the most important items comprised in this group :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	4,01	4,47	4,92	5,38	4,77
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,13	2,65	2,83	2,43	2,59
Spices	1,73	3,29	2,58	2,94	3,26	2,55
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,53	2,48	2,37	2,52	1,65
Tobacco	75	2,56	2,91	2,75	2,70	1,51
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	1,07	1,34	1,17	1,10	60
Cement	66	58	64	68	64	55
Coal and coke	11	36	62	39	46	35
Matches	90	66	39	17	11	4

There was a set-back in the imports of instruments and apparatus which were valued at ₹4,77 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with the record figure of ₹5,38 lakhs in 1929-30. The decline is mainly attributable to a falling-off in the arrivals of electrical instruments and apparatus and musical instruments, the values of which fell by ₹50 lakhs and ₹10 lakhs to ₹3,11 lakhs and ₹26 lakhs respectively. The United Kingdom maintained her position as the principal source of supply of electrical apparatus, although the value of her consignments declined from ₹2,15 lakhs to ₹1,74 lakhs. With the exception of Germany whose contribution showed no marked variation, all the other principal suppliers, notably the United States of America, the Netherlands, Italy and Japan, shared in this decrease. The following statement shows the values of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years :—

Instruments and apparatus (₹4,77 lakhs).

——	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	38	40	26
„ wires and cables	99	1,15	1,05
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	5	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof	49	65	59
Batteries	13	14	13
Carbons, electric	1	3	3
Accumulators	20	26	18
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	17	17	9
Meters	7	9	7
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	4	4	3
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	5	3	3
Unenumerated	55	60	60
TOTAL	3,13	3,61	3,11

Tobacco.

Among the "unenumerated" descriptions of instruments and apparatus mention has already been made of musical instruments. Of the other important classes of articles falling under this category, imports of optical and surgical instruments and scientific apparatus recorded small decreases, while the formation of a state-controlled broadcasting organisation in India checked the downward trend of the imports of wireless apparatus which were valued at R7⅔ lakhs as against R7⅓ lakhs in 1929-30 and R14⅓ lakhs in 1928-29. The supplies came chiefly from the United Kingdom. The cinematograph film-making industry, although of comparatively recent origin, has been firmly established in India and it has, on the one hand, resulted in an increasing demand for raw films (*i.e.*, those on which no pictures have been impressed) and has, on the other, been slowly but steadily ousting the foreign made exposed films from the field. The imports of the former which totalled 19 million feet (R8⅔ lakhs) in 1928-29 rose to 21½ million feet (R8½ lakhs) in 1929-30 and further to 28 million feet (R11 lakhs) in 1930-31, while those of the latter gradually receded from 10¾ million feet (R20 lakhs) to 10¼ million feet (R19 lakhs) in 1929-30 and to 10 million feet (R19½ lakhs) in the year under review. The imports of photographic appliances, however, showed no appreciable variation, the value continuing to stand at R31 lakhs. The United Kingdom's contribution in the total trade in instruments and apparatus was worth R2,55 lakhs or 54 per cent as compared with R3,03 lakhs or 56 per cent in 1929-30 and that of the United States of America and of Germany amounted to R79 lakhs (17 per cent) and R75¼ lakhs (16 per cent) respectively.

Spices (R2,55 lakhs).

The improvement noticed in 1929-30 in the imports of spices proved to be short-lived and the receipts, which had aggregated 1,654,000 cwts. valued at R3,26 lakhs in 1929-30, fell to 1,347,000 cwts. valued at R2,55 lakhs in 1930-31. This was due largely to a contraction in the supplies of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements, consignments from which amounted to 1,006,000 cwts. out of a total of 1,190,000 cwts. (R1,89 lakhs) as against 1,346,000 cwts. out of 1,475,000 cwts. (R2,47 lakhs) in the preceding year. Ceylon's share, however, showed an increase from 121,000 cwts. to 170,000 cwts. Smaller receipts of cloves from Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba, which together supplied 52,000 cwts. valued at R35 lakhs as compared with 72,000 cwts. valued at R46 lakhs in 1929-30, accounted for a reduction in the total imports of this commodity from 83,000 cwts. valued at R48 lakhs to 64,000 cwts. valued at R37 lakhs. There was, however, a noticeable recovery in the imports of pepper which rose in quantity by 8,000 cwts. to 15,000 cwts. and in value by R4 lakhs to R10 lakhs, to which the Straits Settlements contributed R7½ lakhs.

Tobacco (R1,51 lakhs).

The Indian tobacco manufacturing industry passed through a period of unprecedented crisis during the year. The industry maintained its position for the first few months of the year, but subsequently encountered more difficult times, when the campaign of the boycott of cigarettes spread all over India. There was a remarkable fall in the imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption in local factories, the consignments amounting to only 1½ million lbs., the lowest since 1922-23, as compared with 4½ million lbs. in 1929-30 and nearly 7 million lbs. in 1928-29. The supplies from the United States of America accounted for 92 per cent of the total quantity imported as against 97 per cent in 1929-30.

Cigarettes.

Foreign made cigarettes also recorded a decrease from 5¼ million lbs. valued at R2,13 lakhs to 3 million lbs. valued at R1,22½ lakhs. Nearly 93 per cent of the total quantity of cigarettes imported came from the United Kingdom as compared with over 99 per cent in 1929-30. A feature of the trade has been the receipt of 144,000 lbs. of low grade cigarettes valued at R2 lakhs from China whose contribution in the preceding year was insignificant. The consignments from the United States of America also advanced from 12,000 lbs. to 34,000 lbs. Among other descriptions of manufactured tobacco the imports of cigars and tobacco for pipes and cigarettes recorded small decreases.

Glass and glassware (R1,65 lakhs).

The value of the imports of glass and glassware, which had reached the total of R2,52 lakhs in 1929-30, receded to R1,65 lakhs in the year under review. With the exception of a nominal increase in scientific glassware, the trade in all the other articles comprised within this group recorded a sharp decline. Although all the principal suppliers were affected by this set-back, Czechoslovakia with her consignments worth R36 lakhs in 1930-31 suffered most. This value was practically half of that realised in 1929-30. Japan continued to occupy the foremost position in the trade. The value of her supplies, however, went down from R74 lakhs to R55 lakhs. The receipts from the United Kingdom and Belgium fell by R6 lakhs each and were worth R16 and R18 lakhs respectively and those from Germany were valued at R23½ lakhs as compared with R34 lakhs a year ago. Imports of glass bangles, a virtual monopoly of Czechoslovakia and Japan, declined in value from R85 lakhs to R50 lakhs. Receipts of beads and false pearls, consigned largely from the same sources, also contracted to a little over half of those in 1929-30 and amounted to 19,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs. Imports of soda water bottles, drawn chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom, numbered 39,000 gross (R10 lakhs) and other bottles 577,000 gross (R20 lakhs) as against 62,000 gross (R15½ lakhs) and 641,000 gross (R24 lakhs) respectively a year before. Glass sheet and plate imported measured 20 million sq. ft. and were valued at R24 lakhs as compared with 22 million sq. ft. valued at R31 lakhs in 1929-30. Of the total imports in 1930-31, Belgian consignments, consisting largely of cheap window glass, were valued at R14 lakhs and those from the United Kingdom, representing finer qualities, at R3½ lakhs as compared with R19 and R5 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Among other articles included in this category, tableware as well as funnel, globes, etc., recorded decreases.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R2,59 lakhs).

Notwithstanding a decline in quantity from 19 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 16½ million lbs. in 1930-31, the imports of coal tar dyes recorded an increase in value from R1,97 lakhs to R2,08 lakhs. Aniline dyes formed 77 per cent of the total quantity of coal tar dyes imported as compared with 70 per cent in the preceding year and amounted to 12·8 million lbs. worth R1,81 lakhs, representing a decrease of 4 per cent in quantity combined with an increase of 13 per cent in value in comparison with the 1929-30 figures. Imports of alizarine dyes continued to recede both in quantity and in value from 5⅓ million lbs. valued at R27 lakhs to 3¼ million lbs. valued at R16 lakhs. While the average declared value per lb. of aniline dyes advanced from

Rl-3-3 to Rl-6-7, that of alizarine stood practically unchanged at a little over R0-8-1. The supplies of aniline dyes from Germany, including consignments from the Netherlands and Belgium, rose to 9·6 million lbs. from 9·3 million lbs., while those of alizarine shrank to 2·4 million lbs. from 5·8 million lbs. British manufacturers concentrated their attention more on the home demands than on the export markets, and imports from the United Kingdom of aniline dyes fell from 990,000 lbs. to 821,000 lbs. and of alizarine dyes from 1·4 million lbs. to 724,000 lbs. The United States of America supplied less aniline dyes, the imports of which fell from 1·5 million lbs. to 1·2 million lbs., but more alizarine dyes which showed an increase from 76,000 lbs. to 107,000 lbs. Of the other sources from which aniline dyes are usually obtained, Switzerland and Italy showed decreases. The imports of synthetic indigo amounted to 10,000 cwts. (R15 lakhs), of which 7,200 cwts. came from Germany and 1,600 cwts. from Switzerland. The following statement shows details of the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes separately during the last three years :—

	Quantity in thousands of lbs.			Value in lakhs of Rupees.		
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—						
From United Kingdom . .	1,168	1,405	724	6	7	4
„ Germany . . .	3,660	3,585	2,369	20	18	12
„ United States . . .	49	76	107	1	1	..
„ Belgium	21	..	..	..	..	..
„ Netherlands . . .	731	213	1	4	1	..
„ Switzerland . . .	18	49	40	..	..	..
„ Other countries. . .	39	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	5,686	5,328	3,241	31	27	16
Imports of Aniline Dyes—						
From United Kingdom . .	508	990	821	9	14	12
„ Germany . . .	9,720	9,171	9,494	1,30	1,02	1,28
„ United States . . .	1,159	1,511	1,156	13	15	13
„ Belgium	131	55	59	2	1	1
„ Netherlands . . .	548	81	23	8	1	1
„ Switzerland . . .	387	707	487	9	19	16
„ Other countries. . .	1,197	804	779	19	8	10
Total .	13,650	13,319	12,819	1,90	1,60	1,81

Imports.

The imports of precious stones and pearls unset recorded a further decline from R1,10 lakhs in 1929-30 to R60 lakhs in 1930-31, of which diamonds accounted for R46 lakhs and pearls unset for R11 lakhs as compared with R83 and R23½ lakhs respectively in the preceding year. The value of other kinds of precious stones stood at R3 lakhs, as in the two preceding years. There has been a steady falling off in the receipts of precious stones and pearls from Belgium, the principal source of supply. Her contribution which was assessed at R72 lakhs in 1928-29, declined to R66 lakhs in 1929-30 and to R40 lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom's share also receded from R10 lakhs in 1929-30 to R2 lakhs in 1930-31, while an advance of R1 lakh was recorded in the supplies from the Netherlands. The consignments from the Bahrein Islands, consisting mostly of pearls, declined in value from R18 lakhs to R6 lakhs, but those from Arabia rose by R1 lakh to R5 lakhs.

Precious stones and pearls (R60 lakhs).

Imports of cement declined in quantity from 121,000 tons to 112,000 tons and in value from R64 lakhs to R55 lakhs. Burma, as usual, had the largest share in the trade, her requirements increasing from 45,500 tons to 47,600 tons. Among the other consuming provinces, all, except Bombay, showed a reduction. Although the United Kingdom maintained her predominant position in this line, she lost fresh grounds to Japan which considerably extended her business in India. Imports from the former declined from 81,600 to 63,200 tons, while those from the latter advanced from 18,700 to 36,800 tons. The receipts from Continental countries, notably Germany (3,100 tons), Belgium (1,900 tons) and Italy (1,200 tons), showed decreases. The following table gives the details for the past three years :—

Cement (R55 lakhs).

	Quantity.			Value.		
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom .	91,000	81,600	63,200	51	47	36
Germany . . .	4,900	5,100	3,100	2	2	1
Belgium . . .	2,900	3,600	1,900	1	1	1
Italy . .	4,400	3,300	1,200	2	1	..
Japan . . .	14,400	18,700	36,800	6	7	13
Other countries .	9,700	9,000	5,800	6	6	4
Total .	127,300	121,300	112,000	68	64	55

Imports of foreign coal declined by 30 per cent in quantity from 224,000 tons in 1929-30 to 156,000 tons in 1930-31 and by 32 per cent in value from R41½ lakhs to R28¼ lakhs. Bombay was naturally the largest consumer, but her takings were considerably reduced from 183,000 tons to 104,000 tons. Sind and Madras, however,

Coal (R28¼ lakhs).

took larger quantities in 1930-31 than in the preceding year. As usual, Natal had the lead in this trade, but the imports from that country, including consignments from Portuguese East Africa, fell off from 197,000 tons to 126,000 tons. The United Kingdom supplied 23,000 tons or 4,000 tons more than in 1929-30, while receipts from Australia declined from 2,000 tons to 1,000 tons. The following table shows the sources of imports of foreign coal during the past five years :—

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom. .	13,000	52,000	39,000	19,000	23,000
Natal . . .	86,000	155,000	105,000	197,000	121,000
Japan . . .	1,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Portuguese East Africa.	26,000	35,000	21,000	..	5,000
Australia . . .	13,000	9,000	1,000	2,000	1,000

The Indian match industry, sheltered by high tariff, is now able to meet India's domestic requirements, and imports of foreign matches are insignificant.

Matches (R4 lakhs).

Only 397,000 gross of match boxes valued at R4 lakhs were imported in 1930-31 as compared with 974,000 gross valued at R11 lakhs in 1929-30 and 13⅔ million gross valued at R2,04 lakhs in 1921-22, when the local industry was not developed and when lower duties prevailed. Imports were, as usual, mostly from Sweden and, to a far less extent, from Japan and the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1930-31
{Cotton, raw and waste	59,14,19	48,19,53	66,69,10	65,60,35	46,72,65	21·19
{Cotton manufactures	10,74,85	9,67,23	7,79,56	7,18,67	5,21,54	2·37
{Jute raw	26,78,04	30,66,26	32,34,63	27,17,32	12,88,47	5·84
{Jute manufactures	53,18,09	53,56,43	56,90,49	51,92,63	31,89,44	14·46
Grain, pulse and flour	39,24,90	42,93,03	33,69,42	34,79,16	29,88,19	13·55
Tea	29,03,77	32,48,49	26,60,44	26,00,64	23,55,93	10·68
Seeds	19,08,77	26,69,30	29,62,52	26,46,76	17,86,18	8·10
Metals and ores	7,20,86	8,67,08	8,91,03	10,33,96	7,94,04	3·60
Leather	7,50,02	9,19,36	9,44,32	8,16,24	6,39,11	2·90
Hides and skins, raw	7,17,97	8,80,94	9,55,98	7,98,27	5,48,63	2·48
Wool, raw and manufactures	4,68,28	5,33,38	5,90,71	5,33,54	3,23,25	1·47
Lac	5,47,24	6,98,86	8,64,26	6,96,72	3,13,74	1·42
Paraffin wax	1,34,66	2,42,46	2,45,54	3,17,69	2,81,83	1·28
Oilcakes	2,52,76	3,14,19	3,64,18	3,11,92	2,08,05	·94
Coffee	1,32,63	2,31,92	1,69,25	1,45,40	1,91,86	·87
Wood and timber	1,62,04	1,65,73	1,76,86	1,80,07	1,40,47	·64
Rubber, raw	2,60,14	3,57,09	1,98,85	1,78,38	1,29,75	·59
Spices	1,55,97	2,39,06	1,58,80	1,96,39	1,27,19	·58
Manures	1,25,40	1,28,01	1,22,16	1,24,95	1,22,56	·56
Opium	2,11,85	1,99,09	1,57,42	1,42,00	1,22,07	·55
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,17,72	1,60,70	1,18,05	1,11,57	1,08,23	·49
Tobacco	1,04,15	1,06,13	1,29,47	1,06,42	1,03,65	·47
Coir	99,85	1,13,75	1,06,27	1,04,68	88,56	·40
Fruits and vegetables	80,38	1,05,42	96,15	90,62	79,75	·36
Fodder, bran and pollards	1,06,25	1,36,74	1,44,93	1,18,63	76,76	·35
Fish (excluding canned fish)	75,38	87,13	78,24	73,81	68,33	·31
Mica	1,08,41	92,84	90,47	1,03,08	67,59	·31
Provisions and oilman's stores	60,95	61,21	64,48	60,40	49,95	·23
Coal and coke	81,33	76,43	71,83	73,06	49,35	·22
Oils	95,71	70,98	86,63	72,33	47,24	·21
Hemp, raw	82,76	80,83	87,52	68,33	39,30	·18
Animals, living	38,32	46,87	39,95	36,80	26,09	·12
Fibre for brushes and brooms	25,34	29,63	25,92	28,15	25,51	·12
Drugs and medicines	37,10	34,53	41,61	48,45	20,92	·09
Apparel	22,30	23,82	17,62	24,52	16,12	·07
Bristles	13,56	16,18	15,04	14,36	10,98	·05
Cordage and rope	18,44	18,52	16,02	14,10	10,45	·05
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	16,14	14,64	15,15	14,90	10,39	·05
Silk, raw and manufactures	35,08	42,69	32,17	32,31	10,06	04
Saltpetre	12,12	12,13	9,90	8,87	7,52	·03
Tallow, stearine and wax	14,00	11,15	7,97	7,95	7,38	·03
Canlles	8,81	12,55	9,33	10,91	6,46	·03
Horns, tips, etc.	7,91	9,18	7,96	7,53	3,54	·02
Sugar	5,78	7,81	5,48	3,68	2,51	·01
All other articles	4,53,22	5,16,15	4,67,82	4,54,43	3,71,77	1·69
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	3,01,43,58	3,19,15,35	3,30,12,79	3,10,80,55	2,20,49,26	100

Cotton (R46,33 lakhs).*—The Indian cotton crop of the season 1930-31 was estimated at 4,822,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 5,234,000 bales in the preceding year. The American crop of 1930 was estimated at

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

13,932,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight (equivalent to 17,415,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) as compared with 14,828,000 bales of 500 lbs. for 1929. The outturn of Egyptian cotton for 1930-31 was 1,985,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 2,113,000 bales in 1929-30.

The prices of American cotton in the year under review were on a much lower level than those of the two previous years. The average price of Middling American during the year 1930-31 was 6·73*d.* per lb. against 9·81*d.* in 1929-30 and 10·96*d.* in 1928-29. This great decline in the price of American cotton was due mainly to two factors. In the first place, the trade depression through which the world has been passing and which has more or less affected all industries has hit the cotton textile industry very severely. The enormous fall in the prices of agricultural commodities, which has been discussed in Chapter I, has greatly reduced the purchasing power of an important body of consumers of cotton textiles in the tropics and this has led to an enormous fall in the demand for cotton. As a result, the prices of cotton have slumped all over the world. It is interesting to note that the quotation at the end of the year 1930 was more than 4*d.* per lb. less than at the beginning of the year. Even from April 1930, when the financial year started, to the end of that period the fall in price has been 3*d.* per lb. The diminished demand, therefore, was the most important cause of the disastrous fall in the price of raw cotton all the world over and consequently of American cotton also. There was another factor, however, which affected the price of American cotton particularly. It was remarked in the last year's Review of Trade that the quality of American cotton was deteriorating. Further, the competition of "outside growths" was being felt more and more severely by American cotton and, to a great extent, "outside growths" were replacing American cotton. This fact is well brought out by the statistics of the consumption of American cotton published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners. During the cotton year 1928-29 the consumption of American cotton throughout the world, according to the Federation, was about 15·1 million bales. In the cotton year 1929-30 it fell to 13 million bales and for 1930-31 it is expected to be even less than this low figure. In fact it is estimated by the Federation that the consumption of American cotton in the current season will be 11·4 million bales. Thus, in two years there is expected to be a drop in the consumption of American cotton by nearly 4 million bales. This enormous fall in the demand for American cotton—partly a result of competition from "outside growths"—was sure to have an adverse effect on the price of American cotton, especially in a period of depression. These two factors, therefore, taken together explain the enormous fall in the price of American cotton in the year under review.

Coming to a detailed analysis of the price quotations, it will be seen that the year opened with a quotation of 8·85*d.* per lb. on the 4th April. From that date till the beginning of October with slight ups and downs prices were consistently on the decline and by the 10th of October the quotation was 5·54*d.*, a fall of 3$\frac{1}{3}$*d.* There was a rally in prices in October and on the 31st the price reached was 6·24*d.* This rally followed on the crop forecast issued by the American Bureau in October which indicated a crop of 14,486,000 bales, a figure which fell short of the general expectation. The unexpected improvement in price gave remarkable strength to the holding movement which was already in evidence in America. But there was a relapse

in November in spite of a bullish crop forecast issued by the Bureau in that month. Throughout November and December prices again declined and by the 26th of December the quotation was 5·31*d.*, a fall of 3½*d.* as compared with the opening quotation in April. The first two months of 1931 saw a recovery in the prices of American cotton. There was a general belief that the world demand for cotton would improve during the second half of the cotton season of 1930-31 owing to a gradual abandonment of short time in mills. Further, as usual at this time, there was a seasonal improvement in the American mill consumption. The termination of lock-outs in the Lancashire mills and the announcement of Japanese intention to withdraw the curtailment scheme with regard to mill hours had also a favourable effect on the market. Further, the improvement in the political situation in India in February encouraged the cotton market also. All these factors explain the rise in cotton prices in the first two months of 1931. The price on the 2nd January was 5·33*d.* On the 27th February it had gone up to 6·18*d.* In March, however, there was again a relapse. Mr. Legge, the Chairman of the American Federal Farm Relief Board, resigned and this event shook confidence in the Farm Board's plan for curtailment of the cotton acreage and had a bearish influence on the market. Prices declined throughout March and at the end of the month the quotation was 5·85*d.* per lb., exactly 3*d.* below the opening quotation on the 4th April, 1930.

Prices of Indian cotton were also on the downward trend nearly throughout the year, though they were more erratic due to the peculiar circumstances prevailing in India. Apart from the downward movement in sympathy with the American market, which was due chiefly to the trade depression, the Indian market was further affected by the political condition in the country. The civil disobedience movement with its unsettling effects, the frequent *hartals* and the civil disturbances all demoralised the Indian cotton market to a great extent, especially in the first half of the year. This is well brought out by the statement below which compares the prices at Liverpool of Middling American and Fine Broach and gives the percentage parity of Broach as compared with American cotton :—

—	Price per lb.		Parities (per cent of Indian on American).	—	Price per lb.		Parities (per cent of Indian on American).
	Middling American.	Fine Broach.			Middling American.	Fine Broach.	
	d.	*d.*			*d.*	*d.*	
1930—				1930—			
April 4	8·85	6·60	74·6	July 4	7·63	5·40	70·8
,, 11	8·76	6·45	73·6	,, 11	7·73	5·45	70·5
,, 18	8·61	6·25	72·6	,, 18	7·68	5·30	69·0
,, 25	8·74	6·30	72·1	,, 25	7·47	5·10	68·3
May 2	8·65	6·25	72·3	August 1	7·22	4·80	66·5
,, 9	8·63	6·20	71·8	,, 8	7·54	5·10	67·6
,, 16	8·54	6·20	72·6	,, 15	6·89	4·50	65·3
,, 23	8·67	6·30	72·7	,, 22	6·44	4·30	66·8
,, 30	8·58	6·30	73·4	,, 29	6·64	4·55	68·5
June 6	8·34	6·00	71·9	September 5	6·48	4·60	71·0
,, 13	7·98	5·65	70·8	,, 12	6·30	4·55	72·2
,, 20	7·81	5·55	71·1	,, 19	6·26	4·50	71·9
,, 27	7·74	5·50	71·1	,, 26	5·89	4·25	72·2

Cotton.

—	Price per lb.		Parities (per cent of Indian on American).	—	Price per lb.		Parities (per cent of Indian on American).
	Middling American.	Fine Broach.			Middling American.	Fine Broach.	
	d.	*d.*			*d.*	*d.*	
1930—				1931—			
October 3	5·76	4·35	75·5	January 2	5·33	4·05	76·0
„ 10	5·54	4·20	75·8	„ 9	5·40	4·15	76·9
„ 17	5·73	4·30	75·0	„ 16	5·41	4·26	78·7
„ 24	6·05	4·60	76·0	„ 23	5·63	4·43	78·7
„ 31	6·24	4·90	78·5	„ 30	5·63	4·48	79·6
November 7	6·03	4·75	78·8				
„ 14	5·98	4·70	78·6				
„ 21	5·98	4·65	77·8	February 6	5·72	4·60	80·4
„ 28	5·91	4·60	77·8	„ 13	5·85	4·68	80·0
December 5	5·70	4·40	77·2	„ 20	6·04	4·91	81·3
„ 12	5·43	4·20	77·3	„ 27	6·18	4·98	80·6
„ 19	5·32	4·10	77·1	March 6	6·09	4·88	80·1
„ 24	5·31	4·10	77·2	„ 13	5·97	4·77	79·9
„ 31	5·34	4·10	76·8	„ 20	5·95	4·76	80·0
				„ 27	5·85	4·65	79·5

From this table it will be seen that the parity was 74·6 per cent on the 4th April. From that date till the middle of August the parity almost consistently decreased and on the 15th of August the percentage was 65·3. Thereafter there was a distinct improvement and by the beginning of November the percentage was 78·8. With slight ups and downs the parity remained roundabout this figure and in February 1931 it even reached 81·3. This shows that in the first five months of the financial year conditions in the Indian market were relatively unfavourable to prices for Indian cotton, whereas they improved in the latter half of the year. The extremely low level of prices of Indian cotton in the first half of the year was due to a combination of several factors. In the first place, the Indian cotton crop of 1929-30 had begun to move a little bit earlier than usual owing to the lack of holding power on the part of the ryots; but more than this, the abnormal conditions prevailing in the Bombay market and the general political situation affected the Indian prices considerably. Throughout the period from April onwards there were frequent *hartals* and the market was closed for many days in a month. This frequent cessation of business in a period of falling prices had a very harmful effect on the stability of prices. News of the decline of prices from America affected this panic-stricken market and there followed frenzied selling by speculators and by weak holders, many of them upcountry dealers operating with a limited capital who had over-bought in the forward positions on the expectation of a rise in prices. The result was a *debacle* in prices. The East India Cotton Association endeavoured to arrest the fall by trying to fix certain minimum price levels, but they failed to achieve this object. The restrictions imposed by the Association were accordingly withdrawn and this precipitated another crisis the consequences of which might have been more serious but for the timely support given to the market by the large spot purchases made by exporters. The main causes, therefore, for the low parity of Indian cotton in the first five months of the year were: (*i*) the bearish sentiment of the market, (*ii*) selling by weak holders

and (*iii*) the political situation. The export demand for Indian cotton was also weak in this part of the year. Japan was forced to curtail her production owing to a falling off in the export demand for her cotton manufactures and also because of the political disturbances in China which effectively retarded any appreciable buying movement from that source. From the end of August, however, the parity began to move upwards. This was due, firstly, to the improving conditions in China and Japan which increased the export demand. Further, from October there was an increased activity in the Bombay mill industry and as the year advanced this became more and more pronounced. In February and March 1931 the political situation also showed a distinct improvement and this had a beneficial effect on the cotton market. These factors explain the variations in the parity between Indian and American cotton and also, to a great extent, the movement of Indian prices for cotton.

Coming to a detailed analysis, the price of Broach M. G. Fully Good was R272 on the 4th April. From that date, with slight variations, the price consistently declined till by the 22nd August the quotation was R181 for July-August delivery, giving a fall of R91 in less than five months. From that time prices were on a higher level for nearly five weeks and on August 29 the quotation was R219 for April-May 1931 delivery contract, which was R12 in advance of the corresponding quotation for the 22nd August. Although this improvement was partly due to a growing faith in the statistical position of the crop, the advance during the last week of this period was, to some extent, due to the improvement in the prices of American cotton during the week. It is, however, significant that the acreage figures for Indian cotton issued in the third week of that month pointed to a reduction of 6 per cent as compared with the corresponding forecast of the preceding year. In September prices receded but remained roundabout R207. The half-yearly statistics of raw cotton consumption issued by the International Federation in September showed that the upward trend in world consumption of Indian cotton was more than maintained. In the next three months, however, prices declined consistently in sympathy with the American price movement, though the fall was relatively smaller for Indian than for American cotton. At the beginning of October the quotation was R202. By the middle of December it had fallen to R172-4, the lowest quotation of the year. Throughout December and in the first week of January prices were in the neighbourhood of this figure. From the second week of January prices began to rise. This rise was, to some extent, in sympathy with American prices, but the improvement in the Indian mill industry as well as in the political situation had also a distinct effect on cotton prices. The relative rise in prices of Indian cotton was reflected, as remarked above, in the parity figures. From R173-8 on the 2nd January the price went up to R218-8 on the 27th February, an increase of R45. Afterwards there was a slight relapse and at the end of March the quotation was R205. It will be seen, therefore, that, though Indian prices moved more or less in sympathy with American prices, yet the changes were of a different order of magnitude from those of American prices. The weekly prices of Broach M. G. Fully Good at Bombay are displayed in Chart No. 9 prefixed to this Review.

The increased demand of the Indian mill industry for home cotton together with the lower demand from other countries led to a small decrease in

the exports of raw cotton in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Exports in 1930-31 amounted to 3,926,000 bales as compared with 4,070,000 bales in 1929-30. The year's exports, however, were greater than those for 1928-29, which amounted to 3,712,000 bales. Owing to the disastrous decline in the price of Indian cotton, there was an enormous decrease in the value of the exports of the year under review. This amounted to R46,33 lakhs as compared with R65,08 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan, as usual, was India's biggest customer and took 1,685,700 bales valued at R21 crores as compared with 1,639,600 bales valued at R27 crores in the preceding year. Thus, though Japan took a larger quantity of cotton in the year under review as compared with the preceding year, yet the value of the exports fell by over R6 crores. China, the next biggest customer, also increased her share from 566,500 bales in 1929-30 to 605,500 bales in 1930-31, the value of the exports declining, however, from R9,34 lakhs to R7,41 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 280,800 bales valued at R3 crores in 1930-31 as compared with 270,200 bales valued at R4,31 lakhs in 1929-30. Exports to Spain amounted to 106,000 bales valued at R1,16 lakhs as compared with 80,000 bales valued at R1,22 lakhs. The takings of most of the other countries showed decreases. Italy took 361,900 bales valued at R3,77 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 392,700 bales valued at R5,79 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to Germany declined from 344,100 bales valued at R4,89 lakhs in 1929-30 to 309,000 bales valued at R3,30 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports to Belgium declined to 217,500 bales valued at R2,64 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 340,800 bales valued at R5,63 lakhs in the preceding year. The takings of France declined from 252,900 bales valued at R3,92 lakhs in 1929-30 to 231,700 bales valued at R2,68 lakhs in 1930-31. The United States of America and the Netherlands took 44,000 and 58,200 bales respectively as compared with 81,200 and 63,600 bales in the preceding year. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years together with the pre-war average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

——	Pre-war average 1909-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
April	303,600	385,400	226,100	323,600	386,300	424,700
May	248,800	295,200	200,600	372,800	404,900	341,700
June	218,900	280,100	240,300	304,900	382,200	244,500
July	190,100	237,800	180,400	285,200	318,700	258,900
August	110,300	208,200	201,600	216,000	231,300	250,700
September	75,300	104,700	152,800	191,200	211,400	286,800
October	66,800	39,300	88,300	254,000	176,100	223,700
November	101,400	62,000	93,500	175,700	207,200	226,900
December	158,200	153,900	193,700	272,300	297,600	357,000
January	319,800	446,100	400,600	400,200	452,700	438,900
February	318,300	398,600	323,500	356,300	493,500	433,300
March	295,800	576,700	384,800	559,500	508,500	438,900
TOTAL	2,407,300	3,188,000	2,686,200	3,711,700	4,070,400	3,926,000

Exports.

Exports from Bombay amounted to 68 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India, those from Karachi were 26 per cent and from Madras 3 per cent as compared with 64, 28 and 6 per cent respectively in 1929-30.

Imports of raw cotton into India during 1930-31 increased very considerably as compared with the preceding year. This increase was probably due to the policy of the Indian mills to spin finer yarn in order to replace the imports of yarns of higher counts and of finer cloth from abroad. Imports of raw cotton into India in 1930-31 amounted to 327,400 bales valued at R6,39 lakhs as compared with 134,300 bales valued at R3,42 lakhs in 1929-30. This enormous increase was due to larger imports from Egypt and the United States of America. Imports of Egyptian cotton went up from 2,900 bales valued at R8 lakhs to 119,500 bales valued at R2,17 lakhs in 1930-31. The United States of America sent nearly 54,600 bales valued at R83 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 9,500 bales valued at R20 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from Kenya Colony went up from 106,600 bales valued at R2,81 lakhs in 1929-30 to 127,100 bales valued at R2,88 lakhs in 1930-31. India also purchased 13,800 bales valued at R27 lakhs from the United Kingdom in the year under review as compared with 1,900 bales valued at R4½ lakhs in the preceding year. The quantity of African cotton re-exported from Bombay during the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

	From Bombay				
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
To Japan . . .	6,160	1,120	1,120	4,480	..
„ United Kingdom .	2,800	8,960	1,120	3,360	220
„ Other countries .	2,240	1,680	560	..	310
TOTAL .	11,200	11,760	2,800	7,840	530

It will be seen that re-exports of African cotton from India decreased from 7,840 bales in 1929-30 to 530 bales in 1930-31. In other words, the re-export trade in this line has dwindled almost to nothing.

During the cotton season 1930-31, 3,357,000 bales of Indian cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of July 1931 as against 3,428,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on the 31st August 1930 was 769,554 bales as compared with 894,183 bales on the same day of 1929. Stocks on the 2nd April 1931 were 923,174 bales as compared with 1,246,638 bales on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

Cotton Manufactures.

According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past four fiscal years was as follows :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

——	1927-28	1928-29	1929 30	1930-31
Bombay Island	663,293	384,332	682,898	672,249
Ahmedabad	280,889	309,386	345,548	317,229
Bombay Presidency	1,102,582	859,460	1,222,745	1,174,666
Madras	191,656	196,812	210,817	212,913
United Provinces	186,347	171,894	214,374	236,834
Central Provinces and Berar	113,262	119,800	123,349	120,818
Bengal	88,610	78,188	93,948	95,156
Punjab and Delhi	45,240	48,543	62,247	69,146
Rest of British India	13,436	20,701	23,638	26,058
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	1,740,133	1,495,398	1,951,118	1,935,591
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	243,441(*a*)	268,493(*a*)	296,975(*a*)	329,419(*a*)
TOTAL INDIA	1,983,574	1,763,891	2,248,093	2,265,010

(*a*) Part calculated from yarn production, rest actual raw cotton consumption reported.

Cotton manufactures (R5,22 lakhs).—Considering the severe depression in agriculture and industry and the consequent fall in the purchasing power of the agriculturists in India as well as the disturbed political condition of the country, the cotton industry may be said to have done fairly well in the year under review. There were two main causes for this favourable state of affairs. In the first place, the enhanced customs duties imposed in the Budget of 1929-30 helped the industry considerably in relation to foreign competition. Secondly, the boycott agitation started by the Congress assisted the sale of cotton goods produced by the Indian mills. Added to these two factors, the third favourable circumstance was the absence of any serious labour trouble throughout the year under review. The only drawback at the beginning of the year was the glut of stocks of piecegoods in the market. This led to a somewhat depressed condition in the middle of the year which was aggravated by the frequent *hartals*, by the demoralisation of the raw cotton market and by differences between the Congress and some of the mills. From October, however, some of these difficulties were removed and the outlook in the industry became favourable from about that time. On the whole, therefore, the condition of the cotton mill industry in India, considering the peculiar circumstances of the year, may be considered as having been fairly satisfactory. It may be interesting to note that the situation has become even more favourable from March 1931 when an additional 5 per cent duty was imposed on cotton piecegoods imported from abroad. The outlook for the year 1931-32, therefore, is, on the whole, promising, being only modified by the reduced purchasing power of the main body of consumers. The satisfactory condition of the year 1930-31 is evidenced by the fact that the production of both yarn and of piecegoods has been a record.

The production of yarn in the mills in India in 1930-31 exceeded the record figure for the previous year by 33 million lbs., having amounted to

Exports.

867 million lbs. as compared with 834 million lbs. in 1929-30 and 648 million lbs. in 1928-29. The details of production by counts are given below in millions of lbs. :—

Counts	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Nos. 1—10 . .	131	93	96	115	106	79	106	114
„ 11—20 . . .	362	377	349	401	389	303	388	400
„ 21—30 . . .	167	224	214	248	263	213	272	259
„ 31—40 . . .	20	19	20	28	34	37	46	61
Above 40 . .	3	6	6	11	11	10	15	27
Wastes . . .	..	..	2	4	6	6	7	6

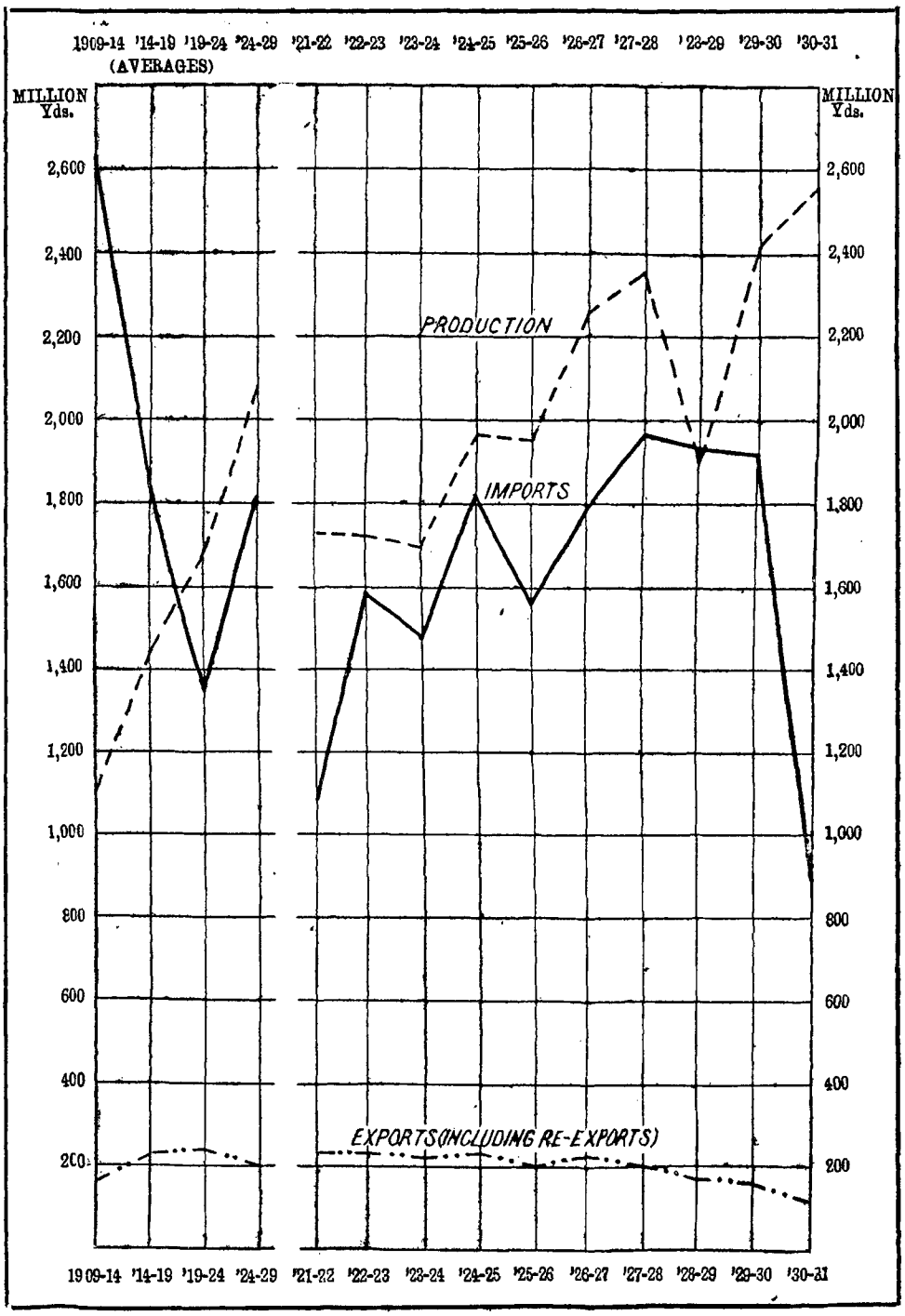
The production of counts 1-10 increased by 8 million lbs. as compared with the preceding year and that of 11-20 by 12 million lbs. The production of counts 21-30 declined by 13 million lbs. The production of counts 31-40 increased by 15 million lbs. or 33 per cent and that of counts above 40 by 12 million lbs. or 80 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Exports of yarn amounted to 23·5 million lbs. in 1930-31, showing a slight decrease of 1·1 million lbs. over the figure for 1929-30. The average exports in the five years ending 1913-14 were 193 million lbs., while the average of the war period was 130 million lbs. and of the post-war quinquennium 82 million lbs. The value of yarn exported declined from R1,90 lakhs in 1929-30 to R1,58 lakhs in 1930-31, a decline of R32 lakhs. Exports to most of the countries were almost of the same magnitude as in the preceding year, the only changes worth noting being the decline of nearly 600,000 lbs. in the case of Egypt and of 400,000 lbs. in the case of the Straits Settlements and an increase of nearly 300,000 lbs. in the case of Persia. Tables Nos. 32-A and 32-B give further details of the exports of Indian yarn.

Cotton yarn (R1,58 lakhs).

The production of piecegoods in Indian mills in 1930-31 increased by 6 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The proportion of the exports of piecegoods to the total production was 4 per cent as compared with 5·5 per cent in 1929-30 and 8 per cent in 1928-29. The actual quantity exported declined by over 35 million yards or 27 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods, grey, white and coloured, exported from 1923-24 onwards as well as the average exports during the war period.

—	(In thousand yards)								
	War average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Cotton piecegoods—									
Grey .	74,576	33,877	44,198	37,395	19,949	17,989	16,385	15,043	9,796
White .	1,475	1,484	1,145	893	1,550	1,355	1,379	1,199	399
Coloured	80,377	129,967	136,168	126,546	175,902	149,280	131,455	117,184	87,520
TOTAL .	156,428	165,328	181,511	164,834	197,401	168,624	149,219	133,426	97,715

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1921-22 to 1930-31 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



Cotton Manufactures.

As in the preceding year, the exports of coloured goods showed a decline. Similar decreases were also noticeable under grey and white goods. The progressive decline in the exports of grey goods noted in the preceding year's Review continued at an accelerated rate, the decline in the year under review being nearly 35 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Detailed figures of production and exports for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below :—

Production in Indian mills.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth	292·5	474·2	585·2	642·2
Chadars	69·9	56·7	66·C	54·0
Dhutis	284·8	564·2	776·0	831·4
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	128·9	75·5	90·7	121·9
Drills and jeans	27·8	76·3	100·3	80·7
Other sorts	68·5	162·7	196·7	273·3
TOTAL	872·4	1,409·6	1,814·9	2,003·5
Coloured piecegoods	291·9	483·7	604·1	557·6
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	1,164·3	1,893·3	2,419·0	2,561·1

Exports.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings	2·2	2·0	2·5	3·9
Chadars and dhuties	7·6	3·9	4·0	2·1
T. cloth and domestics	21·6	3·0	2·0	1·3
Drills and jeans	·6	·5	·3	·1
Other sorts	12·2	8·4	7·4	2·8
TOTAL	44·2	17·8	16·2	10·2
Coloured piecegoods	45·0	131·4	117·2	87·5
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	89·2	149·2	133·4	97·7

Exports.

The exports of Indian piecegoods declined from 133 million yards valued at R4,67 lakhs in 1929-30 to 98 million yards valued at R3,32 lakhs in 1930-31.

Piecegoods (R3,32 lakhs.)

The largest single customer for Indian piecegoods was Ceylon which took 18 million yards as compared with 19 million yards in the preceding year. Persia lost her position as the best customer in the year under review, as she took only 13 million yards as compared with 19 million yards in the preceding year. The trade with Persia, as remarked in the previous issues of this Review, has been steadily declining in recent years owing mainly to severe competition from the European countries which serve Persia from the north and west. For similar reasons exports to Iraq have also been declining. In the year under review exports to that country amounted to 8·9 million yards as compared with 12·9 million yards in the preceding year and 19, 24 and 38 million yards in 1928-29, 1927-28 and 1926-27 respectively. Thus, compared with 1926-27 there has been a decline of more than 29 million yards in the exports to that country. Exports to the Straits Settlements declined from 17·9 million yards to 11·1 million yards and those to Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba from 12·6 million yards to 8·2 million yards. Decreases were noticeable in most of the other countries also. It may be noted that the decline in the exports of piecegoods was general, the share of almost all of India's customers declining considerably in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. The tendency was noticeable in the case of all the varieties, grey, white and coloured.

The total value of piecegoods exported in 1930-31 declined to R3,32 lakhs as compared with R4,67 lakhs in 1929-30 and R5,37 lakhs in 1928-29. Grey goods accounted for R27 lakhs, coloured goods for R3,04 lakhs and white goods for about R1·6 lakhs.

The following tables show the average declared values per yard of the different classes of imported and exported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last six years :—

Imported piecegoods.

——	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey . . .	0 2 8	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0
White . . .	0 2 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8
Coloured . .	0 3 5	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 4 5

Indian piecegoods exported.

——	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey . . .	0 2 7	0 4 5	0 4 10	0 4 9	0 4 10	0 4 8	0 4 4
White . . .	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 6 4	0 5 10	0 5 11	0 6 4
Coloured . .	0 5 0	0 6 5	0 6 1	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 9	0 5 7

Jute.

As in the previous year, the declared values of exported piecegoods were higher than those of imported piecegoods and this indicates the principal cause of the retrogression of the Indian piecegoods trade in overseas markets. It may be noted that the declared value of Indian piecegoods exported increased considerably in the case of white goods from 5*a.* 11*p.* to 6*a.* 4*p.*, whereas in the case of grey and coloured goods there was a slight decline. The decline, however, is not comparable with that in the declared value of the imported piecegoods. The declared value of coloured piecegoods was the lowest recorded in the post-war period, though it was higher than the figure for 1913-14.

In the following table a rough estimate is made of the quantity of mill-made cloth which was available for consumption in India during the year 1913-14 and the last five years. Owing to the existence of numerous markets and scattered demands, it is impossible in this table to take stocks into calculation.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mill production	1,164·3	2,258·7	2,356·6	1,893·3	2,419·0	2,561·1
Imported goods	3,197·1	1,787·9	1,973·4	1,936·8	1,919·3	890·0
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS	4,361·4	4,046·6	4,330·0	3,830·1	4,338·3	3,451·1
Exported, Indian	89·2	197·4	168·6	149·2	133·4	97·7
„ Foreign	62·1	29·1	33·8	24·2	22·2	17·4
TOTAL EXPORTS	151·3	226·5	202·4	173·4	155·6	115·1
BALANCE AVAILABLE	4,210·1	3,820·1	4,127·6	3,656·7	4,182·7	3,336·0

Jute and jute manufactures (R44,78 lakhs).—The total area under jute in 1930 was 3,531,000 acres as compared with 3,415,000 acres in 1929. The yield of the 1930 crop was estimated to be 11·2 million bales which was about a million bales more than the outturn of 1929. The weather conditions were favourable for the jute crop of 1930 and a bumper crop was the result. This bumper crop of the year aggravated the depression in the raw jute trade which was already serious in 1929-30. The crop of 1929, although it had been under-estimated at first, proved to be abundant in view of the restricted requirements of the world. Apart from this factor of supply, the demand for raw jute also was considerably restricted owing to the depression in the jute manufacturing industry and the heavy stocks held in nearly all the consuming centres of the world. The over-production in 1929 and the earlier part of 1930 led to an abundant supply of jute manufactures which the world was not prepared to absorb even at a very low price. The reason for this lower demand for jute manufactures was mainly to be found in the depression in industry and trade in the last eighteen months. All these factors led to a precipitate fall in the prices of jute which touched one of the lowest levels for many years. The prices throughout the year were more or less continuously on the decline. The year opened with the quotation for "Firsts" in Calcutta at R49-8 per bale of 400 lbs. Prices remained at this

level for about three weeks and then spurted upwards to R51-8 on the 22nd April. The reason for this rise was, chiefly, the report received from the districts of East Bengal of unfavourable weather for the new crop. These reports were, however, found to be exaggerated and in the first week of May with the prospect of a bumper crop prices registered a sharp decline to R49. They remained at this level for some time, but about the 27th of May there was a sudden slump which carried them down to R47. This was due to a strong selling pressure induced by reports of favourable weather conditions. Prices declined almost continuously till the end of June when the quotation was R43-8. The jute forecast raised expectations of a bumper crop and later reports confirmed this anticipation. From July, therefore, prices declined regularly with small oscillations and the quotation on the 16th of September was R28-8. The jute forecast issued at this time was responsible for this very low quotation which showed a decline of over R5 in two weeks from September 2. About the third week of September, largely owing to rumours that Government contemplated certain measures to check the drop in jute prices, there was some firmness in the market, the price recorded on the 23rd of September being R31-4, about which level the quotation tended to remain till about the 21st October. Subsequently, however, there was a relapse to R29 on the 28th October and further to R28-12 on the 4th November. As these low prices had already begun to restrict the supplies available from the upcountry markets, there was an upward spurt once again about the 11th November on which date R31 was recorded. Prices remained near about this comparatively high level till about the 16th of December, the fluctuations being confined between R31 and R29-12. But, as buyers were disinclined to show any interest, the prices began to fall once more from about the 23rd of December, the quotation on that date being R29. The downward trend continued till the 3rd of February when the quotation registered was R25-12. From the middle of the month there was a firming up of prices once more, as a result of which quotations moved upwards with slight fluctuations to R28-4 on the 31st of March. The comparative firmness in the raw jute market was really due to the meagreness of arrivals from the upcountry markets, but it was initiated by a spell of speculative buying encouraged by adverse weather reports regarding the coming crop. It will thus be seen that the course of raw jute prices throughout the year was disastrous to all interests concerned.

The London prices per ton, *c.i.f.*, for "First marks" stood at £24 on the 4th April. In the next week, however, prices rallied to £25-5 on account of certain reactions produced by rumours regarding the proposal for a curtailment of working hours in the Indian jute mills. Prices remained stable at this level till the 2nd of May, but from the following week there was a steady downward movement which continued till the middle of September. From about that time a steadier tone prevailed in the London market and this may be attributed to a bullish sentiment induced by the growing conviction among buyers that the bottom had already been touched. After having touched £15-10 on the 12th of September the price rose to £16 on the 19th of September and from that date onward till the 12th of December prices fluctuated between £16 and £16-10. The downward trend was again resumed about the third week of that month and the quotation on the 19th December was £15-15. From that date till the first week of Feb-

ruary prices declined, the quotation on the 6th February being £14-7-6. From then till the end of the year there was a comparative steadiness in the market induced by firm advices from Calcutta, the closing quotation of the year on March 27 being £15-15.

Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill areas during the fiscal year 1930-31 amounted to 9·5 million bales as compared with 10·2 million bales in the preceding year. Exports abroad from Calcutta of raw jute during the same period were 3·4 million bales. Arrivals during the period from the 1st July 1930 to the 30th June 1931 were 9·9 bales as against 10·3 million bales during the corresponding period of 1929-30.

It was remarked in the preceding year's Review that the jute industry was passing through an acute depression in 1929-30. The depression in 1930-31 was much more severe and the year was one of the worst for the industry. The main causes for this severe depression may be briefly discussed. The first cause which easily suggests itself is the general depression prevalent all the world over. This depression, as has been remarked before, was greater in the case of primary products and, therefore, considerably affected the demand for jute manufactures which depends, to a great extent, on the condition in the world markets for other agricultural commodities and also, to a certain extent, on the general industrial conditions. The depression has been particularly severe in the case of staple agricultural crops like wheat, rice, cotton, oilseeds, etc. Though these crops were produced in abundance, yet their movement was, to a great extent, restricted because of the lack of effective demand. This meant a greatly reduced demand for jute manufactures. The sugar industry which offers a good outlet for jute manufactures was also in a state of severe depression. Further, there was little demand from other industries and as there was less movement of trade throughout the world, there was less demand for jute manufactures. Apart from this factor of trade depression, the jute industry in India had a peculiar problem of its own to face. Jute manufacturers outside India had taken steps in 1929 to reduce their output. India, on the other hand, started on a policy of expansion of production at this time. In 1929 the jute mills in India decided to work 60 hours a week instead of 54 hours. This arrangement continued up to June 1930, resulting in over-production and accumulation of heavy stocks which could not be sold even at much reduced prices. The stocks had grown heavy by the middle of 1930 and were a drug on the market. It was estimated that by the end of June 1930 stocks of hessian cloth in Calcutta had reached the enormous total of 30 crore yards which, it was thought, would expand to 46 crore yards by the end of June 1931 even if the mills worked 54 hours a week from July 1930. Thus it will be seen that over-production in 1929-30 and the consequent piling up of stocks were to some extent responsible for the depressed condition of the jute industry. In order to reduce these heavy stocks the Calcutta jute mills initiated a policy of short-time working. The decision to work 54 hours a week was taken in June 1930 and by July the mills further decided to close down for one week each month in July, August and September. By the middle of August it was decided to continue this restriction of work for one week per month during the period, October 1930 to March 1931 inclusive. The effect of these measures on the stock position appeared to have been generally satisfactory up till December 1930. But the stock

position unexpectedly deteriorated at the end of 1930-31, although, according to trade reports, there were indications that in the course of the year the surplus stocks in the principal consuming countries had, in large measure, disappeared on account of the policy of cautious buying which consumers were forced to adopt on a falling market. But as world trade remained depressed, there was little real demand for finished goods and the sluggishness of the world demand prevented a rehabilitation of the Indian jute industry and any lasting improvement in the stock position. Toward the end of the year a further attempt was made by the Calcutta jute mills to curtail production by the introduction of a 40 hour working week with effect from the 2nd of March 1931. One part of this agreement provided for a sealing of 15 per cent of the total complement of looms. This provision was considered necessary in view of an increase of about 7,000 looms as revealed by a fresh enumeration of looms in the Calcutta mills in 1930. The adoption of the agreement was followed by a number of strikes in the Calcutta jute mills. But these had no material effect on the jute situation during the year under review. Thus, in spite of the remedial measures taken and in spite of the reported improvement in the stock position in the consuming centres abroad, the condition of the Indian jute industry did not improve to any extent. The industry was in a state of severe depression throughout the year and there were no visible signs of a change for the better in the near future. The sad plight of the industry may be clearly seen from the fact that the profits of the jute mills shrank to R2·65 crores in 1930 as compared with R6·26 crores in 1929 and R7·23 crores in 1928.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 1,386,000 tons or 379,000 tons less than in the preceding year. The total value declined from R79 crores in 1929-30 to nearly R45 crores in 1930-31, a drop of R34 crores. Raw jute accounted for 29 per cent of this value and jute manufactures for 71 per cent as compared with 34 per cent and 66 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The following statement compares the quantities exported during 1913-14 and each of the past three years :—

——	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Jute (in thousand tons) . . .	768	898	807	620
Bags (in millions)	369	498	522	434
Cloth (in million yards) . . .	1,061	1,568	1,651	1,271

The quantity of raw jute exported was 23 per cent less than in the preceding year and 19 per cent less than in the pre-war year 1913-14. Exports of gunny bags declined in number from 522 millions to 434 millions and of gunny cloth from 1,651 million yards to 1,271 million yards. The production, Indian mill consumption and exports of raw jute for the last eighteen years

are given in Table No. 29 and detailed figures of exports of manufactures are given in tables Nos. 30-A and 30-B.

Raw jute.

The total exports of raw jute declined from 4,519,000 bales valued at R27 crores to 3,470,000 bales valued at a little under R13 crores. Germany, as usual, was the largest customer, but her takings amounted to 946,000 bales valued at R3,50 lakhs as compared with 1,212,000 bales valued at R7,41 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 923,000 bales valued at R5,56 lakhs in 1929-30 to 604,000 bales valued at R2,23 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports to France amounted to 500,000 bales valued at R1,85 lakhs as compared with 596,000 bales valued at R3,62 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America went down from 445,000 bales valued at R2,52 lakhs to 297,000 bales valued at R1,04 lakhs. Belgium increased her takings from 259,000 bales to 268,000 bales, but the value of the consignments declined from R1,54 lakhs to R99 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable in the case of Italy, Spain, the Netherlands and Brazil exports to which amounted to 236,000, 185,000, 109,000 and 85,000 bales compared with 307,000, 250,000, 121,000 and 103,000 bales respectively in the preceding year. The shares of the other countries also showed declines, the largest being in the case of Japan which took only 34,000 bales as compared with 90,000 bales in the preceding year.

Gunny bags.

The total exports of gunny bags decreased in number from 522 millions to 434 millions, the pre-war (1913-14) exports being 369 millions. The value of the exports declined from nearly R22 crores to a little over R14½ crores. Sacking gunny bags decreased in number from 427 millions to 353 millions, the decline in value being from nearly R19 crores to R12½ crores. Hessian gunny bags also declined in number from 95 millions to 81 millions, the decline in the value being from R3 crores to a little over R2 crores. Of the total exports of gunny bags the United Kingdom took 40 millions as against 53 millions in the preceding year. Australia, as usual, remained the best market for gunny bags, her takings increasing from 73 millions to 88 millions. Exports to Java also showed an increase from 37 millions to 42 millions. Exports to the Straits Settlements declined from 14 millions to 11½ millions. Chile took 19 millions as against 34 millions and Cuba took only 24 millions as against 32 millions in the preceding year. Exports to Japan declined considerably from 16 millions to 5 millions. Similarly, China's takings declined from 43 millions to 20 millions. Similar decreases were noticeable in the case of Siam and Indo-China which reduced their demands from 10½ and 12 millions to 4 and 5 millions respectively. Egypt took 17 millions as compared with 19 millions and South Africa 20 millions as compared with 21 millions. New Zealand took 12 millions as compared with 11 millions in the preceding year and Hawaii 17 millions as compared with 18 millions.

Gunny cloth.

Exports of gunny cloth decreased from 1,651 million yards in 1929-30 to 1,271 million yards in 1930-31, the decline in value being from R29¾ crores to a little under R17 crores. Hessian gunny cloth decreased from 1,599 million yards valued at R28¾ crores in 1929-30 to 1,239 million yards valued at R16¼ crores in 1930-31. Sacking gunny cloth declined from 52 million yards valued at R1,06 lakhs in 1929-30 to 32 million yards valued at R61 lakhs. Of the total exports

the largest share went to the United States of America which took 854 million yards valued at R10⅔ crores as compared with 1,072 million yards valued at R18¼ crores in the preceding year. The Argentine Republic took only 209 million yards valued at R3,16 lakhs as compared with 329 million yards valued at R6,49 lakhs. Exports to Canada declined from 82 million yards to 73 million yards, whereas the United Kingdom reduced her demand from 59 million yards to 40 million yards. Consignments to Australia declined from 26 million yards to 18 million yards. China reduced her takings from 10 million yards to 5 million yards. Exports to Uruguay were only slightly less than in the preceding year, amounting to 14 million yards as compared with 14½ million yards. The share of the Union of South Africa was almost the same as in the preceding year, being 5½ million yards. On the other hand, the Philippine Islands took about 16 million yards as compared with 15 million yards in the preceding year. The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and of two of the more important grades of hessians :—

Date.	B. Twills.		Hessians, 40″ × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40″ × 10½ oz.	
	Near.	Forward.	Near.	Forward.	Near.	Forward.
1930—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
April, 1. . .	31 8	32 8	10 12	10 14 to 11 2	13 5	13 12 to 14 2
April, 29 . .	32 12	33 8 to 34 0	11 8	11 10 to 11 12	13 14	14 6 to 14 8
May, 28 . . .	34 4	34 8 to 35 0	11 2	11 7 to 11 9	14 4	14 8 to 14 10
June, 25 . .	31 8	32 12	9 12	10 0 to 10 2	12 12	13 0 to 13 2
July, 30 . .	31 12	32 0	9 14	10 2 to 10 4	12 12	13 2 to 13 4
August, 27 . .	33 4	33 8	9 12	10 0	12 12	13 0
September, 24 .	30 12	31 0	8 10	9 0	11 10	12 0
October, 29 . .	25 12	26 8	7 14	8 6	10 0	10 8
November, 26 .	26 0	26 8 to 27 0	7 9	7 14 to 8 0	10 0	10 6 to 10 10
December, 17 .	27 0	27 8	7 9	7 14 to 8 0	10 0	10 4 to 10 8
1931—						
January, 28 . .	28 0	28 0 to 28 8	8 4	8 4 to 8 8	10 10	10 12 to 11 2
February, 25 . .	28 10	29 4 to 29 8	9 4	9 8 to 9 10	12 0	12 4 to 12 8
March 25 . .	26 14	27 8	8 10	8 12 to 9 0	11 3	11 4 to 11 8

Foodgrains.

Foodgrains and flour (R29,88 lakhs).—Exports under this head went up to some extent in quantity in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. This was, however, due entirely to the larger exports of wheat as compared with the abnormally low figure of the preceding year and exports of rice and other kinds of foodgrains showed a decline in 1930-31. The total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported amounted to 2,614,000 tons as against 2,510,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 104,000 tons. The value, however, declined from R34,79 lakhs to R29,88 lakhs, a decline of R4,91 lakhs. Shipments of wheat amounted to 197,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 13,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 184,000 tons. Exports of wheat flour declined from 51,000 tons to 47,000 tons. Exports of rice declined from 2,298,000 tons in 1929-30 to 2,254,000 tons in 1930-31, a decline of 44,000 tons only. Shipments of pulse amounted to 82,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 97,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports of barley almost reached the vanishing point and were 1,000 tons only as compared with 6,000 tons in the preceding year and 138,000 tons in 1928-29. Exports of jowar and bajra amounted to 7,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 15,000 tons in the preceding year. There were practically no exports of maize. It will thus be seen that the exports of foodgrains and flour, other than wheat, declined by 80,000 tons, whereas exports of wheat showed an increase of 184,000 tons. The detailed exports during the past four years, compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-war quinquennium, are given below :—

——	Pre-war average	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	2,152	1,765	2,298	2,254
„ in the husk	42	34	51	28	25
Wheat	1,308	300	115	13	197
„ flour	55	60	54	51	47
Pulse	291	133	114	97	82
Barley	227	72	138	6	1
Jowar and bajra	41	21	42	15	7
Maize	49	9	17	..	..
Other sorts		3	4	2	1
TOTAL . Tons (000)	4,411	2,784	2,300	2,510	2,614
VALUE R(lakhs)	45,81	42,92	33,69	34,79	29,88

Rice accounted for 87 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported as compared with 93 per cent in the preceding year. Wheat and wheat flour contributed 9·3 per cent as against 2·5 per cent, barley 0·04 per cent as against 0·2 per cent and pulses 3 per cent as against 4 per cent in 1929-30.

Exports.

Rice (R25,97 lakhs).

The statement below compares the total production of rice in India and Burma during the past six years and the pre-war year with the total exports during the same periods :—

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	Production	Exports	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	28,819	2,420	30
1925-26	30,737	2,549	36
1926-27	29,680	2,035	23
1927-28	28,234	2,152	34
1928-29	32,145	1,765	51
1929-30	31,132	2,298	28
1930-31	31,614*	2,254	25

* Subject to revision.

The production of cleaned rice in 1930-31 was 482,000 tons more than in 1929-30 and was only 531,000 tons less than the very high figure of 1928-29. Exports of rice and paddy, however, showed a decrease of 47,000 tons as compared with the preceding year. Of the important rice growing provinces, Burma alone possesses a large exportable surplus. The total exports of Burma in 1930-31 were 1,996,000 tons as compared with 2,048,000 tons in the preceding year, but her share of the total foreign exports of rice from India was 88 per cent as in 1929-30. Bengal and Madras each contributed 5 per cent as against 5 and 4 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Exports from India (including Burma) formed 7·2 per cent of the total estimated production as compared with 7·5 per cent in the preceding year.

Prices of rice during the year 1930-31 were on a considerably lower level than in the preceding year. In fact, the fall in the price of rice was catastrophic for the rice trade. The causes of this enormous fall in prices may be briefly indicated. In the first place, the trade depression affected the prices of all agricultural commodities very severely and rice was no exception. Further, the demoralised condition of the wheat trade with its heavy stocks and good crops had a sympathetic effect on the rice market. The third cause of the decline in the price of rice was the lower demand of Burma's main customers, such as India proper, Japan, Korea, all of which had good crops of their own. Owing to good crops, Japan in the last two or three years has renewed her prohibition on the imports of rice from year to year and is now, to some extent, a seller in the world markets. The Indian crops of the last two or three years were also favourable and this reduced the Indian demand considerably. Further, the catastrophic fall in the prices of jute, cotton and oilseeds lowered the purchasing power of the consumer of rice in India. Lastly, the 1930 crops in Siam and Indo-China, reports of which began to arrive in the latter part of the year, were much larger than in the two preceding years and this naturally had a depressing effect on the price

of rice. All these factors explain the enormous fall in the prices of rice in the year under review.

Coming to a detailed study of rice prices during the year, it may be remarked that the period divides itself into two fairly clear parts. The first period which began really before the financial year had started continued on to the end of August. In this period, except in April, the prices were generally on a downward trend, but the rate of fall was not so precipitate as in the latter period. Prices in this first period were generally on a higher level. The causes for this comparative strength in the rice market may be briefly discussed. The first and most important cause for the strength of the market was the large-scale demand from China, owing to the famine in that country in the preceding year and also owing to the non-cultivation of land due to unsettled political conditions. The demand from China was heavy in the months from March to June. In the three months, April to June, China purchased from India 416,000 tons of rice out of the total off-take for the year of 467,000 tons. This heavy demand in these three or four months helped the market considerably. Secondly, the reduction of 25 per cent in the export duty on rice in the Budget for 1930-31 created an optimistic outlook in the rice market. Further, the trade believed that the exportable surpluses of Siam and Indo-China in 1930 were reduced as compared with those of 1929. This also kept prices on a higher level in the earlier period. From September, however, prices fell considerably. From the end of August to the end of February the fall was from R370 to R182, a decrease of R188 or 51 per cent. The causes for this enormous fall were mainly to be found in the following circumstances. In the first place, the demand from China dried up almost completely, chiefly owing to the difficulties with which China had to contend as a result of the slump in silver prices completely upsetting her exchange. The second cause for the *debacle* in rice prices was the report of a good crop and large exportable surplus from Siam, one of the important competitors of Burma. It was estimated that the 1930 crop in Siam would amount to 2,940,000 tons as compared with 2,575,000 tons in 1929, the exportable surplus available from that crop being consequently 1,950,000 tons as compared with 1,635,000 tons available from the preceding year's crop. This large increase depressed the Burma rice market considerably. Further, Burma was expecting a bumper crop for the season 1930-31. The exportable surplus from the 1930-31 crop of Burma was estimated at 3,153,000 tons of cleaned rice as compared with 2,747,000 tons in 1929-30. Again, reports from Japan, Korea and other Asiatic rice producing countries showed that the crops of 1930 were expected to be much larger than those of the preceding year. The table below gives the area and yield under rice in some of the Asiatic countries for 1929 and 1930.

	Area (1,000 acres)		Yield (1,000 tons)	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Japan	7,868	7,941	8,295	9,289
Formosa	1,403	1,517	909	1,034
Siam	4,498	4,592	2,575	2,940
Korea	4,000	3,970	2,439	3,426
Java and Madura	8,459	8,800	4,988	5,242

Exports.

It will be seen that Japan's production was 12 per cent higher than in 1929. Production in Formosa, Korea and Java also showed considerable increases. The effect of all these good crops was to depress the price of Burma rice. These reports were received in the latter part of the year and explain the enormous fall in rice prices from September onwards.

Coming to a detailed description of the movement of prices, it may be noted that the year 1930-31 opened with a quotation of R360 per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each in the Rangoon market. Up to the 23rd of April prices were on the increase and by that date the quotation was R422-8. This increase was due to the continuance of the demand from China and also to the restricted supplies from the primary markets owing to the insistence of stockholders on higher prices. The closing week of April witnessed a weakening movement which brought the price down to R387-8 on May 14. May witnessed a number of untoward developments in Burma in the shape of an earthquake which particularly hit Pegu and Rangoon, a strike among the dock labourers lasting for about three weeks and a communal outbreak between Indians and Burmans in Rangoon which brought business to a standstill for some time and made confidence difficult to restore. The market remained uncertain in June as demand was of a sporadic nature, but yet the price recorded a distinct improvement and showed a tendency to remain stable at an artificial level of R380 owing to expectations of a revival of Chinese demand. These expectations were demolished by a sudden slump in silver prices and the quotation declined rapidly from R380 on the 2nd July to R350 by the 16th of the month. There was a brief rally in the subsequent week, but there were no remarkable features till about the second week of August when there was an abrupt improvement to R370 at or near which prices remained during the subsequent weeks of the month. This improvement was due apparently to the beginning of a buying movement from certain directions (Java and Bombay), but the real reason was the operations of speculators who took a bullish view of the market. As, however, there was very little real strength in the market, there was a further relapse about the beginning of September, the quotation moving backwards to R327-8 by the end of the month and from there to R275 by the 15th October. From this date with slight variations prices were continually on the decline and by the end of February the quotation was R182-8. The reasons for this enormous fall have already been explained. Towards the end of the year prices showed an improvement and the quotation in the last three weeks of March was a little over R200.

The condition of the export trade in rice in the year under review, as can be judged by the above analysis of price movements, was far from healthy. Exports of rice, not in the husk, however, showed only a slight decrease from 2,298,000 tons in 1929-30 to 2,254,000 tons in 1930-31, a decrease of only 44,000 tons. The decline in the exports would have been much greater if it had not been for the very large takings of China. Except for China, the United Kingdom and two or three other countries, exports from India to most foreign countries showed decreases as compared with the preceding year. The main reason for this decrease was the good crops in many of the Asiatic countries and the good wheat crops almost all the world over. The industrial depression also affected the export trade in rice. The main increases and dec-

reases in the export trade with the various foreign countries are given in the table below :—

Exports of rice not in the husk to foreign countries.

	(In thousands of tons)		
	1929-30	1930-31	Difference (increase + decrease—)
United Kingdom	40	114	+74
Poland	11	24	+13
Netherlands	125	86	—39
Germany	271	136	—135
Belgium	30	46	+16
Italy and Fiume	36	19	—17
Rest of Europe	29	29	..
Arabia	57	50	—7
Ceylon	426	444	+18
Straits Settlements and Sumatra	363	396	+33
Java and Malay	225	122	—103
Japan	4	1	—3
Korea	23	4	—19
Formosa	31	..	—31
China	260	467	+207
Rest of Asia	53	42	—11
Egypt	45	23	—22
Mauritius and Dependencies	62	50	—12
Rest of Africa	65	68	+3
Cuba	88	92	+4
West Indies	30	16	—14
United States of America	2	3	+1
Australia New Zealand	6	2	—4

It will be seen that, had it not been for the larger demand from China, exports of rice to foreign countries would have been of much smaller dimensions. Exports to China increased from 260,000 tons in 1929-30 to 467,000 tons in 1930-31, an increase of 207,000 tons. Increases, though not on a similar scale, were noticeable in the takings of the United Kingdom, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra, Poland and Belgium. On the other hand, most of the other countries reduced their purchases from India. Germany took only 136,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 271,000 tons in the preceding year, a decrease of 135,000 tons. Similarly, Java and Malay took only 122,000 tons as against 225,000 tons in the preceding year, a decrease of 103,000 tons. Decreases were also noticeable in the case of Egypt and Formosa. It is significant that the coast-wise exports of rice not in the husk from Burma to India proper during 1930-31 amounted to 811,000 tons as compared with 909,000 tons in 1929-30 and 1,060,000 tons in 1928-29.

The state of the trade in rice, like that of the trade in wheat and sugar, is particularly unhealthy at present. The condition of the rice trade has been almost consistently becoming worse in the last few years. This is due to the following causes. In the first place, the rice production of the world, according to available estimates, has increased in recent years by something like 10 per

cent, taking the pre-war period as the base. This increase, however, has not been offset by any increase in the rice-eating population of the world or by any marked improvement in the standard of consumption in the principal rice importing countries. On the other hand, the recent decline in the prices of wheat and other cereals has encouraged the substitution of one or other of these for rice in the dietary of many people. As far as Burma is concerned, her principal markets have always been the deficit rice producing countries of the East. The demand from the West has never been a powerful factor in the determination of Burma prices; and such demand for Burma rice as existed in Europe has shown a remarkable tendency to shrink from the pre-war level. This is due to the substitution of better finished and more successfully graded types of rice from Italy, Spain and the United States of America. The staple grades of these countries have now obtained a firm footing in Europe and have well-nigh superseded Burma rice. Coming to the East, the import requirements of most of the rice importing countries have undergone remarkable modifications in recent years. Japan which used to be one of the large-scale importers of Burma rice has had a succession of good rice crops and is faced with the problem of finding an adequate outlet for her increasing surpluses. Her import prohibition, renewed from year to year, has practically ruled her out as a buyer in the world rice market. The demand from Malay and also from the Dutch West Indies has shown very little capacity for expansion in recent years and owing to the proximity of Siam and Indo-China to these places Burma can claim no advantage over either of her two rivals. China has been the only exception in the Eastern markets. Her imports have been almost of the same magnitude as before, but this is due to the peculiarly unsettled political conditions of China and it is hardly likely that with the restoration of normal conditions the demand would continue as at present. Taking these facts into consideration, it appears that the problem in the rice trade is one of over-production in relation to effective demand. For such a state of affairs the only solution is a decrease in supply or an increase in demand. Both these factors are slow to move. The position, therefore, in the immediate future does not appear very hopeful. It may be remarked, however, that this year's condition is abnormal and is due more to such factors as trade depression, good rice crops all the world over and a slump in prices of wheat and other agricultural commodities.

Wheat (R1,95 lakhs).

The year under review was one of the most disastrous years for the wheat trade all the world over. Prices in 1930-31 declined to a level which was perhaps the lowest point reached in the last thirty years. The causes of this phenomenal fall may be briefly described. In the first place, it may be remarked that there are two different forces responsible for producing the present depression in the wheat trade. The first obvious cause is the trade depression which has severely affected the prices of most primary commodities. The effects of the trade depression need not be discussed at length here, as this has been done in Chapter I. The second factor which is responsible for the depression in the wheat trade has been operating almost continuously during the post-war period. This can be seen from the fact that throughout this period prices of wheat have been generally declining from year to year. The average price per quarter (480 lbs.) for the war period, 1915-19, was 73*s.* 6*d.* The average for 1920-24 had fallen to 64*s.* 6*d.* In 1925 there was a further fall

to 61*s.* 9*d.* and by 1930 the price had fallen to 34*s.* 3*d.*, thus showing a decline of 27*s.* 6*d.* in five years. It will thus be seen that there has been a general decline in wheat prices throughout the post-war period. The cause of this general decline is the world-wide progressive over-production of wheat in relation to the demand for it. This tendency received its first impetus in the special circumstances of the war period. Before the War, Russia used to export approximately 20 million quarters of wheat per annum and was by far the largest exporter of wheat in the world. In 1915 Russia went out of the market and the world's effort was then directed towards making up for the shortage in supply. To achieve this end, aided by the stimulus of high prices, acreage under wheat in the United States of America, Canada and, later, in Argentina and Australia extended rapidly. Production increased to such an extent that the Russian deficit was completely made good and more and more wheat was produced every year. Naturally, as a result of this extended production, prices fell from year to year. Yet, in spite of this, the producer refused to take stock of the position and went on increasing the acreage under wheat, hoping for a revival in the demand for his product with a consequent rise in price. Just after the War many European countries were not producing up to their normal capacity and the effect of this over-production in the exporting countries was not, therefore, seriously felt till about 1924. From that year, however, Europe, excepting Russia, began producing normal wheat crops and the result has been to increase supplies of wheat very considerably. In the year under review Russia came into the market freely and this has upset the price position seriously. It has been estimated by a competent authority that the supply of wheat in 1930 had increased by 74 million quarters or 20 per cent as compared with the annual production of the quinquennium 1910-14. The wheat-eating population, however, has not grown to the same extent. The result has been a lowering of the demand and a consequent fall in prices. It has also meant a piling up of stocks from year to year and these stocks have acted as an incubus on the market. The holding of stocks has been encouraged by actions taken by governments and trade agencies, like the Federal Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool and many believe that such action has aggravated the situation further. It has been estimated that the stocks in 1926 in the United States of America were 7·8 million quarters of 480 lbs. In 1930 they had gone up to 26·7 million quarters. The increase was particularly noticeable in 1929-30 when the Federal Farm Board in an endeavour to support prices gave loans to growers and even bought and held stocks of wheat. Similarly, stocks in Canada were 5·2 million quarters in 1926. By 1928 they had gone up to 11·6 million quarters and in 1929-30 they were at the very high figure of nearly 16 million quarters. The larger Canadian stocks were mainly due to the big crop of 1928 which the Canadian Wheat Pool refused to sell at competitive prices. The action of the Pool had thus increased stocks in the market. The stocks in other countries have also been growing apace and for the chief countries it has been estimated that the stocks have increased from about 24 million quarters in 1926 to 72 million quarters in 1929, though there was a slight reduction in 1930 to 64 million quarters. Thus, it will be seen that the production in the post-war period had been continually increasing and out-stripping the demand and, as a consequence, stocks were being piled up and prices were continually on the decline. To add to the difficulties of

the wheat situation, the rye supplies of Europe increased considerably in the last two or three years as compared with previous years. As rye is used in many countries in the making of bread, the increased competition from this cereal has also depressed the price of wheat. Further, the protective measures, such as heavy import duties and the quota system, introduced by many European countries have considerably reduced the consumption of wheat by raising its price within those countries. The effect of these policies has been to prolong the period of depression. As a result of all these factors it may be expected that for some years to come the supplies of wheat will be much greater than the demand and, barring a catastrophe, low prices will, therefore, rule in the market. The equilibrium between production and consumption will be difficult of attainment unless markets are allowed freedom from interference by governments and other agencies and until the demand for wheat grows in response to a lowering in its price. These factors explain the long term depression in the wheat trade as apart from the peculiar circumstances of the year 1930-31.

Coming to the peculiar features of the year under review, it may be noted that the factors which depressed the wheat trade in the post-war period were present in an aggravated form. In the first place, the industrial depression, referred to above, lowered the demand for most of the commodities, but chiefly for primary products. Further, the good crops of rice, rye and other cereals in 1930 also affected the position of wheat adversely. Added to this, the wheat crops of 1930, though smaller than the 1928 crops were much higher than the 1929 crops. Even with lower crops in 1929 the condition of the wheat market was far from satisfactory and with the good crops of 1930 the position was made much worse. It has been estimated that the stocks in the 1930-31 wheat season will be even higher than in August 1930. The International Institute of Agriculture estimate that at the end of July 1931 there will remain a carry-over of about 12 million tons as compared with a little over 11 million tons in 1930. Conditions in India were probably worse than in the other wheat producing countries. The Indian wheat crop of 1929-30 was estimated to be over 10 million tons, which was a record figure. In spite of this heavy crop and the consequent large exportable surplus the export demand was very weak owing to the competition of foreign wheat in international markets. Even in some home markets Indian wheat had to face the competition of imported Australian wheat. A large quantity of wheat was imported both at Calcutta and Bombay and it was at last necessary for Government to intervene in order to protect the wheat interests in the country. At first a reduction in railway freight was granted on wheat consignments to Karachi and, later, on consignments booked to Calcutta from the Punjab as well, but as it was feared that this action would not be sufficient, a further step was taken by levying a duty of R40 per ton on imports of foreign wheat. This latter action was taken in March 1931 and its effects do not pertain to the year under review, but it is an indication of the sad plight of the wheat trade in India. From all this it will be seen that the condition of the wheat trade all the world over was most unsatisfactory and in India, particularly, the position was at least as acute as in other countries.

The total area under wheat in India during 1929-30 was over 31 million acres, which meant a decrease of 1 per cent as compared with the acreage reported in 1928-29. The outturn of 1929-30 was a record one of 10·5 mil-

lion tons as compared with 8·6 million tons in the preceding year. In spite of this heavy crop India imported a considerable amount of foreign wheat. The following table shows the balance of wheat available for consumption in India for a number of years :—

Years	Production of previous crop year	Net imports (+) or net exports (—) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14) . .	9,424,000*	—1,381,000	8,043,000
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19) . .	9,455,000†	—877,000	8,578,000
1919-20	7,507,000	+64,000	7,571,000
1920-21	10,122,000	—324,000	9,798,000
1921-22	6,706,000	+269,000	6,975,000
1922-23	9,830,000	—269,000	9,561,000
1923-24	9,974,000	—707,000	9,267,000
1924-25	9,660,000	—1,219,000	8,441,000
1925-26	8,866,000	—272,000	8,594,000
1926-27	8,696,000	—220,000	8,476,000
1927-28	8,973,000	—317,000	8,656,000
1928-29	7,791,000	+370,000	8,161,000
1929-30	8,591,000	+268,000	8,859,000
1930-31	10,469,000	—32,000	10,437,000

* Production for 1908-09 to 1912-13.

† „ „ 1913-14 to 1917-18.

It will be seen that the balance available for consumption increased considerably in 1930-31 as compared with the preceding year. This probably meant an inflation in the stocks held in the various markets in India. In spite of the heavy production in 1930-31, however, the exports of wheat did not reach a very big figure in the year under review, though they were much larger than the previous year's low figure. In the following table production and exports during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 are set forth. It will be seen that the exports in the year under review amounted to 197,000 tons.

Exports.

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1926-27	8,973	176
1927-28	7,791	360
1928-29	8,591	115
1929-30	10,469	13
1930-31	9,302*	197

* Subject to revision.

Prices of wheat, as has been remarked above, were on a much lower level than even the low level of 1929-30. The year was one of the most disastrous for wheat growers and exporters all the world over. At the beginning of April 1930 No. 3 Manitoba, *c.i.f.* London and Liverpool, stood at 42*s.* per 480 lbs. There was a gain of 3*d.* in the course of the next week. Subsequently, however, reports of favourable weather weakened the market and the quotation on the 9th May was 38*s.* 9*d.* The May report of the United States Department of Agriculture put the winter wheat crop at about 14 million tons, which was about 1·4 million tons less than the previous year's winter crop. This encouraged a bullish sentiment in the market and the quotation rose to 40*s.* 6*d.* by the 23rd of the month. But the position remained fundamentally as weak as ever on account of the big stocks and the general good reports about the European wheat crops, as well as about the improvement in the United States and Canadian weather conditions. The trend of prices thus changed decidedly downward and the decline was accelerated by the commencement of selling pressure in North America. This downward movement dragged on through July. About the end of the month there was a brief rally, but the movement was short-lived. The pressure of heavy stocks available in the United States and Canada depressed the market considerably and gradually, as the chances of a big harvest in the northern hemisphere became more certain, the market weakened further. With slight rallies at times the downward movement continued thereafter, prices moving from 35*s.* on the 15th August to 27*s.* 7½*d.* on the 17th October. This was due to selling pressure in Canada and the rate of fall was accelerated, from about the middle of September, by reports indicative of very good prospects for the Argentine and Australian crops. The bearish sentiment was further strengthened by the publication of the September estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, putting the combined winter and spring wheat crops at a very high figure, 22 million tons. The Canadian crop also was estimated at 10 million tons, an increase of a little over 2 million tons on the preceding year's crop. Naturally, prices continued to decline in view of these heavy production figures, while the competition from Russia at this time also aggravated the situation. There were some rallies in October, but throughout the subsequent months up to December prices were generally on the decline. The weakness of the market became more pronounced when the Argentine Government's preliminary report, putting the crop at 7·3 million tons against 3·7 million tons in 1929, was published in December. About the beginning of January 1931 there was a slightly upward

movement due to reports of continued rain in Argentine and also some buying movement from the Continental countries. The improvement, however, was a passing phase and before long the usual downward trend was resumed and it continued almost to the end of the year, the price at the end of the year being 23*s.* 6*d.*, *i.e.*, nearly half of what it was in April 1930. In the following table the prices of No. 3 Manitoba and of Karachi choice white wheat, as far as available, are compared :—

Prices of wheat, c. i. f. Liverpool and London.

	No. 3 Manitoba per 480 lbs.	Karachi choice white per 480 lbs.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1930—April 4	42 0	No quotation.
May 2	39 1½	39 3
June 6	40 6	39 9
July 4	35 7½	35 0
August 1	34 6	34 6
September 5	31 6	32 6
October 3	29 4	29 0
November 7	26 9	28 9
December 5	25 6	25 6
1931—January 2	22 3*	No quotation.
February 6	23 9	,,
February 27	24 0	,,
March 13	23 6	,,

* Price of Manitoba No. 2.

Prices in the Karachi market moved almost in sympathy with those in the international market. The price stood at R33 per candy of 656 lbs. at the beginning of April. It went up slightly up to the third week of the month when the quotation was R33-12. From that date with slight ups and downs prices were almost continually on the decline and by the middle of December the lowest price of the year, R17-2 per candy, was recorded. Prices slightly improved after that and by the middle of January the price recorded was R21-2. There was a retrogression to some extent after this, but throughout February and March prices remained roundabout R19.

Exports of wheat during the year amounted to 197,000 tons valued at R1,95 lakhs as compared with 13,000 tons valued at R21 lakhs in the preceding year and 115,000 tons valued at R1,69 lakhs in 1928-29. It will thus be seen that the exports in the year under review were much larger than in the preceding year or even the year before. The increase in exports was due mainly to the bumper crop in India. The largest share of these exports was taken by the United Kingdom, amounting to 175,000 tons valued at R1,71 lakhs as compared with 7,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs in the preceding year. Belgium and France took 6,000 and 5,000 tons respectively in the year under review and Arabia took 2,000 tons.

The imports of wheat into India during the year under review amounted to 232,000 tons valued at R2,15 lakhs as compared with 357,000 tons valued at R4,98 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of wheat on this comparatively large scale in a year when India had a bumper crop was a remarkable feature of the trade last year. The reason for these imports is simple. It

was all a matter of price. Australian wheat could be placed in the seaport towns of India at lower prices than those which had to be paid for Indian wheat brought long distances by rail from the upcountry producing areas. In order to help the wheat growers of India the Government of India have allowed certain reduced railway freights and have passed the Wheat (Import Duty) Act which levies an import duty of R 40 per ton on foreign wheat. The effect of these measures will be felt in 1931-32, as they were brought into force at the end of the year under review. As in previous years, the bulk of the supplies imported were received from Australia which sent 209,000 tons in the year under review or 90 per cent of the total imports as compared with 336,000 tons or 94 per cent in the preceding year. Foreign supplies were received mainly in Bengal, Bombay and Burma, their respective shares being 121,000 tons, 90,000 tons and 13,000 tons.

Wheat flour (R80 lakhs).

Shipments of wheat flour declined from 51,000 tons valued at R1,07 lakhs in 1929-30 to 47,000 tons valued at R80 lakhs in 1930-31. As usual, the largest single market for wheat flour was Arabia which took 13,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 13,300 tons in 1929-30. The shares of most of the other countries were almost of the same magnitude as in the previous year. Egypt, Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba) and Aden and Dependencies took 6,200, 6,100 and 5,700 tons respectively in the year under review as compared with 6,800, 6,600 and 6,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon were almost the same as in the preceding year, but exports to Mauritius and Dependencies increased from 2,700 tons in 1929-30 to 4,400 tons in 1930-31. Exports to Iraq declined from 1,300 tons to 100 tons, and those to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from 900 tons to 30 tons only.

Other foodgrains (R1,17 lakhs).

The quantity of other foodgrains exported showed a considerable decline from 121,000 tons valued at R2 crores to 91,000 tons valued at R1,17 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports of barley declined from 6,000 tons valued at R7 lakhs to 1,000 tons valued at R1 lakh. Most of the exports went to the United Kingdom. Exports of jowar and bajra also showed a considerable decline from 15,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs in 1929-30 to 7,000 tons valued at R8 lakhs in 1930-31. Shipments of beans declined from 32,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs to 22,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs. Exports of gram showed a slight increase in quantity from 11,500 to 11,900 tons, but in value there was a decline from R21 lakhs to a little under R18 lakhs. Exports of lentils declined from 13,600 tons valued at R26 lakhs in 1929-30 to 10,800 tons valued at R16 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports of pulse, other sorts, declined from 40,000 tons valued at R73 lakhs in 1929-30 to 38,000 tons valued at R54 lakhs in 1930-31.

Tea (R23,56 lakhs).—The state of the tea trade was comparatively healthy till the end of 1930, but from the beginning of 1931 conditions deteriorated considerably. On the whole, however, the tea industry was not depressed, in the year under review, to the same extent as most other industries. This can be seen from the fact that the average price per lb. for the tea season 1930-31 in the auction sales of Calcutta was 9*as.* 4*p.* as compared with 9*as.* 11*p.* in the preceding year, thus showing a decline of only 7*p.* The average price of dust tea declined from 7*as.* 3*p.* in 1929-30 to 6*as.* 9*p.* during the year under review, a decline of 6*p.* The chief cause for this

small magnitude of the decline in prices was the healthier outlook created by the agreement to restrict the output of tea in the chief tea producing countries, India, Ceylon, Java and Sumatra. This agreement was reached about the middle of April 1930 and the producing countries carried it out in the next growing season. It was decided that there should be a reduction of about 57 million lbs. in the three tea producting counries, India, Ceylon, and Java and Sumatra. Owing to unfavourable climatic conditions the reduction of output in the case of India amounted to 42 million lbs., which was appreciably higher than the figure already agreed upon. According to available trade reports, the total reduction in these countries was slightly more than was agreed upon at first, although Java and Sumatra definitely failed to bring down their output to the stipulated limit. The expectation of this reduction gave comparative steadiness to the market until January 1931 and it was expected that the restriction would continue into 1931. The scheme, however, has been dropped as the required measure of support was not forthcoming. Owing to this policy of restriction the upward trend in the production of tea seemed to have been broken during the year under review. But as the scheme has been given up for 1931, the outturn in that year is expected to show a considerable increase over the 1930 figure.

Coming to the Indian production of tea, it has been remarked above that there was a decline of 42 million lbs. in 1930 as compared with the preceding year. This great decrease, however, was due, in some measure, to the unfavourable climatic conditions throughout the season as well as to the operations of the restriction scheme. The early part of the season was unfavourable to growth generally. There were droughty conditions in Assam during the early months of the year and elsewhere production suffered from hailstorms in some districts, notably in the Jalpaiguri District. May was a dry month in most of the districts, but June witnessed heavy rains which spoiled the second flush teas in the Assam District, and July was a dry month, particularly in the Dooars District, which resulted in a large reduction in outturn all round. Normal conditions prevailed in the early part of August followed by unduly wet weather when outturn again considerably declined. According to trade estimates, production was behind by about 24½ million lbs. by the end of August. A further general decline in outturn occurred during September owing to the weather being cool and wet, while October was decidedly cold in Assam, though normally favourable elsewhere. Cold weather conditions appeared early and resulted in a further decline in production during the remaining months. In spite of the unfavourable weather conditions which prevailed during the season the general standard of quality may be described as good average. Early teas were generally satisfactory with the exception of those from Cachar and Sylhet. Rains teas were also of a useful standard, although they were below previous year's qualities in some districts. Second flush teas from Assam proved a failure owing to heavy rains in June. The autumnal crop was disappointing both as regards quality and quantity, the supply having been affected by the early closing season. Good teas as usual commanded high prices.

The total production of tea in India in 1930 was estimated at 391* million lbs. as compared with 433 million lbs. in 1929 and 404 million lbs. in 1928.

* Figure subject to revision.

Exports.

As usual, Assam contributed the largest share, *viz.*, 233 million lbs. or 60 per cent of the total output and Southern India 55 million lbs. or 14 per cent. Production in Assam decreased by 26 million lbs., whereas production in the rest of Northern India decreased by 13 million lbs. The total area under tea in 1930 was 805,800* acres as against 788,000 acres in 1929. The progress of the industry in recent years can be seen from the figures given below :—

Acreage.

—	1906	1915	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Assam	339,200	382,800	416,500	420,400	424,000	427,200	429,500	433,800*
Rest of Northern India .	153,900	181,300	211,200	212,700	214,200	220,900	222,900	227,600*
Southern India . .	37,600	68,000	100,000	106,300	117,800	127,800	135,600	144,400*
TOTAL .	530,700	632,100	727,700	739,400	756,000	775,900	788,000	805,800*

Production.

—	1906	1915	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam	162,468	245,752	225,185	241,982	235,888	246,018	258,941	233,416*
Rest of Northern India .	64,216	94,695	89,017	99,804	101,923	100,864	115,628	102,769*
Southern India . .	14,281	31,610	49,305	51,147	53,109	57,271	58,191	54,949*
TOTAL .	240,965	372,057	363,507	392,933	390,920	404,153	432,760	391,134*

The variations in exports are shown in the table below :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

—	1905-06	1915-16	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong).	199,737	301,403	280,024	304,957	315,109	309,845	326,363	307,147
From Southern India (Madras ports).	12,680	25,840	43,133	42,935	45,744	49,321	49,671	48,575
From Bombay, Sind and Burma.	1,807	11,227	2,576	1,372	761	436	600	517
TOTAL .	214,224	338,470	325,733	349,264	361,614	359,602	376,634	356,239

* Figures subject to revision.

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Chart showing the weekly district average prices of tea realised at auction sale in Calcutta.

In 1930-31, 91 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported overseas.

The auction sales of tea at Calcutta commenced on the 2nd of June 1930 and altogether there were 34 sales during the season as compared with 35 sales in the preceding year. The number of packages sold during the season (excluding dust, second hand and damaged teas) amounted to 754,700 as compared with 863,500 sold in 1929-30. The average price of tea per lb. for the season was, as stated above, 9*as.* 4*p.*, being 7*p.* lower than the average for 1929-30. The number of packages of dusts sold amounted to 172,200 in 1930-31 as compared with 206,800 in 1929-30. The average price of dusts in 1930-31 was 6*as.* 9*p.* as compared with 7*as.* 3*p.* in the preceding year.

The average weekly prices per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during the season are graphed in Chart No. 9 and also in the chart on the opposite page where the district weekly averages are exhibited along with the general average. At the commencement of the season prices were most irregular, but this was due more to the varying standards of quality offered at the successive sales. In the first sale of the season on the 2nd of June the average price realised was 11*as.* 5*p.* Owing mainly to the relative scarcity of superior grades in the invoices offered the price came down to 9*as.* 9*p.* on the 16th, but prices improved in the subsequent sales, 11*as.*10*p.* having been recorded on the 30th of the month. Subsequently, prices showed a declining tendency which continued till the first week of August when the figure recorded was 9*as.* 9*p.* Reports of a drop in production about this date gave a stimulus to the prices, raising them to 10*as.* 1*p.* on the 11th and 12th of August. Reports of more favourable climatic conditions during August coupled with a decline in prices in London lowered prices continuously after this date. The downward movement continued till the middle of September when the price recorded was 8*as.* 8*p.* Prices rose slightly thereafter and remained about 9*as.* 3*p.* from the end of September throughout the whole of October. This was due to a general improvement in demand and to an improvement in the quality of invoices offered for sale. Throughout November prices were about 9*as.* December, however, saw the prices on a higher level, the quotation in the first week being 9*as.* 5*p.* and in the second week 9*as.* 8*p.* at which level it remained till the first week of January. From that date, however, prices were continually on the decline till the close of the season at the end of February. This was due to a decline in general demand. The average price realised at the last auction of the season on the 23rd of February was 5*as.* 10*p.* Stocks of Indian tea at London, as indicated by the return of the London tea warehouses, were, however, materially smaller on the 31st of March 1931 than on the corresponding date of the preceding year, being 157 million lbs. as against 167 million lbs. in 1930.

The total shipments of tea during the year showed a decrease of 5 per cent in quantity and of 9 per cent in value. Only 938,000 lbs. of green tea were exported during the year, the balance of 355 million lbs. consisted of black tea. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 299 million lbs. valued at R20 crores in 1930-31 as compared with 317 million lbs. valued at R22 crores in 1929-30. The share of the United Kingdom was 84 per cent of India's total exports, as in the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom were 50 million lbs. in 1930-31 as compared with 55 million lbs. in 1929-30. Stocks in London, however, were less at the end

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of the year than they were at the close of the preceding year in spite of the decrease in re-exports. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to the Irish Free State amounted to 18·6 million lbs. in 1930-31, as in 1929-30. Re-exports to Russia amounted to 4·9 million lbs. in the year under review as compared with 9·6 million lbs. in the preceding year. Direct shipments to Russia showed an increase from 5·3 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 6·2 million lbs. in 1930-31, the increase in value being nearly R8 lakhs. Thus the total exports of Indian tea to Russia decreased from 14·9 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 11·1 million lbs. in 1930-31. From the London market other European countries together took Indian tea to the extent of 10·5 million lbs. as compared with 12·4 million lbs. in 1929-30. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to the United States of America increased from 5·9 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 7·2 million lbs. in 1930-31. Direct shipments to the United States of America also increased from 8·4 million lbs. to 9·9 million lbs. Thus the total exports to the United States increased from 14·3 million lbs. to 17·1 million lbs. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to Canada and Newfoundland increased from 5·2 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 6·4 million lbs. in 1930-31. On the other hand, direct shipments to Canada from India decreased from 12·4 million lbs. to 10·2 million lbs. Thus the total shipments to Canada showed a decrease from 17·6 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 16·6 million lbs. in 1930-31, a decrease of 1 million lbs. Exports to China revived in the year under review, amounting to 1·7 million lbs. as compared with 13,000 lbs. only in 1929-30. Exports to Australia declined slightly from 4·6 million lbs. to 4·5 million lbs. and Egypt reduced her demand from 5·7 million lbs. to 3·6 million lbs. Exports to Persia also showed a decrease from 5·6 million lbs. to 4·3 million lbs.

The share of Calcutta in the export trade was 64 per cent, of Chittagong 22 per cent and of Madras 14 per cent. Shipments from Calcutta were made up of 149 million lbs. consigned direct from the gardens and 79 million lbs. purchased in Calcutta. Shipments from Chittagong amounted to about 78 million lbs. Exports from Madras totalled 49 million lbs. The coastwise exports from Bengal decreased from 12·8 million lbs. to 11·7 million lbs.

The following table shows in millions of lbs. the exports of tea from the principal producing centres during the past five years.

(In millions of lbs.)

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Northern India	294	321	310	326	309
Southern India	45	46	46	54	48
Ceylon	217	227	236	251	241
Java	119	127	134	137	135
Sumatra	17	18	19	23	23
China	112	116	123	126	91
Japan	24	23	24	24	20
Formosa	23	23	20	18	19
TOTAL	851	901	912	959	886

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java, as far as information is available, are shown in Table

No. 61. A reference to this table will show that the percentage of Indian tea included in the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom during 1930 stood at 53·6 as compared with 54·9 in 1929. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported decreased from 306·7 million lbs. to 290 million lbs. Imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom fell from 153·1 million lbs. to 152·7 million lbs. and those of Java tea from 85·4 million lbs. to 84·6 million lbs. In the case of the United States of America the quantity of Indian tea imported advanced from 14·7 million lbs. to 16·6 million lbs., the percentage share having risen correspondingly from 16·5 to 19·5. In Canada there was also an improvement in the position of India, her share increasing from 61·4 to 66·6 per cent of the total takings.

Imports of foreign tea by sea into British India declined from 10·2 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 6·6 million lbs. in 1930-31, the decrease in value being from R64 lakhs to R46 lakhs. Of the imports, 3·1 million lbs. consisted of green tea and the rest was black tea. Java supplied 1·4 million lbs. and Ceylon 1·7 million lbs. of black tea. China supplied a little less than a fourth of a million lbs. of black tea. Imports from China of green tea decreased from 3·5 million lbs. to 2·7 million lbs. There was, however, an increase in value of about R1 lakh.

Tea waste.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine increased from 4·6 million lbs. valued at R4½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 6·5 million lbs. valued at R6⅓ lakhs in 1930-31. Of this the United States of America took 6·1 million lbs. and the United Kingdom 0·4 million lbs.

Oilseeds (R17,86 lakhs).—Oilseeds which had ranked fourth among India's exports in the two preceding years, occupied in 1930-31 the fifth position, giving place to tea, the first three groups being, as usual, cotton and jute, raw and manufactured, and foodgrains. The total exports of oilseeds fell from 1,195,000 tons valued at R26,47 lakhs to 1,037,000 tons valued at R17,86 lakhs and showed a decrease of 13 per cent in quantity and of 33 per cent in value over the preceding year. Indian supplies were plentiful, but there was reduced consumption in markets abroad owing to adverse economic conditions. Further, the difficulty of disposing of oil-cakes caused by the plentiful supplies of grain crops at comparatively low prices has been a disturbing factor in the oil-crushing industry of Europe during the year. It will be seen from the table on the margin that all the principal varieties recorded substantial decreases, linseed being the only exception.

	Pre-war average.	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	(Thousands of tons.)			
Linseed	379	157	248	257
Rapeseed	273	77	44	33
Groundnuts	212	788	714	601
Castor	114	121	106	91
Cotton	240	131	58	41
Sesamum	119	30	11	1
Copra	31	..	..	..
Others	85	24	14	13
TOTAL	1,453	1,328	1,195	1,037

The Indian linseed crop of 1929-30 was better than in the preceding year, being estimated at 380,000 tons compared with 322,000 tons in 1928-29.

Linseed (R5,41 lakhs).

Exports, particularly in the first half of the year, were stimulated by the anticipated shortage of supplies arising out of the small yield, estimated at 1,250,000 tons of the 1929-30 Argentine crop, but declined in the latter half when optimistic reports of an abundant new Plate crop, estimated to yield 1,722,000

tons, began to come in and influence the market. The total exports of Indian linseed rose from 248,000 tons in 1929-30 to 257,000 tons in 1930-31, of which over 220,000 tons were shipped during the six months ended September 1930 as compared with 161,000 tons in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Smaller consumptive demand led to a reduction in the shipments to the United Kingdom and France from 80,000 and 51,000 tons to 58,000 and 25,000 tons, while those destined for Italy and the Netherlands advanced from 28,000 and 7,000 tons to 33,000 and 23,000 tons respectively. Purchases by Germany and Belgium were almost the same as in 1929-30, their respective takings being 11,000 and 13,000 tons. Exports to Spain and Greece amounted to 9,000 and 3,000 tons as compared with 7,000 and 4,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Among nearer consumers, Australia and Japan considerably reduced their purchases from 23,000 and 10,000 tons to 11,000 and 3,000 tons respectively in the year under review. Table No. 61 shows the relative importance of the sources from which linseed is imported into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia. The trade in Indian linseed was, as usual, divided between Bengal and Bombay in the proportion of 60 and 40 per cent as compared with 68 and 32 per cent in the preceding year.

Prices of linseed at Calcutta were generally on a higher level during April to June, 1930 and ranged generally between R7-8 and R8 per Indian maund. Since then, as a result of reduced consumptive demand and reports of increased acreage in the Plate, prices, except for a slight rally in August, were generally on a downward grade, until R4-9 was reached on the 23rd January 1931. The market, however, showed no further weakness in February and March and the year closed with a quotation of R4-12.

Groundnuts (R9,67 lakhs).

The production of groundnuts in India in 1929-30 was estimated at 2,668,000 tons or 17 per cent less than the previous season's record figure of 3,211,000 tons. The crop of 1930-31, according to the latest estimate, is reported to yield 2,988,000 tons. Exports, consisting largely of decorticated nuts, constituted a record at 788,000 tons in 1928-29, but declined to 714,000 tons in 1929-30 and further to 601,000 tons in the year under review. France and Germany, the two principal customers of Indian groundnuts, reduced their takings from 211,000 and 210,000 tons to 172,000 and 120,000 tons respectively, as more attention was given in those two countries to undecorticated groundnuts from West Africa. On the other hand, the Netherlands steadily increased her purchases from 132,000 tons in 1928-29 to 154,000 tons in 1929-30 and to 167,000 tons in 1930-31. The United Kingdom took 47,000 tons or 6,000 tons less than in the preceding year, while Italy required 77,000 tons or 22,000 tons more than in 1929-30. About 76 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1930-31 went from Madras and 24 per cent from Bombay, as compared with 82 and 18 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The prices of groundnuts (machine decorticated) in Madras up to the end of July ranged between R40 and R45 per candy of 500 lbs. From August onwards, except for a temporary reaction in October-November, the prices declined almost continuously from week to week until R23 to R24, the lowest price of the year, was quoted on the 16th January 1931. Shortly after, there was some improvement which was maintained till the end of the year, the quotation on March 27 being R29-30 per candy.

Hides and Skins.

The production of rape and mustard seeds in 1929-30 was estimated at 1,095,000 tons, being 20 per cent higher than in the previous season, while the crop of 1930-31 was reported to have yielded 977,000 tons or 118,000 tons less than that of 1929-30. Only a small quantity is exported, while a much greater proportion is retained for local consumption. Exports of rapeseed amounted to 33,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 44,000 tons in 1929-30 and 77,000 tons in 1928-29. The United Kingdom and France took 10,600 tons each as against 7,800 and 9,800 tons respectively in 1929-30, while shipments to the Netherlands and Germany declined from 15,500 and 6,300 tons to 3,800 and 2,300 tons respectively. Exports to Belgium and Italy were small, amounting to 1,800 tons and 1,700 tons respectively in the year under review. Over 31,900 tons or 97 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1930-31, went from Karachi and only 800 tons from Bombay as compared with 42,400 and 1,900 tons respectively in the preceding year.

Rapeseed (R52 lakhs).

Indian production of sesamum averages about half a million tons annually, which is largely used for local consumption. Exports are insignificant, for, in comparison with such rich oil-bearing seeds and nuts as groundnuts, palm kernels, etc., sesamum has declined in importance. Only 1,100 tons of Indian sesamum were exported in 1930-31 as compared with 10,800 tons in 1929-30 and 30,500 tons in 1928-29. Shipments were destined to nearer markets such as Arabia, Aden and Ceylon.

Sesamum (R3½ lakhs).

Indian cotton seed has also been of very limited importance to the markets abroad, the principal customer being the United Kingdom. As a result of good supplies in other producing countries, notably Egypt, whence the United Kingdom obtains the bulk of her requirements, exports of Indian cotton seed steadily declined from 131,000 tons in 1928-29 to 58,000 tons in 1929-30 and 41,000 tons in 1930-31. Of these 40,500 tons went to the United Kingdom as compared with 56,800 tons in the preceding year. The remainder went to Ceylon.

Cotton seed (R22¾ lakhs).

Exports of castor seed declined by 14 per cent from 106,000 tons in 1929-30 to 91,000 tons in 1930-31. The United States of America and the United Kingdom, the two principal customers of Indian castor seed, reduced their purchases from 51,000 and 25,000 tons to 39,000 and 20,000 tons respectively. Purchases by France and Italy showed little variation and amounted to 16,000 and 6,500 tons respectively, while Belgium took 5,000 tons or 1,600 tons more than in the preceding year.

Castor seed (R1,56 lakhs).

Hides and skins (R11,74 lakhs).—The trade under this head had a very bad year, the total value falling from R16,04 lakhs to R11,74 lakhs, a decline of R4,30 lakhs or 27 per cent. This heavy set-back was due to the great decline in the prices of hides and skins, especially those of the raw material. Owing to the trade depression, there was also a reduction in the demand from most countries. The average declared value for raw hides and skins declined from R0-10-9 to R0-8-8 per lb., whereas in the case of tanned hides and skins, the decline was from R1-11-5 to R1-9-3 per lb. Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 45,300 tons valued at R5,47 lakhs as compared with 53,100 tons valued at R7,98 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of raw hides declined from 25,200 tons valued

at R2,70 lakhs in 1929-30 to 22,800 tons valued at R1,78 lakhs in 1930-31 which represented 50 per cent in quantity of the total exports of raw hides and skins as against 48 per cent in the preceding year. Exports of raw skins declined both in number and weight as compared with the preceding year and amounted to 40 per cent of the total tonnage of raw hides and skins exported as compared with 42 per cent in 1929-30. Exports of raw skins amounted to 18,300 tons valued at R3,62 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 22,000 tons valued at R5,19 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins decreased from 21,000 tons valued at R8,05 lakhs in 1929-30 to 17,700 tons valued at R6,27 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports of tanned hides declined from 14,300 tons valued at R3,44 lakhs in 1929-30 to 11,500 tons valued at R2,60 lakhs in 1930-31. There was also a decline in tanned skins from 6,700 tons to 6,200 tons, the decline in value, however, being from R4,62 lakhs to R3,67 lakhs.

In the following table the quantities and values of raw hides and skins of various descriptions (excluding cuttings) exported in 1913-14 and in each of the last three years are set forth :—

	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	37,200	28,100	19,700	17,800	5,91	3,23	2,19	1,41
„ buffalo hides	17,300	8,000	4,600	4,200	2,20	66	41	30
„ other hides	1,300	1,200	1,000	800	19	16	11	7
„ goat skins	22,700	21,600	20,600	17,100	3,13	4,96	4,43	3,36
„ sheep skins	1,600	800	900	700	26	12	13	9
„ other skins	..	500	500	200	..	34	62	17
Total Hides and Skins, Raw (excluding cuttings)	80,100	60,200	47,300	41,100	11,69	9,47	7,89	5,40

Exports of raw hides declined as in the preceding year, the decline, however, being smaller. Germany took 7,200 tons valued at R63 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 9,700 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs in the preceding year, thus showing a decline of 26 per cent in quantity and 44 per cent in value. The United Kingdom took 1,500 tons valued at R7 lakhs as compared with 840 tons valued at R6 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America declined very considerably from 930 tons valued at R8⅝ lakhs in 1929-30 to 230 tons valued at R1¼ lakhs in 1930-31. Italy slightly increased her demand from 4,390 tons to 4,490 tons but the value fell from R45 lakhs to R33 lakhs.

Exports of raw cow hides decreased from 19,700 tons valued at R2,19 lakhs in 1929-30 to 17,800 tons valued at R1,41 lakhs in 1930-31. Germany took 5,800 tons worth a little under R51 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 8,100 tons worth R95 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom amounted to 1,041 tons valued at R4·8 lakhs as compared with 599 tons valued at R4·3 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments

to Italy increased slightly from 4,100 tons to 4,300 tons, but there was a decline in the value from R42 lakhs to R31 lakhs. Spain reduced her demand from 2,000 tons to 1,500 tons with a corresponding decline in value from R24 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Exports to the Netherlands showed a slight increase from 850 tons to 910 tons, but the share of Sweden declined from 980 tons to 890 tons. Exports of cow hides were, as usual, chiefly from Bengal which accounted for 68 per cent of the total shipments while Burma's share was 17 per cent, the respective shares of these provinces in the preceding year were 75 and 10 per cent. Karachi had 10 per cent and Bombay 5 per cent during the year under review.

There was a slight decrease in the exports of buffalo hides which declined from 4,580 tons valued at R41 lakhs in 1929-30 to 4,200 tons valued at R30 lakhs. Germany took 1,190 tons valued at R10⅔ lakhs as compared with 1,330 tons valued at R14⅓ lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's share was 430 tons as compared with 220 tons, whereas Bulgaria and Greece took 620 and 550 tons as compared with 520 and 450 tons respectively in 1929-30. On the other hand, the United States of America reduced her demand to 70 tons from 620 tons in the preceding year. Italy also took 100 tons as against 150 tons.

As usual, the United States of America took the major portion of the exports of goat skins, her share amounting to 14,700 tons valued at R2,56 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 18,600 tons valued at R3,61 lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and France increased their shares from 550, 220 and 370 tons in 1929-30 to 1,000, 440 and 570 tons respectively in 1930-31. Exports of sheep skins decreased from 890 tons valued at R13 lakhs to 660 tons valued at R9⅓ lakhs. The different maritime provinces shared in the exports of raw skins as follows :—Bengal 39 per cent (34 per cent), Bombay 28 per cent (29 per cent), Sind 27 per cent (32 per cent) and Madras 6 per cent (5 per cent). Preceding year's percentages are given in brackets.

The detailed figures of the exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins are given below :—

—	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,900	13,700	12,000	9,900	1,47	3,63	2,80	2,22
,, buffalo hides	800	1,400	1,100	700	11	30	22	13
,, other hides	..	1,300	1,200	900	..	47	41	25
,, goat skins	3,700	3,700	3,200	3,100	1,61	2,54	2,25	1,78
,, sheep skins	2,500	3,300	3,400	3,000	96	2,04	2,05	1,77
,, other skins	300	100	100	100	7	33	32	12
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED	15,200	23,500	21,000	17,700	4,22	9,31	8,05	6,27

Shipments of tanned cow hides declined from 12,000 tons valued at R2,80 lakhs in 1929-30 to 9,900 tons valued at R2,22 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports of tanned buffalo hides also declined from 1,100 tons valued at R22 lakhs to 700 tons valued at R13 lakhs. Shipments of tanned hides were, as usual, mostly to the United Kingdom which took 9,610 tons of cow hides valued at R2,17 lakhs, 600 tons of buffalo hides valued at R11 lakhs and 870 tons of calf skins valued at R23⅔ lakhs or a total of 11,080 tons valued at nearly

R2,52 lakhs as against 12,800 tons valued at nearly R3,10 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America took only 50 tons of cow hides valued at R1·1 lakh as compared with 770 tons valued at R17¼ lakhs in 1929-30.

Of the total exports of 6,200 tons of tanned skins, Madras shipped 89 per cent. Exports of tanned goat skins to the United Kingdom totalled nearly 3,000 tons which was about 100 tons more than in the preceding year. The value, however, showed a decline of nearly R35 lakhs from R2,06 lakhs to R1,71 lakhs. The share of the United States of America declined to only 80 tons as compared with 240 tons in the preceding year. Of the exports of sheep skins, 2,360 tons went to the United Kingdom as against 2,550 tons in the preceding year, the decline in value being from R1,59 lakhs to R1,41 lakhs. The share of Japan also went down from 610 tons to 500 tons. The share of the Straits Settlements was almost the same as in the preceding year. The United States of America took only 15 tons as compared with 77 tons in the preceding year. Of the total quantity of tanned skins exported the United Kingdom took 87 per cent, Japan 8 per cent as compared with 82 and 9 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

Lac (R3,14 lakhs).—The total exports of lac declined by 18 per cent in quantity from 669,000 cwts. in 1929-30 to 547,000 cwts. in 1930-31 and by 55 per cent in value from R6,97 lakhs to R3,14 lakhs. The decrease was particularly noticeable in the case of manufactured lac (*i.e.* shellac and button lac) which formed the bulk of the exports, as will be seen from the following table :—

Exports of lac.

—	Pre-war average		War average		Post-war average		1929-30		1930-31	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac.	391,100	90	310,200	90	370,000	88	522,400	78	390,100	71
Stick lac and seed lac .	15,100	4	18,400	5	7,300	2	74,400	11	111,000	20
Others . . .	28,100	6	16,800	5	38,900	10	72,100	11	46,100	9
TOTAL . .	434,300	100	345,400	100	416,200	100	668,900	100	547,200	100

Shellac.

Exports of shellac fell from 498,000 cwts. valued at R5,68 lakhs to 366,000 cwts. valued at R2,29 lakhs, representing a decrease of 26 per cent in quantity and 60 per cent in value. The United States of America was, as usual, the best customer, but she reduced her takings considerably from 226,000 cwts. to 117,000 cwts. Apart from the smaller requirements of the consuming industries, the situation in the United States was further aggravated by the introduction of new rules by the United States Shellac Importers' Association with a view to obtaining purer products in that country. There was also a substantial decline in the shipments to the United Kingdom which amounted to only 96,000 cwts. as compared with 120,000 cwts. in 1929-30. Purchases by other countries showed much smaller variations. Both Germany and France took about 1,000 tons less than in the preceding year, their respective takings being 64,000 and 11,000 cwts. Japanese purchases were slightly in excess of those of the preceding year and totalled 28,000 cwts. in 1930-31. Italy required 6,000 cwts.,

a little more than in the preceding year, while Belgium took 4,000 cwts. or 1,000 cwts. less than in 1929-30.

The shellac market in Calcutta, as in the case of many other commodities, was featured by heavy price declines to a level which was the lowest for a long period of years. The month of April 1930 began with prices at R54 per maund of T. N. shellac and in the next two weeks the prices advanced to R59 per maund. Thereafter, the prices declined almost continuously to R36 on August 1, when there was a temporary reaction and the price recovered to R41 by the end of the month. From September onward the prices declined steadily, until the lowest quotation, R26 was reached on the 23rd January 1931. There was again another improvement which carried the prices up to R40 on March 13, but this was not maintained in the following weeks, the closing quotation being R32 on March 27. These prices are shown graphically in Chart No. 9 prefixed to this Review.

Button lac.

Exports of button lac amounted to 23,700 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs as compared with 24,200 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs in 1929-30. Of the total quantity shipped in 1930-31, the United Kingdom took 15,800 cwts. or 1,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year, while the United States of America required 1,900 cwts. as compared with 3,500 cwts. in 1929-30. Exports to Germany and France were almost the same as in the preceding year and amounted to 2,400 and 1,500 cwts. respectively.

Stick lac.

There was a further reduction in the demand for stick lac, exports of which fell from 26,500 cwts. in 1928-29 to 6,400 cwts. in 1929-30 and 4,700 cwts. in 1930-31. About 2,000 cwts. were sent to Germany as compared with 2,700 cwts. in the preceding year, while the remainder went chiefly to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Belgium and France. The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years :—

Export in cwts. of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

——	1927	1928	1929	1930
To United States of America . .	8,261	10,487	11,210	2,878
„ Germany	9,494	13,380	10,066	4,176
„ United Kingdom . . .	2,284	1,458	3,590	2,426
„ India	25,550	13,025	76,460	37,611
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) .	48,969	41,872	103,971	49,322

Seed lac.

Exports of seed lac increased by 56 per cent in quantity from 68,000 cwts. in 1929-30 to 106,000 cwts. in 1930-31, but lower prices accounted for a decline in value from R68½ lakhs to R57⅔ lakhs. Both the United States of America and the United Kingdom increased their takings from 57,000 and 8,000 cwts. to 82,000 and 10,000 cwts. respectively. Shipments in 1930-31 also included 8,000 cwts. to Belgium and 4,000 cwts. to Germany, these two countries having shown little interest in this trade in the preceding year. Export of other kinds of lac, representing mostly refuse lac, declined from 72,000 cwts. to 46,000 cwts., of which

Germany took 28,000 cwts. and Belgium 14,000 cwts. as compared with 44,000 and 26,000 cwts. respectively in 1929-30.

Raw wool (R2,51 lakhs).—The trade in raw wool continued to decline, the exports falling from 50 million lbs. to 30 million lbs. in quantity and from R4,42 lakhs to R2,51 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity shipped, the United Kingdom took 27 million lbs. or 90 per cent, as compared with 40 million lbs. or 80 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder went mainly to the United States of America. Besides Indian wool, a fairly large proportion of foreign wool of Tibetan and Central Asian origin, imported across the frontier, is re-exported from India. The following table shows the comparative figures for raw wool exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land.

—	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian merchandise).
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1913-14	221	91	437
1920-21	190	80	206
1921-22	135	133	288
1922-23	165	122	472
1923-24	179	98	327
1924-25	181	121	471
1925-26	181 (*a*)	103	387
1926-27	214 (*a*)	113	400
1927-28	234 (*a*)	113	448
1928-29	230 (*a*)	107	504
1929-30	157 (*a*)	73	450
1930-31	76 (*a*)	45	272

(*a*) Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Re-exports of raw wool also declined from 8 million lbs. valued at R65 lakhs in 1929-30 to 5 million lbs. valued at R28½ lakhs in 1930-31. The United Kingdom and the United States of America were, as usual, the principal customers, the share of the former having fallen from 4·3 million lbs. to 2·6 million lbs. and of the latter from 3·9 million lbs. to 2·4 million lbs. About 56 per cent of the exports of Indian raw wool passed through Karachi and 42 per cent through Bombay, while the re-export trade was divided between Karachi and Bengal in the proportion of 67 and 32 per cent respectively, the remainder being shipped from Bombay. The following table shows the quantities of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

(In million pounds)

—	1913	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Australia	265	458	276	229	225	304	238	223	270	257
New Zealand	181	305	181	179	172	184	193	182	194	175
South Africa	133	147	113	137	140	148	159	162	167	158
Argentina	55	64	49	54	39	54	72	49	51	60
India	55	55	50	56	59	41	53	55	54	35
TOTAL, INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	801	1,106	739	760	737	811	822	779	814	788
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE.	7	5	7	7	8	5	7	7	7	4

Exports of carpets and rugs fell from 4·6 million lbs. valued at R85 lakhs to 4·2 million lbs. valued at R67 lakhs. The United Kingdom slightly increased her takings from 2·6 million lbs. to 2·7 million lbs., but the value thereof remained practically unchanged at R38 lakhs. The United States of America absorbed about 1 million lbs. valued at R20 lakhs as against 1·1 million lbs. valued at R36 lakhs. Exports to Ceylon also recorded a slight decline.

Carpets and rugs.

Oils (R47 lakhs).—The total exports of oils were valued at R47 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with R72⅓ lakhs in 1929-30. Animal and mineral oils form a very small proportion of this total and the trade is practically confined to essential and non-essential vegetable oils, almost all varieties of which recorded decreases. Shipments of vegetable oils declined from 1,348,000 gallons valued at R32 lakhs to 1,140,000 gallons valued at R24 lakhs in 1930-31.

Castor oil showed a decrease from 508,000 gallons to 477,000 gallons in quantity and from R10½ lakhs to R9½ lakhs in value. The largest quantity went, as usual, to the United Kingdom which reduced her purchases from 318,000 gallons to 309,000 gallons. Germany and Belgium raised their requirements from 8,000 and 6,000 gallons to 14,000 and 19,000 gallons respectively, while all other countries, *e.g.*, the Union of South Africa, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements took much less than in the preceding year.

Castor oil.

Shipments of coconut oil also declined from 75,000 gallons in 1929-30 to 51,000 gallons in 1930-31, of which the United Kingdom and the Netherlands took 13,000 and 21,000 gallons as compared with 15,000 and 41,000 gallons respectively in 1929-30.

Coconut oil.

There was again a decrease in the export of groundnut oil which amounted to 166,000 gallons in 1930-31 as compared with 176,000 gallons in 1929-30 and 140,000 gallons in 1928-29. Of the total shipments, Mauritius and Dependencies took 99,000 gallons or 60 per cent and Ceylon 18,000 gallons or 11 per cent while the remainder went mainly to French Somaliland (13,000 gallons), the United Kingdom and Arabia (10,000 gallons each) and Aden and Dependencies (9,000 gallons).

Groundnut oil.

Mustard or rapeseed oil was exported to the extent of 207,000 gallons as compared with 232,000 gallons in 1929-30, the bulk of the shipments having gone to Mauritius (111,000 gallons), Natal (18,000 gallons) and Fiji (43,000 gallons) for Indian population in the Colonies. Shipments of sesamum oil fell from 161,000 gallons in 1929-30 to 136,000 gallons in 1930-31, the principal customers being Aden and Dependencies (37,000 gallons), Mauritius and Dependencies (22,000 gallons) and Arabia (60,000 gallons).

Despatches of linseed oil were less than half of those in the preceding year and totalled 77,000 gallons as against 170,000 gallons. The Straits Settlements required 29,000 gallons, Natal 11,000 gallons and the Philippine Islands and Guam 21,000 gallons.

Linseed oil.

Of essential oils, the exports of sandalwood oil declined from 134,000 lbs. to 78,000 lbs. in quantity and from R23 lakhs to R13 lakhs in value. With the exception of Japan all the importing countries curtailed their requirements. The United Kingdom which took 45,000 lbs. in 1929-30 required only 10,000 lbs. in 1930-31. Exports to France also fell from 55,000 lbs. to 41,000 lbs. Japan slightly increased her demands from 17,000 to 18,000 lbs. Exports of lemongrass oil also decreased from 77,000 gallons to 39,000

Sandalwood oil.

gallons, the principal consumers being France (13,000 gallons) and the United States of America (12,000 gallons).

Other articles.—The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Metals and ores—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Pig lead . . .	9	1,94	2,15	2,15	2,45	2,17
Pig iron . . .	42	1,40	1,79	2,11	2,59	1,70
Manganese ore .	1,21	1,49	1,95	1,97	2,29	1,39
Others . . .	47	2,38	3,08	2,68	3,01	2,68
Paraffin wax . .	67	1,84	2,42	2,46	3,18	2,82
Oilcakes . . .	1,38	2,53	3,14	3,84	3,12	2,08
Coffee . .	1,54	1,33	2,32	1,69	1,45	1,92
Rubber . . .	79	2,61	2,58	2,00	1,79	1,30
Spices . . .	91	1,56	2,40	1,59	1,96	1,27
Manures . . .	94	1,25	1,28	1,22	1,25	1,23
Opium . .	3,42	2,12	1,99	1,57	1,42	1,22
Teakwood . . .	79	1,40	1,42	1,47	1,48	1,17
Dye stuffs . .	1,04	1,18	1,61	1,18	1,12	1,08
Tobacco . .	48	1,04	1,06	1,29	1,06	1,04
Coir manufactures .	89	99	1,13	1,05	1,04	88
Fodder, bran and pollards.	77	1,06	1,37	1,45	1,19	77
Mica	45	1,08	93	90	1,03	68
Coal and coke .	69	81	76	72	72	49
Hemp, raw . .	1,02	83	81	88	68	39
Saltpetre . . .	31	12	12	10	9	8

Metals and ores (R7,94 lakhs).—The total exports of ores declined from 872,000, tons (valued at R3,32 lakhs) to 528,000 tons (valued at R2,42 lakhs) in 1930-31, there being a heavy reduction in the shipments of manganese ore which formed about 92 per cent of the total quantity of ores shipped from India. The exports of manganese ore in 1929-30 constituted a record

Manganese ore R1,39 lakhs).

at 816,000 tons valued at R2,29 lakhs, but declined in 1930-31 to 486,000 tons valued at R1,39 lakhs, representing a fall of 40 per cent in quantity and of 39 per cent in value. Without exception the principal consuming countries took much less ore than in the preceding year when exports were unusually large, a considerable part of which went to replenish stocks rather than into actual consumption. This increase in stocks as well as the decrease in steel production throughout the world had the natural effect of reducing the demand for manganese ore during the year. There was a remarkable decrease in the shipments to the United Kingdom and Belgium, which amounted to 114,000 tons and 78,000 tons as compared with 292,000 tons and 178,000 tons respectively in 1929-30. France, the largest purchaser, reduced her takings from 208,000 tons to 188,000 tons, Germany from 23,000 tons to 15,000 tons and the Netherlands from 34,000 tons to 11,500 tons. Exports to the United States of America also declined from 51,500 tons to 49,000 tons. The export trade in manganese ore was practically confined to Bengal and Bombay almost in equal proportion. Exports of ferro-manganese which had amounted to over 3,000 tons during the two preceding years dwindled to nothing in the year under review.

Ferro-manganese.

The shipments of ferruginous manganese ore also recorded a sharp decline from 25,000 tons to 5,000 tons. The exports were chiefly to Belgium and France.

Ferruginous manganese ore.

Exports of pig iron declined by 23 per cent in quantity from 569,000 tons in 1929-30 to 439,000 tons in 1930-31 and by 34 per cent in value from R2,59 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs. Japan, owing to the accumulation of stocks resulting from increased domestic production, considerably curtailed her requirements of Indian pig iron from 350,000 tons to 161,000 tons, while both the United States of America and the United Kingdom raised their purchases from 86,000 and 71,000 tons to 108,000 and 99,000 tons respectively. About 14,000 tons of Indian pig iron went to Belgium and 8,000 tons to Italy, as against 4,000 and 12,000 tons respectively in 1929-30, while German purchases were reduced from 15,000 tons to 11,000 tons. Among other countries, China and Hongkong together took 20,000 tons or 7,000 tons more than in 1929-30 and the Argentine Republic required 7,000 tons as compared with 8,000 tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years :—

Pig Iron (R1,70 lakhs).

In thousand tons.

——	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Production of pig iron	1,050	1,376	1,140
„ „ steel (ingots) . . .	396	581	625
„ „ finished steel . . .	276	412	434

Exports.

Exports of wolfram from Burma more than doubled in 1930-31 and amounted to 3,800 tons valued at R58 lakhs, as compared with 1,900 tons valued at R28 lakhs in 1929-30. The trade received a stimulus owing to the fears of a restricted supply from China, the most prolific source of tungsten in the world. The United Kingdom had, as usual, the largest share in the trade, about 84 per cent, and took 3,200 tons as compared with 1,200 tons, a year ago, while German requirements about 400 tons, showed no variation.

Wolfram ore (R58 lakhs).

Chromite or chrome iron ore was in better demand and exports increased from 17,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs to 21,000 tons valued at R7 lakhs. The United Kingdom and France which required 1,600 tons and 150 tons in 1929-30 increased their respective takings to 2,500 tons and 1,400 tons, while Germany further reduced her purchases from 7,100 tons to 3,500 tons. The exports to the United States of America were maintained at the preceding year's level and amounted to 7,000 tons. Norway renewed her interest in the trade and took 4,300 tons.

Chromite (R7 lakhs).

Exports of pig lead further increased from 1,456,000 cwts. to 1,499,000 cwts., but the value realised fell by R28 lakhs to R2,17 lakhs. The United Kingdom accounted for 1,157,000 cwts. or 77 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1930-31 as compared with 921,000 cwts. or 63 per cent in the preceding year. Japan and China also took larger quantities, their respective requirements being 131,000 cwts. and 24,000 cwts., while the takings of Germany and Belgium fell to 47,000 cwts. and 28,000 cwts. from 201,000 cwts. and 122,000 cwts. respectively recorded a year ago.

Pig lead (R2,17 lakhs).

Exports of paraffin wax, which had improved from 52,000 tons valued at R2,46 lakhs in 1928-29 to 66,000 tons valued at R3,18 lakhs in 1929-30 declined to 58,000 tons valued at R2,82 lakhs in the year under review. This represented a fall of 12 per cent in quantity and of 11 per cent in value as compared with 1929-30. The United Kingdom, the largest purchaser of this article, considerably reduced her requirements and took only 10,000 tons as compared with 22,000 tons a year ago. There were also reduced shipments to Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium which among them absorbed 8,000 tons as compared with 11,000 tons in 1929-30. Spain took less and Italy somewhat more than in the preceding year, their respective requirements being 1,300 tons and 2,000 tons. The demands from the United States of America went down from 8,000 tons to 6,000 tons, but those from Chile were practically stationary at about 3,000 tons. China, the Union of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa, on the other hand, materially improved their position, their respective purchases rising from 3,000, 2,000 and 3,000 tons to 7,000, 3,000 and 6,000 tons. The trade was, as usual, divided between Bengal and Burma, the latter contributing three-fourths of the total quantity shipped.

Paraffin wax (R2,82 lakhs).

The exports of oilcakes recorded a decrease of 19,000 tons in quantity and of R1,04 lakhs in value and amounted to 254,000 tons valued at R2,08 lakhs in 1930-31. Groundnut cake was the most important item under this group and accounted for 72 per cent of the total quantity of oil cakes exported. Notwithstanding an increase in the quantity shipped from 172,000 tons to 182,000

Oilcakes (R2,08 lakhs).

tons, the value declined from R197 lakhs to R142 lakhs. The United Kingdom further increased her requirements and took 94,000 tons as against 77,000 tons in 1929-30. Germany also showed greater interest, her purchases advancing from 28,000 tons to 36,000 tons, while there were substantial reductions in the shipments to the Netherlands, Belgium and Ceylon. Exports of cotton cake increased from 3,000 tons to 8,000 tons in quantity and from R3 lakhs to R6 lakhs in value. Of the total exports, the United Kingdom and Germany took 1,000 and 3,000 tons as compared with 2,000 and 1,000 tons respectively a year ago. Exports of linseed cake fell to less than half of those in 1929-30 and amounted to 24,000 tons valued at R27 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took 18,000 tons (33,000 tons) and the Netherlands 4,000 tons (12,000 tons), the figures for the preceding year being given in brackets. Shipments of rape and sesamum cake receded in quantity from 35,000 tons to 31,000 tons and in value from R38 lakhs to R27 lakhs. Ceylon and Japan, the two principal customers, reduced their requirements by a thousand tons to 15,000 tons each. The demands for coconut cake dropped by 500 tons to 4,000 tons in quantity and by R2 lakhs to R3 lakhs in value, Germany and Belgium continuing to be the sole destinations. Despatches of castor cake, entirely to Ceylon, amounted to nearly a thousand tons, there being practically no shipments in 1929-30.

Coffee (R1,92 lakhs).

The total reported production of cured coffee during 1929-30 was 39 million lbs. on an area of 163,000 acres, as compared with 28 million lbs. in the preceding year on a slightly reduced acreage. The demand for Indian coffee in the markets abroad during the year was very satisfactory and exports increased from 184,000 cwts. to 293,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1,45 lakhs to R1,92 lakhs in value. Expressed in percentages, these figures represented an increase of 59 per cent in quantity and of 32 per cent in value. The prohibitory measure against the importation of foreign grown coffee with a view to preventing the entry of a serious pest, the coffee berry borer, into India also exercised a stimulating effect on local demands for the indigenous product. The most noticeable feature of the trade was that France more than doubled her purchases from 44,000 cwts. to 108,000 cwts. and regained her lost position as the principal consumer of Indian coffee. The United Kingdom, which had the largest share in the preceding year's trade, came next in spite of an increase in her takings from 69,000 cwts. to 78,000 cwts. Shipments to other European countries also showed a remarkable expansion, Germany absorbed 22,000 cwts. (15,000 cwts.), Norway 15,000 cwts. (12,000 cwts.), Italy 10,000 cwts. (6,000 cwts.), the Netherlands 18,000 cwts. (5,000 cwts.) and Belgium 11,000 cwts. (3,000 cwts.). The figures in brackets indicate the exports in the previous year. Exports to the Bahrein Islands also improved by 1,000 cwts. to 10,000 cwts., while those to Iraq and Australia showed no marked variation.

Rubber, raw (R1,30 lakhs).

The rubber trade during the year passed through one of the worst slumps that it has ever experienced. Heavy carry-over from previous year's stocks combined with unrestricted production for some time past in almost all the producing countries of the world contributed materially to bring about this situation. The price of rubber (ribbed smoked sheet) in London which stood at 7⅝*d.* per lb. at the close of the preceding year fell almost continuously, from week

to week, to $3\frac{7}{8}d.$ by the middle of October, 1930. On the decision of many estates to curtail their output there was, however, a recovery and the price rose to $4\frac{3}{16}d.$ on the 24th October. The market remained fairly steady during the next few weeks until $4\frac{11}{16}d.$ was quoted on December, 12. Since then, as the pressure of accumulated stocks began to be increasingly felt, a weakness ensued which carried the prices down to the low level of $3\frac{13}{16}d.$ on March, 20. The average declared value of the Indian shipments during 1930-31 also came down to 8*as.* 11*p.* per lb. as compared with 11*as.* 2*p.* in 1929-30 and 12*as.* 5*p.* in 1928-29. The exports from India declined by over 2 million lbs. in quantity and R49 lakhs in value from $25\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. valued at R1,79 lakhs in 1929-30 to 23 million lbs. valued at R1,30 lakhs in 1930-31. There were noticeable decreases in the shipments to the United States of America and the Straits Settlements, the former taking only 466,000 lbs. and the latter 5 million lbs. as compared with $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. a year ago. Exports to the United Kingdom were practically stationary at 11·7 million lbs., while those to Ceylon decreased by half a million lbs. to 5·3 million lbs. Madras and Burma had between them the entire trade in the proportion of 54 to 46 per cent.

Spices (R1,27 lakhs).

The total exports of spices in 1930-31 amounted to 342,000 cwts. valued at R1,27 lakhs as compared with 347,000 cwts. valued at R1,96 lakhs in 1929-30 and 319,000 cwts. valued at R1,59 lakhs in 1928-29. Chillies and pepper represented 50 and 30 per cent respectively of this total and the balance was made up chiefly of ginger, betelnuts and cardamoms. Exports of chillies rose from 170,000 cwts. to 172,000 cwts. accompanied by a fall in value from R46 lakhs to R34 lakhs. At cheaper prices, Ceylon increased her purchases from 135,000 cwts. to 153,000 cwts. Shipments to the Straits Settlements, on the other hand, were reduced to less than half of her normal demands and totalled 10,000 cwts. Exports of pepper fell by 20,000 cwts. to 101,000 cwts. in quantity and by R54 lakhs to R52 lakhs in value or a decline of 17 per cent in quantity and of as much as 51 per cent in value. Italy regained her old position as the largest single purchaser of Indian pepper and took 29,000 cwts., or 1,000 cwts. less than in the preceding year. The United States of America and the United Kingdom also curtailed their requirements by 11,000 and 8,000 cwts. to 19,000 and 14,000 cwts., respectively. Ginger was in better demand, shipments of which rose from 41,000 cwts. to 50,000 cwts., but the value remained unchanged at R16 lakhs. Exports of cardamoms and betelnuts also recorded increases in quantity but declined in value.

Manures (R1,23 lakhs).

The exports of manures (including animal bones, fish manures, guano, hornmeal and sulphate of ammonia, but excluding oilcakes and saltpetre) totalled 121,000 tons valued at R1,23 lakhs as compared with 122,000 tons valued at R1,25 lakhs in 1929-30. Of the total quantity of manures exported, bones including bone-meal represented 87 per cent, or 105,000 tons as against 90 per cent, or 110,000 tons, a year ago. These figures include those of crushed bones (chiefly required for industrial purposes), exports of which amounted to 67,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 73,000 tons in the preceding year. Belgium took 53,000 tons, or about 1,000 tons more than in 1929-30, while France and Germany reduced their purchases from 10,000 and 7,000 tons to 8,000 and

4,000 tons respectively. Deliveries of bonemeal were better than in the preceding year by 2,000 tons and amounted to 38,000 tons. Of the principal customers, Ceylon increased her takings from 11,000 tons to 13,000 tons, while shipments to the United States of America declined from 11,000 tons to 9,500 tons. The United Kingdom and Japan each took 4,000 tons, or a little more than in the preceding year. Exports of uncrushed bones were small, amounting to only 22 tons as against 118 tons recorded a year ago. The value of fish manures and guano exported fell from R8 lakhs to R7 lakhs, of which Ceylon took R2 lakhs' worth and Germany R4 lakhs'. Exports of hornmeal, chiefly to Japan, also fell from 2,000 tons valued at R3½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 1,500 tons valued at R2 lakhs in 1930-31. Shipments of sulphate of ammonia amounted to 5,000 tons, there being no exports in 1929-30.

Saltpetre (R7½ lakhs).

There was a further decline in the exports of saltpetre which amounted to 83,000 cwts. valued at R7½ lakhs as compared with 85,000 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs, a year ago. The bulk of the shipments were, as usual, to Ceylon which took 54,000 cwts. or 1,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year. Deliveries to the United Kingdom suffered a set-back from 28,000 cwts. to 23,000 cwts. The Straits Settlements required 2,000 cwts., almost the same as in the preceding year, while exports to Mauritius and Dependencies improved by 2,000 cwts. to 4,000 cwts.

Opium (R1,22 lakhs).

As a result of the continued operation of the policy adopted by the Government in 1926 under which exports of opium to the Far East for smoking are being reduced progressively with a view to their ultimate extinction at the end of 1935, shipments of opium declined from 5,921 chests (7,468 cwts.) to 4,791 chests (6,003 cwts.). Although all exports are consigned to Government authorities at the ports of destination, some are recorded under the head of private merchandise, because the shipments are handled at this end by the indenting Governments' own agents, while the rest are recorded under the head of Government stores, because they are actually shipped by Indian Government agency. In the former category fall exports to French Indo-China, Siam, Java and British Borneo. Indo-China and Siam, two of the three principal consumers of Indian opium (the third being the Straits Settlements) had their allotments reduced from 1,662 chests and 1,233 chests to 1,321 chests and 1,044 chests respectively; shipments to British Borneo were reduced from 51 to 43 chests, while accidents of sailing dates raised those for Java from 604 chests to 643 chests. Exports on Government account to Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and other East Indian Governments recorded a reduction from 1,966 chests to 1,670 chests; while despatches (of medicinal opium) to the United Kingdom—also on Government account—dropped to 70 chests as compared with 405 chests owing to lack of demand.

Teakwood (R1,17 lakhs).

The shipments of teakwood which during the two preceding years exceeded 52,000 cubic tons valued at about R1,47 lakhs declined to 40,000 cubic tons valued at R1,17 lakhs in the year under review. There was a substantial drop in the United Kingdom's requirements from 31,000 to 22,000 cubic tons in consequence of the falling-off in the demand for wood in general and also of the

higher parity of Indian teakwood prices in comparison with certain other classes of timber, particularly of Russian origin. Amongst other principal customers, the United States of America alone increased her takings from 2,000 to 3,500 cubic tons. The bulk of the supplies, representing 92 per cent of the total quantity shipped, came from Burma as compared with 95 per cent in 1929-30.

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances showed an increase in quantity from 1,412,000 cwts. in 1929-30 to 1,463,000 cwts. in the year under review, but their value declined from R1,12 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs. Myrobalans accounted for 89 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning materials exported as compared with 87 per cent the year before. Exports increased in quantity from 1,236,000 cwts. to 1,304,000 cwts. but the value remained practically unchanged at R78 lakhs. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest purchaser taking 637,000 cwts. as against 514,000 cwts. in 1929-30. The next in importance was the United States of America, but her requirements were reduced to 266,000 cwts. from 305,000 cwts. There was an improvement in the shipments to Germany and the Netherlands which took 122,000 cwts. and 55,000 cwts. while Belgium and France cut down their needs to 52,000 cwts. and 101,000 cwts. respectively. Exports of myrobalan extracts progressively declined from 49,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs in 1928-29 to 26,000 cwts. valued at R3 lakhs in 1929-30 and to 10,000 cwts. valued at R1 lakh in 1930-31.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R1,08 lakhs).

Myrobalans (R78 lakhs).

Shipments of cutch and gambier increased from 44,000 cwts. to 48,000 cwts. but there was no appreciable change in value which stood at R9 lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and France, the two regular buyers of this commodity, shared in this increase, their purchases during the year amounting to 30,000 cwts. and 4,000 cwts. as compared with 29,000 cwts. and 3,000 cwts. respectively in 1929-30.

Cutch and gambier (R9 lakhs).

The cultivation of natural indigo has been on the decline for many years past. The total yield of dye in 1930-31 was estimated at 13,500 cwts. on an acreage of 60,000 as compared with 14,400 cwts. on an area of 70,000 acres in the previous year. The exports, however, increased from 867 cwts. to 934 cwts. Greece continued to take an increasing interest in this commodity and required 360 cwts. as against 314 cwts. a year ago. Iraq's purchases amounted to 169 cwts. which was double the quantity taken by her in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Egypt, on the other hand, receded to 135 cwts. and 34 cwts. as against 215 cwts. and 107 cwts. respectively in 1929-30.

Indigo (R2½ lakhs).

Among other substances used in dyeing and tanning, exports of turmeric recorded an increase in quantity from 71,000 cwts. to 76,000 cwts. the value, however, remaining practically unchanged at R14½ lakhs, while demands for barks for tanning fell away by 1,000 cwts. to 2,500 cwts.

Turmeric (R14½ lakhs).

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco rose from 26 million lbs. to 28 million lbs. but, owing to lower prices, declined in value from R99½ lakhs to R96¾

Tobacco unmanufactured (R96¾ lakhs).

lakhs. The bulk of the shipments (16 million lbs. as against 14½ million lbs. in 1929-30) were, as usual, from Madras. Bengal and Bombay raised their contributions by 1 million lbs. each to 4 and 5 million lbs. respectively, while Burma's share shrank from 4 million lbs. to 2½ million lbs. The United Kingdom continued to be the best customer, although she reduced her purchases by half a million lbs. to 10 million lbs. Exports to the Straits Settlements also fell from 4 million lbs. to 2½ million lbs. On the other hand, there were noticeable increases in the despatches to the Netherlands, Japan, and Aden and Dependencies which advanced by 1 million lbs. each to 2, 4 and 5 million lbs. respectively.

Partly as a result of higher prices and partly on account of larger utilization of cheaper substitutes, exports of coir manufactures (other than rope) declined

Coir manufactures (R88 lakhs).

from 31,000 tons valued at R1,04 lakhs in 1929-30 to 26,000 tons valued at R88 lakhs during the year under review, thus showing a higher average value of R340 per ton as compared with R330 for the preceding year. Germany reduced her requirements by 3,000 tons to 5,000 tons and the Netherlands and Belgium by a thousand tons each to 5,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively. Shipments to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the United States of America were also on a lower scale and amounted to 4,700 tons, 3,200 tons, 1,700 tons and 600 tons respectively.

Chiefly as a result of increased exportation of rice bran, shipments of fodder, bran and pollards improved from 250,000 tons valued at R1,19 lakhs to

Fodder, bran and pollards (R77 lakhs).

262,000 tons valued at R77 lakhs. As in the preceding year, rice bran accounted for 96 per cent of the total quantity shipped during 1930-31. Exports, however, advanced from 240,000 tons valued at R1,09 lakhs to 252,000 tons valued at R69 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 166,000 tons or 66 per cent as compared with 187,000 tons or 78 per cent in 1929-30. Despatches to Germany also were somewhat smaller, amounting to 11,700 tons, while the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and the Federated Malay States considerably increased their purchases to 36,000 tons, 17,000 tons and 13,000 tons respectively. Shipments of other sorts of bran and pollards, chiefly to Ceylon, recorded an increase in quantity from 8,000 tons to 9,000 tons, but the value fell by R1½ lakhs to R6½ lakhs.

Following a year of remarkable improvement, the mica trade found itself again in an unhealthy state. The shipments declined from 115,000 cwts.

Mica (R68 lakhs).

valued at R1,03 lakhs to 74,000 cwts. valued at R68 lakhs of which mica splittings accounted for 62,000 cwts. and blocks for 12,000 cwts. as compared with 96,000 cwts. and 19,000 cwts. respectively a year ago. All the principal consuming countries shared in this decline. The United States of America and Germany reduced their demands to less than half of what they required in 1929-30, their respective takings being 21,000 cwts. and 6,000 cwts. in 1930-31. The United Kingdom was again the principal purchaser of Indian mica, a position which she had lost to the United States of America in the preceding year, and took 34,000 cwts. as compared with 42,000 cwts. in 1929-30. Exports to France also fell from 9,000 cwts. to 6,000 cwts.

Exports.

There was a set-back in the exports of Indian coal which amounted to 428,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 685,000 tons in the preceding year. All the principal customers reduced their purchases. Ceylon continued to be the best market for Indian coal but the shipments to that country fell from 341,000 tons to 296,000 tons. Both Hongkong and the Straits Settlements took much less than in the preceding year, their respective takings being 56,000 and 25,000 tons as against 173,000 and 59,000 tons in 1929-30. Exports to the Philippine Islands also fell from 58,000 to 33,000 tons and those to the United Kingdom from 20,000 to 8,000 tons. These figures are exclusive of Indian coal carried in steamers' bunkers to foreign ports, exports of which amounted to 828,000 tons in 1930-31 and were distributed as follows:—Calcutta 576,000 tons, Bombay 171,000 tons, Karachi 13,000 tons, Madras 26,000 tons and Rangoon 42,000 tons.

Coal (R49 lakhs).

The production of coal in India during 1930 was 23·8 million tons as compared with 23·4 million tons in the preceding year. The price of Desherghur coal at Calcutta ranged between R5-12 and R6 per ton into wagon up to the beginning of August. From that time till the end of the year under review the rate stood unchanged at R5-12 except for a short spell of weakness about March 20, 1931, when the quotations varied from R5-4 to R5-12.

The trade in Indian hemp was very much restricted owing to competition with qualities obtainable from other countries. As a general rule, Indian hemp was preferred only when its prices were relatively lower than those of other fibres. Exports fell by 33 per cent in quantity and by 42 per cent in value from 435,000 cwts. valued at R68⅓ lakhs in 1929-30 to 293,000 cwts. valued at R39⅓ lakhs in 1930-31 and, with the exception of 1921-22, were the lowest recorded since the beginning of the century. As usual, Belgium took the largest quantity, but shipments to that country steadily declined to 151,000 cwts. from 181,000 cwts. in 1929-30 and 297,000 cwts. in 1928-29. The United Kingdom and Germany considerably reduced their purchases from 73,000 and 62,000 cwts. to 33,000 and 20,000 cwts. respectively, while France took 22,000 cwts., or 2,000 cwts. more than in 1929-30. Shipments to Italy fell away from 29,000 cwts. to 6,000 cwts. and those to the United States of America from 23,000 to 9,000 cwts. Greece took 21,000 cwts., almost the same as in the preceding year, while exports to Denmark advanced from 7,000 to 10,000 cwts.

Hemp, raw (R39⅓ lakhs).

Postal Articles.

Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles not specified" declined further from R4,08 lakhs to R3,54 lakhs. The figures exclude the following classes of imports by post (including letter packets by registered and ordinary post) referred to Collectors of Customs for assessment, *viz.*, (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes and (*e*) cinematograph films. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 63 per cent to 61 per cent and that of Italy from 17 to 15 per cent. The shares of Germany, France, Japan and Ceylon remained almost stationary, while that of Hongkong increased slightly. The value of the articles exported by post also fell from R2,34 lakhs to R2,04 lakhs of which the United Kingdom absorbed R53½ lakhs or 26 per cent, the

Straits Settlements R60 lakhs or 29 per cent, Ceylon 14 per cent, France 6 per cent, Hongkong 5 per cent, the Federated Malay States 3 per cent, Iraq 2 per cent and Persia and Sumatra 1 per cent each.

Re-exports.

The re-export trade in foreign merchandise further declined from R7 crores in 1929-30 to R5 crores during the year under review. The articles which were chiefly responsible for this decrease were raw wool (—R36½ lakhs), wool manufactures (—R36 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—R22 lakhs), raw cotton (—R18 lakhs), gums and resins (—R14 lakhs). and iron or steel (—R12 lakhs). Re-exports of raw wool contracted from 8 million lbs. valued at R65 lakhs to 5 million lbs. valued at R28½ lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America required 2·6 and 2·4 million lbs. respectively as compared with 4 million lbs. each in the preceding year. Woollen manufactures also dropped from R78 lakhs to R42 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods recorded a decline of 22 per cent in quantity and of 31 per cent in value and amounted to 17 million yds. valued at R48 lakhs in 1930-31 as against 22 million yards valued at R70 lakhs in the preceding year. Iraq raised her demands from 4·7 million yards to 6·5 million yards, while the other countries on the Persian Gulf absorbed among themselves 7 million yards, a reduction of 5 million yards as compared with 1929-30. The requirements of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the African countries were also on a much lower level. Shipments of foreign raw cotton fell away to 100 tons valued at R1 lakh from 1,400 tons valued at R19 lakhs a year ago. Re-exports of sugar shrank from 7,300 tons (R17 lakhs) to 3,400 tons (R7 lakhs). Gums and resins also declined from 78,000 cwts. to 53,000 cwts. in quantity and from R29 lakhs to R15 lakhs in value. On the other hand, increases were noticeable under rubber manufactures, tanned hides and skins, instruments and apparatus, and drugs and medicines. The shares of the principal countries in the total trade were: the United Kingdom 41 per cent, the United States of America 10 per cent, Iraq 7 per cent, Ceylon and Persia 6 per cent each, Arabia 4 per cent, Japan and Germany 3 per cent each and the Bahrein Islands and the Straits Settlements 2 per cent each. As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay, which accounted for 63 per cent; Karachi had 21 per cent and Bengal 8 per cent.

Government Stores.

Under this head, imports showed a decline of R64 lakhs over the preceding year's figure and amounted to R8,27 lakhs. The noticeable decreases were under machinery and millwork (—R96 lakhs), iron and steel (—R30 lakhs), instruments, and apparatus, copper and wool manufactures (—R8 lakhs each), arms, ammunition and military stores (—R4 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (—R3 lakhs). There was, however, an increase of R94 lakhs under vehicles.

Exports of Indian produce on Government account declined from R95 lakhs to R77 lakhs owing to a fall of R20 lakhs in the exports of opium which were valued at R69 lakhs in 1930-31. Re-exports on Government account amounted to R10 lakhs in 1930-31 as against R11 lakhs in 1929-30.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The violent changes which have taken place in the prices of commodities, particularly during 1930-31, have necessarily impaired statistics of imports and exports when recorded in money values as a measure of the trend of India's foreign trade. With a view to eliminating price changes as far as possible, some supplementary figures have been worked out and exhibited in the tables on page 13 of this Review, wherein imports and exports have been expressed in terms of the average values of the pre-war year 1913-14, thus rendering it possible to make a comparison on the quantitative basis. The fluctuations in the prices of imported and exported articles have also been shown by means of index numbers, taking the year 1913-14 as the base. The total imports, as declared, amounted in 1930-31 to R165 crores, compared with R241 crores in 1929-30, a decrease of 32 per cent. But as the average values of imports in 1930-31 were 18 per cent lower than in the preceding year, there was a quantitative decline of only 17 per cent. Exports of Indian merchandise, allowing similarly for changes in prices, were smaller by 11 per cent in volume, although the recorded value showed a decline of 29 per cent from R311 crores in 1929-30 to R220 crores in 1930-31. It will be observed that the fall in the volume of imports was much greater than that of exports, for, owing to the comparative inelasticity of manufacturing costs, imports were, from the consumer's standpoint, somewhat expensive, while, as testified by the fact that many staple export commodities stood at well under pre-war prices, the purchasing power of large sections of the population had shown an actual decline. Secondly, under the stimulus of protection afforded by increased duties, the output of many important Indian industries has shown a considerable increase, which (as in the case of cotton goods, etc.) has been accompanied by a corresponding decline in imports. Thirdly, *vis a vis* British manufactures, foreign competition has become much more acute in many trades with consequent fall in prices, reducing the money value of the turnover still further. All these facts should be borne in mind in an examination of the following tables which show the distribution of India's foreign trade. These tables illustrate the direction of trade in two different aspects and, in the absence of more complete data regarding the volume of the trade, should be studied on the basis of actual declared values. Tables A, B and C show the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities in order to indicate the shares of the chief countries interested in each trade. The main features are also illustrated in chart No. 8 prefixed to this Review.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE A.

—	1913-14			1928-29		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	—59	72	113	—41
Other British Possessions	36	11	+25	48	24	+24
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	—34	120	137	—17
Europe	85	30	+55	95	51	+44
United States of America	22	5	+17	40	17	+23
Japan	23	5	+18	35	18	+17
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	48	30	+18
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	218	116	+102
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+66	338	253	+85

—	1929-30			1930-31		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	69	103	—34	54	61	—7
Other British Possessions	45	21	+24	36	15	+21
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	114	124	—10	90	76	+14
Europe	84	49	+35	53	36	+17
United States of America	37	18	+19	21	15	+6
Japan	33	24	+ 9	24	15	+9
Other Foreign Countries	50	26	+24	38	23	+15
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	204	117	+87	136	89	+47
GRAND TOTAL	318	241	+77	226	165	+61

TABLE B.

Imports.

—	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·1	47·7	44·7	42·8	37·2
Germany	6·9	6·1	6·3	6·6	7·5
Java	5·8	5·9	6·5	5·7	6·3
Japan	2·6	7·2	7·0	9·8	8·8
United States of America	2·6	8·2	7·1	7·3	9·1
Belgium	2·3	3·0	2·8	2·8	2·8
Austria and Hungary	2·3	·5	·6	·8	·6
Straits Settlements	1·8	2·3	2·0	2·6	2·4
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1·5	1·8	1·9	2·1	2·8
France	1·5	1·7	1·9	1·9	1·7
Mauritius	1·3	..	..	..	..
Italy	1·2	2·7	2·9	2·8	2·7
China	·9	1·8	1·7	1·7	2·0
Netherlands	·8	1·9	1·9	1·8	1·9
Australia	·5	·8	3·3	2·3	1·5
Hongkong	·5	·5	·3	·3	·5
Dutch Borneo	·4	·5	·5	·4	·3
Ceylon	·4	·8	·8	·7	·9
Switzerland	·3	1·1	1·0	·9	·8
Kenya and Zanzibar	·3	1·0	1·1	1·4	1·8

Direction of Trade.

TABLE C.

Exports.

—	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	25·0	21·4	21·8	24·0
Germany	10·6	9·9	9·6	8·4	6·3
Japan	9·1	8·9	10·2	10·2	10·6
United States of America	8·7	11·1	11·8	11·6	9·4
France	7·1	4·9	5·3	5·3	4·9
Belgium	4·8	3·3	4·0	3·8	3·4
Austria and Hungary	4·0	·1	..	..	..
Ceylon	3·6	4·8	4·2	4·2	5·0
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3·2	2·5	2·1	2·1	2·2
Italy	3·1	3·9	4·5	3·6	3·5
Hongkong	3·1	·7	·7	1·0	·7
Straits Settlements	2·7	2·8	2·4	2·5	2·8
China	2·3	1·4	2·8	4·1	5·9
Central and South America	2·2	3·3	3·3	3·2	2·3
Netherlands	1·7	2·4	2·6	2·8	2·9
Australia	1·6	2·0	2·2	1·8	2·0
Kenya and Zanzibar	1·0	·6	·5	·5	·5
Russia	·9	·1	·1	·1	·2
Spain	·8	1·0	1·2	1·1	1·1
Java	·8	·7	1·1	1·3	1·2

TABLE D.

Imports.

—	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69·9	59·2	52·3	89·8	75·1	74·7	57·2	35·6	36·4
United States of America	2·6	3·1	4·6	3·3	9·6	11·4	9·7	11·7	12·5
Germany	14·5	5·7	6·9	5·6	9·5	8·2	18·2	32·6	29·9
Belgium	11·5	22·5	21·9	..	1·0	..	..	·8	·9
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	5·1	5·8
France and Luxemburg	..	5·0	4·1	..	..	..	..	1·0	·6
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	96·5	92·8	98·7	95·2	94·3	86·6	86·8	86·1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE ₹(LAKHS)	16,01	17,21	10,89	7,76	18,22	14,35	3,95	5,07	3·60

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D—*contd.*

Imports—contd.

—	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71·3	20·8	23·7	75·3	56·4	53·4
United States of America	15·1	59·1	48·3	8·0	14·7	16·4
Germany	..	1·1	1·5	8·2	14·3	15·7
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	3·4	3·5
Belgium	4·5	·3	·4	..	1·3	2·1
Japan	..	..	·2	·6	2·2	1·9
France	4·5	1·7	1·8	..	1·6	1·5
Italy	..	3·8	4·5	2·2	2·8	2·0
Canada	..	12·7	19·0	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·4	99·5	99·4	94·3	96·7	96·5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE ₹ (LAKHS)	1,53	7,52	4,99	1,82	5,38	4,77

—	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR		
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90·1	63·5	58·0	9·0	2·4	3·1	1·8	6·5	·9
United States of America	·4	1·5	1·0	..	·6	·6	..	..	..
Germany	2·1	·4	·4	7·2	4·1	3·1	·1	1·7	1·4
Belgium	..	·2	·2	..	2·0	1·3	..	..	..
Japan	1·8	26·5	30·3	46·8	47·8	42·1	..	..	..
France	..	..	·2	7·8	3·0	1·6	..	1·4	..
Switzerland	..	1·0	1·0	·4	3·9	3·2	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	1·9	1·5	6·1	9·1	7·9	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	2·0	2·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
China*	·1	2·4	4·3	20·6	26·5	36·2	..	·7	·8
Java†	..	..	..	..	·2	..	71·8	82·3	90·0
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·6	99·4	99·4	97·9	99·6	99·1	90·6	92·6	93·1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE ₹(LAKHS)	66,30	59,49	25,26	3,10	3,35	2,11	14,96	15,78	10,96

* Includes Hongkong and Macão.
† Includes the Straits Settlements.

TABLE D.—*concld.*

Imports—concld.

—	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62·9	58·5	59·6	5·7	2·9	2·4	56·0	32·7	31·2
United States of America	2·7	5·0	5·0	56·1	28·3	35·1	..	2·2	4·5
Germany	10·7	9·9	9·3	7·3	2·1	1·0	17·0	12·0	9·7
France	18·8	17·0	15·4	..	..	..	..	1·2	·5
Netherlands	..	2·5	2·9	..	..		2·5	7·0	7·0
Persia	..	..	..	3·7	28·1	22·0	..	..	..
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.*	..	..	..	25·1	20·8	13·1	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	14·2	15·0
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	10·3	10·4
Russia†	..	..	..	·9	17·4	23·1	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	9·0	10·3
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·1	92·9	92·2	98·3	99·6	96·7	91·9	88·6	88·6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	2,24	3,77	3,32	4,12	11,04	10,48	1,59	3,72	2,87

* Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other Islands.

† Includes Georgia and Azerbaijan.

TABLE E.

Exports.

—	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72·4	85·3	84·7	38·0	20·5	17·3	6·3	6·1	5·7
Canada	4·3	2·9	2·6	..	..	..	..	2·8	2·9
Australia	3·1	1·2	1·2	..	..	..	10·6	8·1	11·2
Russia	11·1	1·1	1·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1·2	2·0	1·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	·7	2·3	2·7	11·9	9·3	8·1	41·5	36·1	34·5
Ceylon	1·6	1·0	1·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21·8	27·3	27·2	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	9·9	13·3	14·3	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5·5	7·0	7·1	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	·6	·8	10·4	12·9	10·4
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	3·3	5·1
Japan	..	..	..	..	1·6	·9	·5	1·3	·5
Belgium	..	..	..	·5	5·7	7·7	..	·7	·9
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·4	95·8	96·1	87·6	85·3	83·4	71·8	71·3	71·2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	14,98	26,01	23,56	30,83	27,17	12,88	28,27	51,93	31,89

TABLE E—*contd.*

Exports—contd.

	COTTON (RAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3·5	6·6	6·5	22·2	16·5	15·0	26·7	2·9	9·6	25·9	46·0	52·5
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·6	4·7	3·7	..	..	..
United States of America	..	1·8	1·0	1·2	4·0	3·7	..	..	..	24·3	28·1	22·9
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	·3	·4	11·5	20·1	20·1	..	..	..
Germany	14·6	7·5	7·1	16·0	19·8	13·1	7·8	9·6	4·6	20·3	7·5	5·8
France	..	6·0	5·8	31·4	25·0	21·9	..	..	..	..	2·5	1·8
Italy	7·7	8·9	8·1	5·0	7·9	11·2	..	·4	·3	5·3	3·1	3·2
Japan	47·2	41·9	45·3	..	·9	·8	3·8	·9	·4	..	2·0	2·5
Belgium	10·3	8·7	5·7	16·0	2·5	1·6	..	·9	1·7	..	1·4	·8
China*	1·7	14·4	16·0	..	..	..	..	9·2	18·4	..	·4	·2
Netherlands	..	1·4	1·3	1·0	15·5	18·3	6·8	4·4	3·0	3·3	1·7	2·7
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	·3	·4	6·7	9·7	10·1	..	·4	·4
Spain	..	1·9	2·5	..	·9	1·3	..	..	..	2·8	1·9	1·3
Sumatra and Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	10·6	6·4	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	85·0	99·1	99·3	92·8	93·6	88·2	69·6	73·4	78·3	81·9	95·0	94·1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS).	41,04	65,08	46,33	25,65	26,46	17,85	45,14	34,79	29,88	15,95	15,94	11,68

* Includes Hongkong and Macâo.

It will be seen from Table A that India's exports usually exceed her imports in the case of all countries with which she deals excepting the United Kingdom, where the reverse has always been the case. In the case of the United Kingdom there was a large decrease in the imports from that country during 1930-31, thus reducing the excess of imports over exports to R7 crores from R34 crores in 1929-30 and R41 crores in 1928-29. It should be noted that the figure for the year under review was the lowest recorded and that the balance of India's trade in merchandise with the rest of the British Empire including the United Kingdom, which is normally against India, turned in favour of India to the extent of R14 crores in 1930-31. The results of the transactions with the European countries and the United States of America showed much smaller balances in favour of India than in the preceding year, while in the case of Japan the favourable balance remained at R9 crores as in 1929-30.

The principal countries supplying India's import requirements are listed in Table B in order of their importance in 1913-14 with the percentage shares of each in the total trade, while the principal destinations of the export trade

are shown in Table C. As has been noted before, there was a heavy reduction in the imports from the United Kingdom. Her share in the total import trade fell from 42·8 per cent in 1929-30 to 37·2 per cent in 1930-31, while in exports it rose from 21·8 per cent to 24 per cent. Concurrently, the share of the whole of the British Empire dropped from 51·5 to 46·1 per cent in imports, but in exports it advanced from 35·8 to 39·8 per cent. Both the United States of America and Germany increased their shares from 7·3 and 6·6 per cent to 9·1 and 7·5 per cent under imports, while their shares in exports declined from 11·6 and 8·4 per cent to 9·4 and 6·3 per cent respectively. There was a setback in Japan's participation in the total import trade, her share falling from 9·8 to 8·8 per cent, although under exports it showed an increase from 10·2 to 10·6 per cent. The trade with Italy, France, Belgium and the Netherlands showed no great variation. China increased her participation from 1·7 to 2·0 per cent in imports and from 4·1 to 5·9 per cent in exports. Large arrivals of sugar accounted for an increase in the share of Java from 5·7 to 6·3 per cent in imports.

Turning to the main groups of commodities in the import trade (Table D), there is to be noted a substantial decline of the British proportion in the imports of cotton manufactures and iron and steel. In cotton manufactures the share of the United Kingdom declined from 63·5 per cent in 1929-30 to 58·0 per cent in 1930-31, her share in the pre-war year 1913-14 being 90·1 per cent. On the other hand, Japan and China (the supplies from which consisted largely of twist and yarn) increased their shares from 26·5 per cent and 2·4 per cent to over 30 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. Under iron and steel the share of the United Kingdom receded from 59·2 to 52·3 per cent, while Belgium, Germany and the United States of America advanced their positions. In machinery the United Kingdom enjoyed a predominant position, although it showed a tendency to weaken ; her share in the total imports being 74·7 per cent as compared with 75·1 per cent in 1929-30. The share of the United States of America improved from 9·6 to 11·4 per cent, while that of Germany receded from 9·5 to 8·2 per cent. In motor vehicles both the United Kingdom and Canada increased their participation at the cost of the United States of America, the share of which declined from 59·1 to 48·3 per cent. The United Kingdom lost a portion of the trade in instruments to the United States of America and Germany, while her share in the imports of hardware recovered from 35·6 to 36·4 per cent, the share of Germany declining from 32·6 to 29·9 per cent. The United Kingdom contributed 59·6 per cent of the total imports of liquors as compared with 58·5 per cent in 1929-30, while the share of France dropped from 17·0 to 15·4 per cent. An increase in the share of China accompanied by a decrease in the share of Japan is the chief feature of the trade in silk manufactures. In mineral oils the United States of America and Russia advanced their positions at the expense of Persia and the Dutch East Indies.

On the export side (Table E) the United Kingdom absorbed 84·7 per cent of the total tea trade as compared with 85·3 per cent in 1929-30, while some improvements were recorded in the shares of the United States of America, Russia and Ceylon. In raw jute Germany came first with 27 per cent of the total trade as in the preceding year, while the interest of the United Kingdom fell from 20·5 to 17·3 per cent. France and Belgium increased their participation from 13 and 6 per cent to 14 and 8 per cent respectively, and the

United States of America showed a smaller interest, her share falling from 9·3 to 8·1 per cent. Likewise, in jute manufactures the share of the United States of America dropped from 36·1 per cent to 34·5 per cent. The Argentine Republic also showed a smaller interest, taking 10·4 per cent as compared with 12·9 per cent in 1929-30, while there were marked increases in the participation of Australia and Java which rose to 11 and 5 per cent from 8 and 3 per cent respectively. In raw cotton the increase in the shares of Japan and China, the two principal outside customers of Indian cotton, is noteworthy. All the European countries with the exception of Spain reduced their shares. Oilseeds were in poor demand from the oil crushing industries of Europe and this led to a reduction in the shares of the principal European countries with the exception of Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium. Under foodgrains, apart from the increase in the shares of China and the United Kingdom from 9·2 and 2·9 per cent in 1929-30 to 18·4 and 9·6 per cent respectively in 1930-31 and the decrease in the shares of Germany, and Java and Sumatra, none of the other changes are of importance. In hides and skins the share of the United Kingdom advanced from 46 to 52·5 per cent, while that of the United States of America declined from 28 to 23 per cent. Germany and France reduced their shares, while the participation of the Netherlands and Japan showed increases.

The British Empire and Mandated Territories.

The imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom. . . .	1,17,58	1,19,21	1,13,24	1,03,10	61,29
Ceylon	81	1,90	2,10	1,80	1,43
Straits Settlements . . .	3,42	5,84	5,11	6,16	3,97
Hongkong.	98	1,16	78	74	87
South Africa	23	54	53	61	43
Mauritius	2,53	1	..	..	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	2,59	2,72	3,44	3,35
Canada	1	1,78	2,46	1,91	1,33
Australia	92	1,92	8,46	5,54	2,42
New Zealand	..	1	1	3	3
Other countries	1,20	1,41	1,17	1,13	90
Total British Empire .	1,28,07	1,36,37	1,36,58	1,24,46	76,02

Direction of Trade.

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,35	81,76	72,37	69,18	54,23
Ceylon	9,04	15,88	14,25	13,22	11,38
Straits Settlements . . .	6,79	9,28	7,95	8,02	6,31
Hongkong	7,82	2,20	2,51	3,04	1,67
South Africa	1,20	2,55	2,44	2,28	2,00
Mauritius	1,26	1,90	1,59	1,62	1,12
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	1,90	1,77	1,72	1,16
Canada	1,43	2,19	2,45	2,41	1,72
Australia	4,10	6,62	7,39	5,80	4,49
New Zealand	56	77	87	78	63
Other Countries	2,82	6,64	6,38	6,10	4,73
Total British Empire .	94,39	1,31,69	1,19,97	1,14,17	89,44

United Kingdom (Imports R61,29 lakhs, Exports R54,23 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of British India with the United Kingdom in 1930-31 amounted to R1,15,52 lakhs, of which R61,29 lakhs represented the value of imports and R54,23 lakhs the value of exports. These figures indicate a decline of R56,76 lakhs in the total trade in comparison with the figures for the preceding year. The full implication of this decline has been dealt with elsewhere in this Review, but what is significant is that the decline was much heavier on the import side than on the export, the reduction having been one of R41,81 lakhs in the former case and of R14,95 lakhs in the latter. As far as imports are concerned, cotton manufactures, which formed 24 per cent of the total imports from the United Kingdom as compared with 37 per cent in 1929-30, showed the largest decline, imports being valued at R14,64 lakhs in 1930-31 as against R37,80 lakhs in the preceding year. Cotton twist and yarn fell by 9·8 million lbs. to 10 million lbs. but this only accounted for R1,27 lakhs of the total decline under cotton manufactures. The major part of the decline occurred under cotton piecegoods, consignments of which fell off by 724 million yards in quantity and R21,08 lakhs in value to 523 million yards valued at R12,57 lakhs. Although the reduction under piecegoods was distributed over all the three main descriptions—grey, white and coloured —, it was more in evidence in the imports of grey goods, receipts of which amounted to only 143 million yards valued at R2,81 lakhs as compared with 521 million yards valued at R11,76 lakhs for the preceding year. There were similar

declines in respect of other descriptions of textiles, piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk falling off from R41½ lakhs to R12¾ lakhs and those of artificial silk yarn from R19½ lakhs to R12 lakhs. Outside the textile group there was a noticeable decrease under iron and steel, the total receipts of which declined in value from R10,18 lakhs to R5,70 lakhs. There were also reductions from R13,68 lakhs to R10,72 lakhs under machinery and millwork and from R1,52 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs under railway carriages and parts. Imports of motor vehicles showed a substantial decline from R156½ lakhs to R118 lakhs. The number of motor cars imported fell from 3,758 to 2,885 and that of motor omnibuses from 398 to 258. Imports of hardware were valued at R1,31 lakhs as compared with R1,80 lakhs recorded in 1929-30. There was also a decline of R48 lakhs under instruments and apparatus imports of which were valued at R2,55 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of paper and pasteboard were valued at R89 lakhs, a decline of R33 lakhs on the value recorded in 1929-30. Imports of sugar, consisting chiefly of beet sugar, amounted to 8,400 tons valued at R10 lakhs as compared with 59,300 tons valued R1,03 lakhs in 1929-30. This decline, however, had not any especial significance in view of the circumstance that the imports of 1929-30 had been abnormal and the reduction only brought back the import figures to their normal proportions. There were also important decreases under woollen manufactures, tobacco, soap, provisions and belting for machinery. A notable feature of the year, however, was an increase in the imports of raw cotton, chiefly of American origin, from 345 tons (1,932 bales) valued at R5 lakhs to 2,500 tons (14,000 bales) valued at R27 lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were tea (R20 crores), hides and skins (R6 crores), raw and manufactured jute (R4 crores), raw cotton, seeds and foodgrains (R3 crores each) and raw wool (R2 crores). These articles taken together represented about 79 per cent of the total exports to that destination as compared with 77 per cent in the preceding year. The total quantity of tea exported decreased by 6 per cent from 317 million lbs. to 299 million lbs. and the value by 9 per cent from R22 crores to R20 crores. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported declined from 225,000 tons to 150,000 tons and the value thereof from R8¾ crores to R4 crores. Out of this, exports of raw jute, amounting to 108,000 tons valued at R2,23 lakhs in 1930-31, accounted for a decline of 57,000 tons in quantity and of R3,33 lakhs in value. The number of jute bags shipped fell from 53 millions valued at R2,01 lakhs to 40 millions valued at R1,21 lakhs. The yardage of gunny cloth exported also receded from 59 millions to 40 millions and from R1,14½ lakhs to R59 lakhs. Under hides and skins, there was an improvement in the shipments of raw descriptions from 1,500 tons valued at R36 lakhs to 2,600 tons valued at R39 lakhs. This relatively small gain was more than counterbalanced by a decline under the tanned varieties from 18,300 tons (R6,97 lakhs) to 16,500 tons (R5,74 lakhs). Exports of raw skins of non-Indian origin, however, remained practically unchanged at 200 tons, although the value recorded a fall of R4 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton improved in quantity from 48,000 tons (269,000 bales) to 50,000 tons (280,000 bales) but the value receded from R4,31 lakhs to R3,00 lakhs. Shipments of raw wool contracted from 40·1 million lbs. valued at R3,52 lakhs to 26·7 million lbs. valued at R2,27 lakhs. Despatches of seeds fell from 227,000 tons worth R4,36 lakhs to 177,000 tons worth R2,68 lakhs. Groundnuts

decreased from 53,000 tons to 47,000 tons, linseed from 80,000 tons to 58,000 tons, cotton seed from 57,000 tons to 41,000 tons and castor seed from 25,000 tons to 20,000 tons. Rape seed alone among the more important varieties showed an advance in quantity from 8,000 tons to 11,000 tons but the value recorded a decrease of R1 lakh. Metals and ores showed a decline of 138,000 tons in quantity and of R20½ lakhs in value. The reduction was particularly in evidence under manganese ore, shipments of which fell from 292,000 tons (R87 lakhs) to 114,000 tons (R34 lakhs). Some of the other descriptions, however, showed considerable improvements, chief among these being wolfram ore, exports of which increased from 1,200 tons valued at R19⅔ lakhs to 3,200 tons valued at R52½ lakhs. Pig lead increased from 921,000 cwts (R1,54 lakhs) to 1,157,000 cwts (R1,67 lakhs) and pig iron from 71,000 tons (R33 lakhs) to 99,000 tons (R38 lakhs). Exports of paraffin wax declined from 22,000 tons worth R1,12 lakhs to 10,000 tons worth R47 lakhs. Shipments of lac fell from 145,000 cwts valued at R1,58½ lakhs to 123,000 cwts valued at R70 lakhs. Shipments of foodgrains improved considerably from 73,000 tons valued at R1,01½ lakhs to 310,000 tons valued at R2,88 lakhs. This development was due to larger exports of rice and wheat, the shipments of the former showing an increase from 40,000 tons worth R50 lakhs to 114,000 tons worth R97 lakhs and those of the latter from 7,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs to 175,000 tons valued at R1,71 lakhs. Decreases on a smaller scale were also noticeable under teakwood, mica, and rubber, raw. Oilcakes and coffee showed increases on the quantity side but the values recorded under these heads were smaller than those in the preceding year.

Ceylon (Imports R1,43 lakhs, Exports R11,38 lakhs).—There was a further decline in the trade of British India with Ceylon from R15,02 lakhs to R12,81 lakhs, the value of the imports decreasing from R1,80 lakhs to R1,43 lakhs and that of exports from R13,22 lakhs to R11,38 lakhs. On the import side the decline would have been more serious had it not been for an improvement in the imports of betelnuts from 120,000 cwts to 170,000 cwts in quantity, which, despite the lower prices ruling, raised the value from R34 lakhs to R35 lakhs. The most important among the items responsible for the decline in imports was coconut oil, the falling off in the demand for which is all the more striking as it came on top of a similar decline recorded in the preceding year. Receipts during 1930-31 amounted to 1,202,000 gallons valued at R18 lakhs as compared with 1,545,000 gallons valued at R32 lakhs in 1929-30. Decreases were also noticeable under coffee, rubber raw, hides and skins raw, gunny bags, spices other than betelnuts and lead sheets for tea chests. On the export side shipments of rice declined in value from R6,44 lakhs to R5,62 lakhs, although there was an increase in quantity from 426,000 tons to 444,000 tons. It is significant that inspite of this quantitative increase, Ceylon ceased to be the largest consumer of Indian rice being displaced by China. Exports of coal receded from 341,000 tons valued at R41 lakhs to 296,000 tons valued at R36 lakhs. Notwithstanding an increase in the quantity of chillies shipped from 135,000 cwts to 153,000 cwts the value recorded declined from R36 lakhs to R30 lakhs. There was, however, a notable increase in exports of tea which rose from 3·7 million lbs. worth R27 lakhs to 5 million lbs. worth R37 lakhs. There was also an increase in her takings of raw cotton and manures but she had less of jute bags, gunny cloth, cotton piecegoods, oilcakes, rubber, raw and provisions.

Straits Settlements (Imports R3,97 lakhs, Exports R6,31 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with the Straits Settlements recorded a decline from R14,18 lakhs in 1929-30 to R10,28 lakhs in 1930-31. The decline was more in evidence in the case of imports, which fell by R2,19 lakhs to R3,97 lakhs than in exports which were down by R1,71 lakhs and were valued at R6,31 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of kerosene oil declined heavily from 11·3 million gallons worth R58 lakhs to about half a million gallons worth R2 lakhs reflecting in part the diminishing importance of the country as a transhipment centre for these cargoes. Similarly there was a decline under fuel oils from 11·4 million gallons (R 23 lakhs) to 5·1 million gallons (R10 lakhs). Receipts of tin unwrought contracted from 55,000 cwts valued at R77 lakhs to 53,000 cwts valued at R53 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts also declined from 1,346,000 cwts (R2,12 lakhs) to 1,006,000 cwts (R1,52 lakhs). There were also smaller receipts of provisions, sugar, lac and cotton piecegoods (principally of the coloured description). On the export side there was a decline in the value of the shipments of rice from R3,00 lakhs to R2,80 lakhs due to lower prices, the quantity exported having improved from 229,000 tons to 267,000 tons. Exports of coal dropped from 59,000 tons worth R7 lakhs to 25,000 tons worth R3 lakhs. Despatches of rubber, raw contracted from 5·5 million lbs. valued at R23 lakhs to 4·9 million lbs. valued at R12 lakhs. Exports of cotton piecegoods (mostly coloured) shrank from 17·9 million yards (R1,05½ lakhs) to 11·1 million yards (R62 lakhs). The number of gunny bags shipped fell from 14 millions valued at R63⅓ lakhs to 11½ millions valued at R41 lakhs. There were also smaller shipments of cotton twist and yarn, provisions, chillies, tobacco leaf and candles.

Australia (Imports R2,42 lakhs, Exports R4,49 lakhs).—The total trade with Australia was valued at R6,91 lakhs as compared with R11,34 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports fell from R5,54 lakhs to R2,42 lakhs and exports from R5,80 lakhs to R4,49 lakhs. The decline in the case of imports was mainly due to smaller receipts of wheat amounting to 209,000 tons valued at R1,79 lakhs as compared with 336,000 tons valued at R4,66 lakhs. Imports of raw wool also declined from 2·4 million lbs. valued at R22 lakhs to 1·6 million lbs. valued at R10 lakhs. The value of tallow and stearine imported, dropped from R23 lakhs to R20 lakhs although the quantity received, increased from 75,500 cwts to 80,200 cwts. On the export side, gunny bags showed a decline from R3,56 lakhs to R3,25 lakhs in value inspite of an increase in number from 73 millions to 88 millions. Gunny cloth fell from 26 million yards valued at R65 lakhs to 18 million yards valued at R32 lakhs. The shipments of Indian tea showed a small reduction from 4·6 million lbs. valued at R30½ lakhs to 4·5 million lbs. valued at R29 lakhs. There were also decreases under rice, raw jute, goat skins, castor oil, linseed, shellac, carpets and paraffin wax.

East Africa (Imports R3,47 lakhs, Exports, R1,60 lakhs).—In this group of territories are included Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and British Somaliland. There was a decline of R75 lakhs in the total value of the trade with

these countries, which amounted to R5,07 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with R5,82 lakhs in 1929-30. The decline in imports amounted to only R6 lakhs so that the recession during the year occurred principally in exports which fell from R2,29 lakhs to R1,60 lakhs. Arrivals of raw cotton which had totalled 20,000 tons valued at R2,88 lakhs in the preceding year rose to 23,600 tons valued at R2,98 lakhs in the year under review. The imports of spices (mainly cloves) declined in value from R46 lakhs to R35 lakhs. Under exports, there were heavy decreases in the shipments of cotton and jute manufactures and of foodgrains.

Canada (Imports R1,33 lakhs, Exports R1,72 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year, imports from Canada decreased by R58 lakhs to R1,33 lakhs in 1930-31 and exports thereto by R69 lakhs to R1,72 lakhs. On the import side the bulk of the decline is attributable to a falling off in the value of rubber manufactures imported from R62 lakhs to R25 lakhs. The remainder was distributed over a number of items of relatively minor importance. Imports of motor vehicles showed a nominal decline in value from R96 lakhs to R95 lakhs. The number of motor omnibuses imported from this source declined from 2,799 valued at R46 lakhs to 2,397 valued at R36 lakhs, while there was an increase in the number of motor cars from 2,318 valued at R42 lakhs to 3,250 valued at R54 lakhs. Coming to exports, the major item, as usual, was jute gunny cloth, shipments of which decreased in quantity by 9 million yards to 73 million yards and in value by R53 lakhs to R91 lakhs. Despatches of tea direct from India amounted to 10 million lbs. worth R62 lakhs, a decline of 2 million lbs. in quantity and of R12½ lakhs in value over 1929-30.

Hongkong (Imports R87 lakhs, Exports R1,67 lakhs).—Imports from Hongkong rose from R74 lakhs to R87 lakhs, but exports thereto declined from R3,04 lakhs to R1,67 lakhs. The improvement on the import side was due mainly to larger arrivals of dry beans, pulses and raw silk ; provisions, sugar and fireworks, however, showed decreases. On the export side, there was a considerable improvement under rice, shipments of which rose from 33,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs to 68,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs. On the other hand, the number of gunny bags shipped fell from 39 millions worth R1,63 lakhs to 19 millions worth R57 lakhs. Exports of coal also receded from 173,000 tons (R13 lakhs) to 56,000 tons (R5 lakhs). There was also a noticeable decline under drugs and medicines from R24 lakhs to R1 lakh.

Union of South Africa (Imports R43 lakhs, Exports R2,00 lakhs).—The total trade with the Union of South Africa fell by R46 lakhs to R2,43 lakhs, imports showing a decrease from R61 lakhs to R43 lakhs and exports from R2,28 lakhs to R2,00 lakhs. Imports of coal declined from 197,000 tons valued at R36 lakhs to 122,000 tons valued at R21½ lakhs. Receipts of barks for tanning receded from 258,000 cwts (R19 lakhs) to 203,000 cwts (R14 lakhs). Under exports gunny bags fell by 1 million to 20 millions and by R17 lakhs to R80 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth slightly improved in quantity from 5·5 million yards to 5·7 million yards but the value fell from R13 lakhs to R10 lakhs. The value of shipments of rice declined by R3 lakhs to R42 lakhs inspite of an increase in quantity from 25,000 tons to 29,000 tons. There was an improvement under paraffin wax, but provisions, vegetable oils and cotton piecegoods showed appreciable reductions.

Foreign Countries.

The following tables show the imports from, and exports to, the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
European Countries—	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Russia	6	85	46	1,04
Sweden	52	1,11	1,40	98
Norway	23	79	1,03	86
Germany	12,67	15,84	15,79	12,38
Netherlands	1,55	4,77	4,23	3,22
Belgium	4,26	7,20	6,79	4,67
France	2,69	4,78	4,57	2,89
Spain	19	27	30	30
Switzerland	69	2,48	2,12	1,27
Italy	2,20	7,36	6,73	4,51
Austria	4,29	1,40	1,23	82
Hungary		7	67	22
Turkey, European	1	1	..	..
Other countries	15	3,74	3,98	3,25
Total European Countries	29,51	50,67	49,30	36,41
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	30	49	44	2,54
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	..
Iraq	—	72	1,02	1,01
Persia	71	3,82	3,72	2,72
Java	10,75	16,42	13,67	10,34
China	1,71	4,32	4,10	3,33
Japan	4,78	17,63	23,59	14,51
United States of America	4,79	17,92	17,66	15,12
Cuba	..	..	..	..
Argentina	..	16	8	..
Chile	..	10	13	5
Other countries	2,06	4,42	2,63	2,78
Total other Foreign Countries	25,67	66,05	67,94	52,40

Direction of Trade.

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
European Countries—	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Russia	2,47	25	39	53
Sweden	42	33	45	37
Norway	5	30	42	57
Germany	26,42	32,48	26,73	14,23
Netherlands	4,42	8,73	9,15	6,65
Belgium	12,10	13,45	12,22	7,57
France	17,72	17,91	16,94	11,17
Spain	2,23	3,91	3,60	2,37
Switzerland	..	1	1	1
Italy	7,89	15,25	11,48	7,92
Austria	10,01	9	5	..
Hungary		..	..	3
Turkey, European	11	31	23	18
Other countries	73	2,28	1,86	1,44
Total European Countries	84,57	95,30	83,53	53,04
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	3,44	3,95	3,57
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	22	15	11
Iraq	—	1,76	1,61	1,19
Persia	1,41	1,99	2,06	1,54
Java	1,95	3,69	4,27	2,63
China	5,71	9,48	13,06	13,27
Japan	22,69	34,61	32,56	23,87
United States of America	21,85	39,97	37,04	21,14
Cuba	56	3,35	2,97	2,11
Argentina	3,14	8,01	7,10	3,63
Chile	1,06	1,59	1,46	63
Other countries	6,34	14,63	14,00	9,47
Total other Foreign Countries	69,92	1,22,74	1,20,23	83,16

Foreign Countries.

Japan (Imports R14,51 lakhs, Exports R23,87 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Japan declined by R17,76 lakhs to R38,38 lakhs. Despite this recession Japan was able to retain the second place in order of importance among the countries having trade relations with India—a position which she had secured only in 1929-30. The decline, however, was equally in evidence on the import and export sides, the reduction in the former case having been one of R9,08 lakhs and in the latter of R8,69 lakhs. So far as imports are concerned, the depression practically affected all lines of trade excepting a few relatively small items such as artificial silk, boots and shoes, cement, etc. As was to be expected, the bulk of the decline on the import side occurred under cotton manufactures, imports of which declined from R15,74 lakhs to R7,66 lakhs. Under this head piecegoods alone were responsible for a decline of R6,77 lakhs, the imports having amounted in 1930-31 to 321 million yards valued at R5,93 lakhs as compared with 562 million yards valued at R12,70 lakhs in the preceding year. As will appear from the table on the margin, the decline occurred under the grey and coloured descriptions, white goods having, as a matter of fact, shown a remarkable increase. The reduction under piecegoods was supplemented by a decline of R80 lakhs under twist and yarn, imports of which amounted to 7 million lbs. valued at R84 lakhs as compared with 11 million lbs. valued at R1,64 lakhs in 1929-30. There was also a decline of R46 lakhs under cotton hosiery. Among other descriptions of textiles, silk manufactures showed a decrease from R1,60 lakhs to R89 lakhs. A notable exception under this category, however, was afforded by artificial silk, imports of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials having increased from 25 million yards valued at R1,40 lakhs to 38 million yards valued at R1,50 lakhs. Outside the textile group, glass and glassware showed a reduction from R74 lakhs to R54¾ lakhs. There was also a reduction from R26 lakhs to R21 lakhs under hardware and from R31½ lakhs to R21⅓ lakhs under earthenware and porcelain. Toys and requisites for games were responsible for a decline of R6 lakhs (from R19 lakhs to R13 lakhs) and brass and bronze for one of R8 lakhs (from R33 lakhs to R25 lakhs). There were also reduced imports of camphor, the quantity received having declined from 1 million lbs. to half a million lbs. and the value thereof from R19 lakhs to R9 lakhs. There were also some minor decreases under haberdashery and millinery (—R7 lakhs), buttons (—R3 lakhs), instruments (—R2⅖ lakhs) and stationery (—R2 lakhs). A part of these decreases, however, was counterbalanced by increased importations of boots and shoes, constituting a line of trade in which Japan has extended her interest since 1929-30. Imports under this head had risen rapidly from half a million pairs (R3 lakhs) in 1928-29 to 4 million pairs (R29½ lakhs) in 1929-30 and to 10 million pairs (R67 lakhs) during 1930-31. Other noticeable increases of the year, besides those under artificial silk, to which reference has already been made, were a gain of R6 lakhs under cement and of R3⅓ lakhs under timber.

[IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS

	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Grey	7,108	214,774	241,746	393,696	218,319
White	58	5,598	5,461	13,880	28,105
Coloured, etc.	1,735	102,668	109,798	154,270	74,270

On the export side there was a remarkable expansion in the shipments of raw cotton from 292,800 tons (1,640,000 bales) to 301,000 tons (1,686,000 bales), but notwithstanding this quantitative improvement the value re-

corded dropped from R27,30 lakhs to R20,99 lakhs. It is, however, interesting that raw cotton alone accounted for 88 per cent of the total value of merchandise exported to Japan in 1930-31 as compared with 84 per cent in the preceding year. Despatches of pig iron fell away from 349,500 tons valued at R1,59 lakhs to 160,600 tons valued at R64 lakhs. Exports of pig lead, however, improved from 104,000 cwts (R17⅔ lakhs) to 131,000 cwts (R19 lakhs). Exports of raw jute contracted from 16,000 tons to 6,000 tons in quantity and from R44 lakhs to R12 lakhs in value. The number of gunny bags shipped shrank from 16 millions worth R64¼ lakhs to 5 millions worth R17 lakhs. The rice trade with Japan which had already shown signs of a decline ceased to have any importance whatever, shipments of the year having dwindled to 1,000 tons (R1 lakh) from 3,700 tons (R4½ lakhs) in 1929-30. Exports of paraffin wax rose from 1,700 tons valued at R8 lakhs to 5,500 tons valued at R27 lakhs. Decreases were noticeable in the values recorded under oilcakes, lac, iron and steel, while manures (chiefly bones), sandalwood oil and tobacco leaf recorded increases.

United States of America (Imports R15,12 lakhs, Exports R21,14 lakhs).—The trade with the United States of America declined from R54,70 lakhs to R36,26 lakhs. The decline in imports (valued at R15,12 lakhs) amounted to only R2,54 lakhs on a total of R17,66 lakhs recorded in 1929-30, while that in the case of exports (valued at R21,14 lakhs) amounted to R15,89 lakhs on a total of R37,03 lakhs registered in the same year. It will thus appear that relatively to other countries the United States occupied a stronger position in the import trade. The small magnitude of the fall in imports, however, was due to the circumstance that, outside a few groups like motor vehicles and machinery and millwork, the losses on record under individual items were comparatively of minor importance and the heavy declines that occurred under a few items were, in large measure, counterbalanced by increases of more or less similar dimensions under certain other articles. In this connection mention should be made of an increase of R56 lakhs under mineral oils, of R63 lakhs under raw cotton and of R13 lakhs under copper wrought. The main decrease of the year, however, occurred under motor vehicles, the most important item in the import trade with this country. The value of the imports under this head declined from R4,45 lakhs to R2,41 lakhs. The number of cars imported fell from 9,620 to 5,098 and that of omnibuses from 12,017 to 6,197. Imports of machinery and millwork declined from R1,75 lakhs to R1,64 lakhs, the bulk of the decrease being attributable to smaller imports of mining and metal-working machinery, while electrical machinery recorded an increase of R9 lakhs. Imports of typewriters amounted to 13,700, showing a decline of less than 100 in number without any appreciable decline in value which remained unchanged at R19 lakhs. Imports of tobacco leaf further receded from 4·4 million lbs. to 1·5 million lbs. in quantity and from R38 lakhs to R12½ lakhs in value. There was a heavy reduction in the consignments of piecegoods from 33 million yards valued at R88 lakhs to 9·5 million yards valued at R24 lakhs, the decline being mostly concentrated under fents. Despite the falling off in imports of kerosene oil from 23·4 million gallons valued at R1,47 lakhs to 21·3 million gallons valued at R1,43 lakhs, which was set-off by increases in the supplies of petrol and lubricating oils, imports of mineral oils continued to advance and amounted in 1930-31 to 49 million gallons valued at R3,68 lakhs as com-

pared with 41 million gallons valued at R3,12 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of copper wrought increased from 1,500 cwts valued at R1¼ lakhs to 31,000 cwts valued at R14⅓ lakhs, the bulk of the increase occurring under sheets. There was also an increase in the imports of rubber manufactures from R73 lakhs to R86 lakhs, due principally to increased consignments of pneumatic motor covers numbering 141,000 valued at R69 lakhs. Among other noticeable movements of the year, mention may be made of decreases under hardware (—R14 lakhs), aluminium (—R11 lakhs), boots and shoes (—R9 lakhs), provisions (—R8 lakhs) and apparel (—R5 lakhs).

On the export side the reduction in the demand of the United States for Indian products affected practically all lines of trade except tea and pig iron and also fruits and vegetables, despatches of which showed some minor improvements. The major part of the decline, however, occurred under raw and manufactured jute, the total weight of the shipments having fallen off by 90,000 tons to 277,000 tons and the total value by R9,23 lakhs to R12,06 lakhs. Exports of jute cloth amounted to 854 million yards valued at R10,66 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with 1,072 million yards valued at R18,25 lakhs in 1929-30, a decline of 218 million yards in quantity and of R7,59 lakhs in value. There was also a decline of 6·4 millions in quantity and of R26 lakhs in value under jute bags, shipments of which amounted to 10·6 millions valued at R25½ lakhs in 1930-31. Despatches of raw jute amounted to 53,000 tons valued at R1,04 lakhs as compared with 79,000 tons valued at R2,52 lakhs a year ago, and showed a decline of 26,000 tons in quantity and of R1,48 lakhs in value. Shipments of lac fell from 287,000 cwts valued at R3,23 lakhs to 201,000 cwts valued at R1,25 lakhs. The reduction was mainly in evidence in shipments of shellac, which fell off from 226,000 cwts valued at R2,61 lakhs to 117,000 cwts valued at R78 lakhs. Seedlac showed an increase in quantity from 57,000 cwts to 82,000 cwts, but there was a decline in value from R57 lakhs to R45 lakhs. Under hides and skins, despatches of goatskins, representing the bulk of the exports of the raw descriptions to this particular destination, showed a reduction from 18,600 tons to 14,700 tons in quantity and from R3,61 lakhs to R2,56 lakhs in value. Tanned or dressed hides and skins also showed a decrease from R54 lakhs to R8 lakhs.

Germany (Imports R12,38 lakhs, Exports R14,23 lakhs).—Imports from Germany declined by R3,41 lakhs to R12,38 lakhs and exports thereto by R12,50 lakhs to R14,23 lakhs. On the basis of these figures there was a recession of R15,91 lakhs in the total trade between India and Germany. The extent of the transactions during the past four years as compared with the pre-war average is shown below :—

——	Pre-war average	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	15,34	15,84	15,79	12,38
Exports, including re-exports .	22,36	32,46	32,48	26,73	14,23

It will be seen that the visible trade balance in favour of India which stood at R17 crores in 1928-29 and R11 crores in 1929-30 came down to below

R2 crores during the year under report. The principal articles (with quantities and values) imported from Germany are noted below :—

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10— 1913-14)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Alizarine and aniline dyes	lbs. (000)	11,671	13,380	12,756	11,864
	R (000)	77,20	1,50,09	1,19.72	1,39.56
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	70,000	57,700	43,700
	R (000)	1,55.02	1,07,42	98,70	75.38
Brass and copper	Cwts.	188,000	340,200	299,500	294,100
	R (000)	94,97	1,68,26	1,56,15	1,27,36
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	1,68,62	1,65,31	1,07.72
Machinery and millwork	R (000)	30,27	1,13.98	1,73,79	1,18,01
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	40,73	34,18	23.50
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	1,022	1,048	898
	R (000)	13,14	28,11	30,07	25,22
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	61	60	36
	R (000)	5.48	6,86	6,37	4,76
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	1,092	1,116	9,42
	R (000)	19,41	35,76	37.24	30,73
Paper and pasteboard—	Cwts.	66.700	89,900	90,800	54,200
Printing paper	R (000)	7,15	15,19	14,19	8,73
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	R (000)	21,82	43,70	44,51	27,68
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	85,11	62,41	31,73
	Tons	57,800	64,100	62,900	97,000
Salt	R (000)	9.46	16,73	14,30	20.25
	Tons	1.700	300	15,200	11,700
Sugar 16 D.S. and above (*including* beet)	R (000)	3,42	53	27,54	14,95
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	39,85	23,22	15,55
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	7,02	5,92	2,80
	Yds. (000)	4,016	2,184	1,404	5,83
Coloured piecegoods	R (000)	22,30	15,13	8,66	3,59
	lbs. (000)	9,843*	367	322	251
Blankets	R (000)	53,28*	1,65	1,79	93
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, *including* twist and yarn.	R (000)	83,71	29,48	22,71	11,01
Artificial silk manufactures, *including* yarn.	R (000)	—	39,10	16,84	9,21
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials.	Yds. (000)	1,514	553	359	150
	R (000)	15,89	8,94	5,82	2,37

*Two years' average only.

The above table shows that, apart from synthetic dyes and salt, all the principal articles on the import side showed considerable declines. As far as synthetic dyes are concerned the value of the imports advanced from R1,20 lakhs to R1,40 lakhs, despite a falling off in the supplies from 12·8 million lbs. to 11·9 million lbs. With regard to salt, there were increases both in quantity (from 63,000 tons to 97,000 tons) and in value (from R14 lakhs to R20 lakhs). By far the most important decreases occurred under hardware and machinery and millwork, imports of the former having declined by R58 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs and those of the latter by R56 lakhs to R1,18 lakhs. Under metals, there were smaller importations of iron and steel as well as of brass and copper, the value of the consignments having fallen from R99 lakhs

and R1,56 lakhs to R75 lakhs and R1,27 lakhs respectively. Among the other important items, mention may be made of woollen manufactures, glass and glassware, paper, liquors, sugar mainly beet sugar, and cotton manufactures, all of which showed considerable reductions.

The following table shows the principal articles exported to Germany :—

——	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1928-29	1929-30	1930 31
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	260,100	216,500	169,000
	R (000)	4,90,40	8,96,26	7,40,64	3,50,46
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons	344,600	207,900	270,800	135,800
	R (000)	3,41,37	2,89,38	3,31,01	1,35,62
Wheat	Tons	16,300	100	..	100
	R (000)	17,37	22	..	7
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,800	296,200	271,100	136,900
	R (000)	4,43,30	3,95,42	3,31,52	1,36,42
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	57,900	61,500	55,200
	R (000)	4,45,06	5,71,43	4,89,43	3,29,81
Seeds	Tons	177,500	260,200	230,100	135,700
	R (000)	3,45,50	6,32,26	5,23,70	2,33,35
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	16,000	10,000	7,400
	R (000)	2,53,97	1,98,52	1,18,42	67,80
Lac	Cwts	83,200	1,28,200	115,300	99,900
	R (000)	37,67	1,30,86	98,07	48,49
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,500	8,400	7,900	4,800
	R (000)	22,55	25,42	23,82	15,64
Manures—Bones	Tons	10,400	6,300	8,400	4,600
	R (000)	7,59	6,63	8,66	5,00
Hemp, raw	Cwts	56,900	54,700	62,000	20,000
	R (000)	8,48	9,24	9,47	2,90

As in the preceding year, there was an all-round decline in exports from India during the year under review. The article most severely affected by the slump in Germany's demand was jute raw, despatches of which fell from 216,000 tons to 169,000 tons in quantity and from R7,41 lakhs to R3,50½ lakhs in value. Raw cotton also showed a reduction of 6,000 tons in quantity and of R1,60 lakhs in value, the shipments of the year amounting to 55,000 tons valued at R3,30 lakhs. Exports of rice came down from 271,000 tons valued at R3,31 lakhs to 136,000 tons valued at R1,36 lakhs. There was also a similar reduction under exports of oilseeds, chiefly groundnuts, from 230,000 tons (R5,24 lakhs) to 136,000 tons (R2,33 lakhs). Shipments of raw hides and skins, lac and coir manufactures were also much smaller than in the preceding year.

Belgium (Imports R4,67 lakhs, Exports R7,57 lakhs).—The total trade with Belgium amounted to R12,24 lakhs and showed a decline of R6,76

lakhs in comparison with 1929-30 and of R8,41 lakhs compared with 1928-29. The decline was comparatively small in the case of imports, the value of which amounted to R4,67 lakhs as against R6,79 lakhs in 1929-30. Exports declined from R12,22 lakhs to R7,57 lakhs. On the import side, the bulk of the trade was, as usual, represented by iron and steel which constituted 58 per cent of the total imports in the year, but the value of the consignments declined from R4,04 lakhs to R2,71 lakhs. Imports of cotton manufactures which had declined to about R14 lakhs in 1929-30 were further reduced by R8 lakhs to R6 lakhs. This set-back was attributable primarily to a drastic reduction under coloured piecegoods, imports of which scarcely amounted to half a million yards. There was also a reduction of R26 lakhs in the imports of precious stones, the actual value recorded in 1930-31 being R40 lakhs. Artificial silk, glass and glassware and machinery and millwork also showed noticeable decreases. Aniline dyes consigned from Belgium showed a slight increase in quantity, but owing to a fall in prices the value recorded fell from a little over R1 lakh in 1929-30 to R75,000 during the year. Imports of provisions, however, increased from R8 lakhs to R13 lakhs, owing principally to an increase of R6 lakhs under vegetable product. On the export side, the most noteworthy feature was a heavy decline recorded under raw cotton, despatches of which fell away to 39,000 tons valued at R2,64 lakhs from 61,000 tons valued at R5,63 lakhs, a year ago. In raw jute the value showed a decrease from R1,54 lakhs to R99 lakhs in spite of an increase in tonnage from 46,000 to 48,000. Among other principal articles included in the exports to Belgium, metals, chiefly manganese ore, lead and zinc, oilseeds, oilcakes and raw hides and skins showed considerable reductions. Some improvements were, however, recorded under wheat and manures.

France (Imports R2,89 lakhs, Exports R11,17 lakhs).—Trade with France declined from R21,51 lakhs to R14,06 lakhs, imports falling away by R1,68 lakhs to R2,89 lakhs and exports by R5,77 lakhs to R11,17 lakhs. So far as imports are concerned, by far the heaviest reduction of the year occurred under wool manufactures, receipts of which declined from R67 lakhs to R28 lakhs. Next in order of magnitude was the decline under beet sugar, imports of which had shown a remarkable development from 750 tons valued at R1¼ lakhs in 1928-29 to 11,500 tons valued at R20⅓ lakhs in 1929-30, but disappeared altogether during the year under review. Imports of iron and steel fell from 35,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs to 29,000 tons valued at R30 lakhs. Imports of apparel declined from R36 lakhs to R22 lakhs, those of liquors from R64 lakhs to R51 lakhs and of artificial silk, consisting mainly of yarn, from R14 lakhs to R2 lakhs. There were also decreases of R7, 5, 4 and 2 lakhs respectively in the imports of silk manufactures, rubber manufactures, cotton manufactures and drugs and medicines, the respective values of which amounted to R3, 17, 5 and 11 lakhs in 1930-31. The principal articles in the export trade with this country were, as usual, groundnuts, linseed, raw cotton, raw jute and manganese ore. Exports of groundnuts declined from 211,000 to 172,000 tons in quantity and from R4,85 lakhs to R3,87 lakhs in value. Despatches of linseed shrank from 50,700 tons valued at R1,14 lakhs to 25,000 tons valued at R53 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton also showed a decrease from 45,000 tons valued at R3,92 lakhs to 41,000 tons valued at R2,68 lakhs. Raw jute fell from 106,000 tons valued at R3,62 lakhs to 89,000 tons valued at R1,85 lakhs. The quantity of man-

ganese ore exported declined by 20,000 tons to 188,000 tons and the value by R4 lakhs to R49 lakhs. Despatches of hides and skins, raw were valued at R21 lakhs as against R40 lakhs in 1929-30. There were, however, some increases under coffee and rice not in the husk, shipments of the former having improved from R33 lakhs to R71 lakhs and of the latter from R1 lakh to R9 lakhs.

Italy (Imports R4,51 lakhs, Exports R7,93 lakhs).—The total trade with Italy declined further from R18,20 lakhs to R12,44 lakhs, imports decreasing by R2,22 lakhs to R4,51 lakhs and exports by R3,54 lakhs to R7,93 lakhs. On the import side, receipts of cotton piecegoods, coloured, printed or dyed, fell off from 23 million yards valued at R83 lakhs to 9 million yards valued at R28 lakhs. Cotton twist and yarn which were valued at R17 lakhs in 1929-30 sank to comparative insignificance during the year. Arrivals of silk and woollen manufactures were on a much smaller scale. Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk recorded a decline but there was an expansion in the supplies of artificial silk yarn, consignments of which improved by over a million lbs. to 4·5 million lbs. in quantity and by R5 lakhs to R51 lakhs in value. Turning to other principal articles of import, there were decreases under fruits and vegetables, rubber manufactures and motor cars. On the export side, there was a decline of nearly 5,000 tons (from 70,000 tons to 65,000 tons) under raw cotton, the corresponding decline in the value being one of R2 crores (from R5¾ crores to R3¾ crores). Italy's requirements of oilseeds rose from 92,000 tons to 118,000 tons but the value showed a decline of R8 lakhs to R2,00 lakhs in 1930-31. Shipments of groudnuts totalled 77,000 tons (R1,13 lakhs) as against 54,700 tons (R1,23 lakhs) and those of linseed amounted to 32,900 tons (R72½ lakhs) as compared with 28,400 tons (R66 lakhs) a year ago. Exports of raw jute, however, declined by 13,000 tons to 42,000 tons in quantity and by R98 lakhs to R92 lakhs in value. Despatches of cow hides and of rice were slightly larger than in the preceding year, but the values recorded a decline of R11 lakhs and of R5 lakhs to R31 and R10 lakhs respectively. There were smaller off-takes of pepper and the trade in raw silk disappeared altogether during the year under review.

Netherlands (Imports R3,22 lakhs, Exports R6,65 lakhs.).—The value of the total trade of India with the Netherlands amounted to R9,87 lakhs as compared with R13,38 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports fell by R1,01 lakhs to R3,22 lakhs and exports by R2,51 lakhs to R6,65 lakhs. The demand for vegetable product from this particular source continued to decline, the imports during the year amounting to 232,000 cwts valued at R85 lakhs as compared with 291,000 cwts valued at R1,09 lakhs in 1929-30 and 401,000 cwts valued at R1,55 lakhs in 1928-29. There was also a small reduction of R6 lakhs under paper and pasteboard. The consignments of piecegoods declined from 22 million yards valued at R99 lakhs to 13 million yards valued at R50 lakhs in 1930-31 and in consequence, the value of cotton manufactures fell from R1,16 lakhs to R62 lakhs. On the export side also there were considerable decreases in value under groundnuts, rapeseed, rice, raw cotton and jute. Shipments of groundnuts increased from 154,000 tons to 167,000 tons, but the value realised fell from R3,51 lakhs to R2,67 lakhs. Linseed showed a remarkable expansion, despatches rising from 7,000 tons valued at R18 lakhs to 23,000 tons valued at R52 lakhs. Shipments of rice which had amounted to 125,000 tons valued at

R1,54 lakhs in 1929-30 declined to 86,000 tons valued at R88 lakhs in 1930-31. The demand for hides and skins was well maintained during the year but the off-takes of raw cotton and jute and oilcakes were considerably less than in the preceding year.

Java (Imports R10,34 lakhs, Exports R2,63 lakhs).—The import trade with Java declined from R13,67 lakhs to R10,34 lakhs and the export trade from R4,27 lakhs to R2,63 lakhs. Sugar which represents about 95 per cent of the total value of the imports from Java, fell in value from R12,97 lakhs to R9,85 lakhs, notwithstanding an increase in quantity from 853,000 tons to 912,000 tons. Sugar 16 D. S. and above accounted for 802,000 tons valued at R9,36 lakhs as compared with 779,000 tons valued at R12,69 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports of molasses showed an increase from 72,000 tons to 102,000 tons. There was also, at the same time, a considerable increase under denatured spirit. On the export side, the bulk of the decline which occurred during the year is attributable to a fall in the shipments of rice from 155,000 tons to 51,000 tons in quantity and from R1,94 lakhs to R47 lakhs in value. The value of exports of jute gunny bags fell away from R1,68 lakhs to R1,59 lakhs, although the quantity despatched improved from 37 millions to 42 millions. Exports of opium on private account were valued at R26 lakhs as compared with R24 lakhs in 1929-30.

China (Imports R3,33 lakhs, Exports R13,27 lakhs).—The unhealthy state of the import trade with China noticed in the preceding year showed a further aggravation during the year under review, the value recorded falling from R4,10 to R3,33 lakhs. But what is remarkable is that the steady increase in China's off-take from the Indian markets, was well maintained during the year, the value of the total exports amounting to R13,27 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with R13,06 lakhs in 1929-30 and R9,48 lakhs in the year before. On the import side, receipts of cotton twist and yarn showed a further fall in value from R1,10 lakhs to R96 lakhs, in spite of an increase in quantity from 10·5 million lbs. to 11·7 million lbs. Under piecegoods, the yardage of grey goods (which description alone is of any importance in the trade with this country) contracted from 9·7 to 2·4 millions and the value thereof from R20 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Notwithstanding an improvement in the imports of silk yarn, total imports of silk manufactures registered a decline of R11 lakhs. Imports of raw silk fell from 2 million lbs. valued at R1,13 lakhs to 1·6 million lbs. valued at R75 lakhs. The quantity of tea (principally green tea) imported showed a fall from 3·7 million lbs. to 2·8 million lbs., although the value showed no appreciable variation from R20 lakhs recorded in 1929-30. The export trade in rice showed a remarkable expansion, shipments rising from 260,000 tons valued at R3 crores in 1929-30 to 467,000 tons valued at R5 crores in 1930-31. Judging by quantity, exports of raw cotton which had reached the high level of 101,000 tons in 1929-30, attained a new record of 108,000 tons in 1930-31, but as far as values are concerned there was a heavy drop from R9⅓ crores to R7½ crores. The demand for black tea which had dwindled into insignificance in the preceding year revived, the consignments of the year having amounted to 1·7 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs. There were smaller takings of jute, raw and manufactured, but paraffin wax showed some improvement.

Iraq (Imports R1,01 lakhs, Exports R1,19 lakhs).—The trade between India and Iraq declined from R2,63 lakhs to R2,20 lakhs. Imports

showed a nominal reduction from R1,02 lakhs to R1,01 lakhs, so that the decline was practically confined to exports, which fell from R1,61 lakhs to R1,19 lakhs. The relatively strong position of the import trade was due to an advance in consignments of wheat from 8,000 tons valued at R14⅓ lakhs to 23,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs. There was an increase in the supplies of dates from 43,000 tons to 45,000 tons in quantity but the value recorded fell by R13 lakhs to R45 lakhs. On the export side, the decrease was fairly spread over all items excepting a few minor ones such as pepper, exports of which showed a slight increase from R1,20,000 to R1,33,000. Among items deserving separate mention, cotton manufactures, mainly piecegoods, fell from R48 lakhs to R35 lakhs.

South America (Imports R6 lakhs, Exports R5,27 lakhs).—Imports from South America declined from R22 lakhs to R6 lakhs and exports thereto from R10,03 lakhs to R5,27 lakhs. As far as imports are concerned, the outstanding feature was the disappearance of imports of wheat from Argentina altogether. The cessation of wheat shipments meant a reduction of R8 lakhs in the import trade with South America. To this decline due to wheat may be added the falling off in imports of Chilean nitrate of soda which declined from 9,700 tons (R13 lakhs) to 3,800 tons (R5 lakhs). On the export side, shipments of gunny bags to Argentina decreased from 2·2 millions valued at R11 lakhs to 1·5 millions valued at R5 lakhs. Chile curtailed her demands from 33·6 millions (R1,21 lakhs) to 18·7 millions (R45 lakhs). Peru took 5·8 millions valued at R19 lakhs as compared with 9 millions valued at R28 lakhs in 1929-30. Under gunny cloth, Argentina's requirements amounted to 209 million yards valued at R3,16 lakhs as against 329 million yards valued at R6,49 lakhs in the preceding year. Peru took 1·5 million yards (R1 lakh) as against 2·5 million yards (R4 lakhs) in 1929-30. Uruguay's off-take remained almost unchanged at 14 million yards in quantity but the value fell by about R8 lakhs. There was a smaller demand for raw jute from Argentina, shipments falling from 5,800 tons valued at R16 lakhs to 5,300 tons valued at R10 lakhs. Raw jute exports to Brazil amounted to 15,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs as against 18,000 tons valued at R68 lakhs in 1929-30. The value of exports of cleaned rice to Argentina remained almost stationary at R7 lakhs.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

India proper.—Under the existing system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier, but ordinarily it is impracticable to specify the exact proportion of the actual frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1930-31 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results :—

Imports

Articles	Quantity		
	1928-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Wheat	293,853	275,740	158,627
Gram and pulse	311,317	255,837	283,797
Rice—			
Husked	1,479,943	1,249,046	1,459,428
Unhusked	1,089,111	657,899	789,862
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,175,582	1,258,160	587,209
Wool, raw	313,535	213,531	103,343
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	382,673	303,329	287,921
Linseed (from Nepal)	398,393	582,551	496,968
Mustard and rape seed (from Nepal)	324,287	282,083	259,751
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	..	1	1,772
Silver	5,907,913	4,943,064	3,275,425

Exports

Articles	Quantity		
	1928-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (foreign and Indian)	636,706	503,713	438,706
Wheat	1,130,835	1,543,784	1,416,613
Rice, husked	529,801	701,142	648,947
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,473,958	1,353,209	1,163,696
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	504,716	410,588	497,637
Petroleum	330,862	376,052	370,072
Salt	1,843,819	1,705,929	1,598,508
Sugar, refined and unrefined	1,091,514	1,032,087	1,172,054
Tea	99,639	104,866	98,030
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	1,979	2,948	25,458
Silver	3,377,674	6,185,182	8,287,986

Frontier Trade.

Burma.—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres, through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, has also been extended to Burma. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (*i*) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail-head Katha; (*ii*) the rail-heads Lashio, Hcho and Shwenyaung in the Shan States and (*iii*) Thingannyinaung in the South, through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ in some respect from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles as recorded under the new system during 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31 are shown separately in table No. 58. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years :—

Imports

Articles	Quantity		
	1928-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	54,483	55,834	42,364
Rice, husked	85,280	99,390	133,812
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	30,365	45,634	22,210
Hides of cattle	16,682	8,752	6,435
Lac	137,351	124,782	30,547
Tea	11,258	13,798	14,131
Tobacco	3,953	6,956	3,153
Orpiment	12,965	8,568	5,601
Silk, raw	3,650	4,798	4,265
Treasure			
Silver (in ounces)	187,253*	295,040*	351,646*

Exports

Articles	Quantity		
	1928-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	10,653	14,675	17,954
Cotton twist and yarn	81,952	78,432	64,120
Cotton piecegoods	49,984	40,622	28,763
Rice, husked	30,290	3,566	367
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	41,050	33,906	46,181
Kerosene oil	87,397	90,918	78,088
Petrol	38,464	54,312	61,292
Provisions and oilman's stores—			
Condensed milk	7,679	8,981	6,221
Fish, dry and fish, wet	28,307	30,614	27,727
Other sorts	20,654	29,816	12,957
Salt	232,317	213,374	204,001
Sugar, refined and unrefined	24,504	27,520	22,908
Tea, dry	2,729	2,746	2,682
Tobacco	5,185	3,663	3,136
Candles	9,136	7,869	5,491
Matches	6,143	9,657	8,064
Treasure			
Silver (in ounces)	2,748	324	..

* Include Government treasure.

Coasting Trade.

II.—Coasting trade between Burma and other provinces of India.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below :—

Provinces	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal . .	6,08	9,71	9,59	7,89	5,09	14,90	10,56	7,24
Bombay .	82	2,27	2,17	1,58	3,04	6,71	7,32	5,45
Sind . .	4	17	11	19	24	84	58	77
Madras . .	1,48	2,75	2,59	2,02	3,40	8,60	9,45	7,93
Total .	8,36	14,90	14,46	11,68	11,77	31,05	27,91	21,39

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal into Burma decreased from 703,000 tons in 1929-30 to 654,000 tons in 1930-31, the pre-war average being 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods also declined in quantity from 25 million yards to 23 million yards and in value from R85 lakhs to R75 lakhs. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India proper recorded a fall from 13 million lbs. valued at R1,01 lakhs in 1929-30 to 12 million lbs. valued at R70 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of jute gunny bags remained on the same level as in the preceding year, and numbered 49 millions but the value fell from R2,40 lakhs in 1929-30 to R1,87 lakhs in 1930-31.

Exports from Burma—Exports of rice not in the husk declined from 909,000 tons in 1929-30 to 811,000 tons in 1930-31. The despatches of Kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports shrank from 120½ million gallons in 1929-30 to 114 million gallons in 1930-31. Shipments of petroleum dangerous, including petrol, benzine and benzol, declined by 1 million gallons to 51 million gallons in the year under review. The value of lac exported to India, consisting chiefly of stick lac shipped to Calcutta, amounted to R4 lakhs only in 1930-31 as compared with R37 lakhs in 1929-30. Shipments of teak wood fell from 169,000 cubic tons valued at R2,65 lakhs to 123,000 cubic tons valued at R1,90 lakhs and those of other kinds of timber from 36,000 cubic tons valued at R41 lakhs to 21,000 cubic tons valued at R21 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

India normally enjoys a favourable balance of trade, the value of exports of merchandise being in excess of her imports. In the year under review the value of both imports and exports reached a level which was the lowest during the post-war period. This decline in the value of both imports and exports resulted from a combination of lower prices and smaller volume. It should, however, be noted that the effect of price declines was much more apparent in exports where raw materials are a major element than in imports, where manufactured goods form the most important classification. As a result, the surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise was considerably reduced and amounted to R62 crores, the lowest recorded since 1922-23, as compared with R79 crores in 1929-30, and R86 crores in 1928-29. The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1930-31 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Private merchandise		Excess Net exports+	Excess in the corresponding month of 1929-30
	Imports	Exports		
1930—				
April	17,97	24,57	+6,60	+3,70
May	17,68	21,84	+4,16	+5,28
June	13,79	20,71	+6,92	+10,33
July	13,57	20,96	+7,39	+6,63
August	12,64	17,64	+5,00	+7,25
September	11,02	19,40	+8,38	+7,26
October	12,73	18,14	+5,41	+7,12
November	11,86	17,28	+5,42	+4,98
December	11,49	16,73	+5,24	+7,18
1931—				
January	14,39	17,38	+2,99	+4,14
February	13,62	15,13	+1,51	+7,65
March	12,85	15,85	+3,00	+7,46
Total	163,61	225,63	+62,02	+78,98

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has, therefore, been excluded from the import side.

The year began with a credit balance of R7 crores, when both imports and exports were the highest recorded in any one month of the year. In May the balance fell to R4 crores, exports having shown a larger decrease than imports. With the abrupt fall in imports the credit balance rose again in the succeeding two months and amounted to R7 crores in July. After a set-back in August, the balance reached the highest figure of R8 crores in September when imports were the lowest. In the next three months the balance remained fairly steady at R5 crores, but declined again and the minimum balance of R1½ crores was recorded in February 1931 when exports touched

the lowest figure. There was a slight revival and the year closed with a credit balance for March of R3 crores.

The net imports of private treasure were valued at R24 crores in 1930-31 as compared with R26 crores in 1929-30 and R34 crores in 1928-29. As usual, there was an excess of imports over exports in each month of the year, but the import balance was much greater in the first half of the year than in the second half. In the first quarter the net imports of private treasure amounted to R10 crores and in the second to R8 crores but dwindled down to R1 crore only in the third quarter; in the last quarter the net imports rose to nearly R6 crores. Chart No. 5 prefixed to this Review shows the net imports of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the last two years.

The visible balance of trade as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R38 crores in 1930-31 as compared with R53 crores in 1929-30, and R42 crores in the pre-war quinquennium. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *plus* R8 lakhs as against *minus* R21 crores in the preceding year. These figures include the more important Government remittances and do not take into account (*a*) net payment in India of foreign money and postal orders and (*b*) telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq, which together amounted to R98 lakhs in 1930-31 as against R1,01 lakhs in 1929-30. The following table shows the details:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

——	Pre-war average	War average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219,50	+215,97	+301,44	+319,15	+330,13	+310,80	+220,49
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,14	+8,01	+9,54	+7,83	+7,13	+5,14
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	—145,85	—147,80	—229,98 (*a*)	—246,72 (*a*)	—251,49 (*a*)	—238,95 (*a*)	—163,61 (*a*)
Balance of trade in merchandise.	+78,27	+76,31	+79,47	+81,97	+86,47	+78,98	+62,02
Gold (private)* . .	—28,87	—7,81	—19,40	—18,10	—21,20	—14,22	—12,75
Silver (private)* . .	—7,21	—2,99	—19,79	—13,85	—13,04	—11,89	—11,65
Currency notes (private).	—	—	—14	—24	—12	—9	—3
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)*	—36,08	—10,80	—39,33	—32,19	—34,36	—26,20	—24,43
Total visible balance of trade.	+42,19	+65,51	+40,14	+49,78	+52,11	+52,78	+37,59
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (*c*).	—41,35	—34,95 (*b*)	—2,82	—37,77	—41,02	—20,39	—7,26
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India.	+5	+5,50	+1,93	..	..	..	+7,75
Transfers of Government securities.	—87	—38	+3	+28	—1	—29	—8
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	—44	—30	—34	—35	—36	—33	—33
Balance of remittances of funds.	—42,61	—30,14	—1,20	—37,84	—41,39	—21,01	+8

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(*a*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore, taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(*b*) Includes R85 lakhs, being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*c*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T. paid in India.

NOTE.—The sign + means net export and the sign — net import.

The above table does not, however, reveal the character of all the business dealings which India has with all other countries of the world. A resumè of India's trade relations with foreign countries requires consideration of the "invisible" transactions, such as, shipping services, private remittances, exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., which are not susceptible to as accurate appraisement as the visible items.

II.—Movements of Treasure.

The trade in gold and silver on private account during the last five years as compared with the average of the pre-war, war and post-war periods is set forth in the table below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Gold		Silver		Net imports—Gold and Silver
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
Average of war period	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
Average of post-war period (1919-20 to 1923-24).	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
Average of next five years (1924-25 to 1928-29).	33,68	18	19,62	2,85	—50,27
1926-27	19,50	10	21,66	1,89	—39,17
1927-28	18,14	4	16,44	2,59	—31,95
1928-29	21,22	2	15,92	2,88	—34,24
1929-30	14,23	1	13,36	1,47	—26,11
1930-31	13,24	49	13,46	1,81	—24,40

Gold.

Imports of gold into India were valued at R13 crores in 1930-31 as compared with R14 crores in 1929-30, R21 crores in 1928-29 and a pre-war average of R33 crores. The value of gold tendered to Government during the year 1930-31 was R2,08 lakhs, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being R5 lakhs. Gold bullion was imported to the value of R6 crores and accounted for 46 per cent of the total imports in 1930-31 while R7 crores or 54 per cent represented sovereign and other gold coins. More than half of the import during 1930-31 came from Natal, the supplies from that country being valued at over R6½ crores as compared with R4 crores in the preceding year. Arrivals from Australia fell from R3 crores to R1 crore in value, while the consignments from China (including Hongkong) and the Straits Settlements increased from R7 lakhs and R5 lakhs to R99 lakhs and R75 lakhs respectively in 1930-31. The supplies from the United Kingdom dropped slightly to R2 crores, while the imports from the United States were negligible as in 1929-30. The receipts from Ceylon and Egypt were substantially reduced and amounted to R45 and R12 lakhs as against R140 lakhs and R183 lakhs respectively in 1929-30. Exports of gold, mostly to the United Kingdom, were valued at R49 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with only R1 lakh in the preceding year. There were no transactions of gold on Government account during the year under review.

Despite great demand from the Continental countries especially France, the price of gold in London during the year fluctuated within narrow limits, the prevailing rate being 85*s.* per fine ounce. In Bombay the price of ready gold stood at R21-8-6 per *tola* in the beginning of April which firmed up

toward the end of the month and rose to R21-13-3 on the 9th May. Owing, however, to the accumulation of large stocks in Bombay, the price fell to R21-5-3 by the end of June. Demands from Calcutta and up-country centres kept up the prices in the next two months, the rates being maintained at about R21-7. During the latter half of the year the demand subsided, while the stocks in Bombay were further supplemented by the sale of large quantities of gold and gold ornaments and the price sagged, reaching the low level of R21-4-6 in the beginning of January 1931 and R21-3-6 at the end of March.

Silver.

Imports of silver on private account were valued at R13,46 lakhs or R10 lakhs more than in 1929-30. The supplies from the United Kingdom and the United States of America were almost on the same level as in the preceding year and amounted to R7½ crores and R2,33 lakhs respectively in 1930-31, while the receipts from Australia declined from R1½ crores to a little over R1 crore. Iraq and the Bahrein Islands supplied to the value of R21 and R20 lakhs respectively as in 1929-30, but consignments from France declined from R15 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Arrivals in 1930-31 also included silver bullion worth R80 lakhs from China, R58 lakhs from Ceylon and R24 lakhs from the Straits Settlements.

The chief feature of the silver market during the year under review was a continuation of the fall in prices and the establishment of the lowest quotations ever recorded. In London the price for cash which remained at the level of 19½*d.* in April declined to 17 7/16*d.* by the end of May. It may be mentioned that on May 15 the importation of silver coin and the export of gold from China was prohibited by Chinese Government the former provision being directed against the dumping of demonetised silver from Indo-China which had adopted the gold standard in February 1930. But as a result of poor demand from India and heavy selling from China, the decline in prices continued, with very brief rallies, throughout the next month until on the 24th June quotations sank to 15 7/16*d.* Conditions in July, August and most of September were quieter, but there was again a fall at the end of September owing to speculative operations in China. October and November showed less variations but in December the prices rapidly declined to as low as 14½*d.*, only to be beaten again on February 16 when the price touched 12⅛*d.* per ounce which was not only the lowest of the year but created also a new low record. On March 31, the quotation stood at 13 3/16*d.* Chart No. 6 shows the trend of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange in Calcutta and the price of gold in Bombay at or about the end of each month during the past two years.

Currency notes.

Imports of currency notes declined from R17 lakhs to R15 lakhs, while exports advanced from R8⅓ lakhs to R12 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports on Government account were valued at only R12,000 as against R92,000 in 1929-30, while there were no export transactions on Government account during the year under review.

D. B. MEEK,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

CALCUTTA;
The 10th July, 1931.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.

„ (2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
IMPORTS.					
Private merchandise	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,40,80	1,64,82
Government Stores	5,82	11,45	13,00	8,91	8,27
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	1,51,67	1,59,25	2,67,05	2,49,71	1,73,09
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	32,79	10,60	21,57	14,23	13,24
Private—Silver	10,88	4,56	14,18	13,36	13,46
Private—Currency notes	—	—	1,09*	17	15
Government—Gold	..	1,54	9,67	..	..
Government—Silver	3,53	22,37	6,16	6	1
Government—Currency notes	—	—	49*	1	..
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	32,79	12,14	31,24	14,23	13,24
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	14,41	26,93	20,34	13,42	13,47
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	1,58*	18	15
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	47,20	39,07	53,16	27,83	26,86
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	2,77,54	1,99,95
EXPORTS.					
Private merchandise—Indian produce	2,19,50	2,15,97	2,86,33	3,10,80	2,20,49
Private merchandise—Foreign goods (re-exports)	4,62	8,14	15,65	7,13	5,14
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	3,17,93	2,25,63
Government Stores	11	1,72	4,40	1,06	87
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	2,24,23	2,25,83	3,06,38	3,18,99	2,26,50
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	3,92	2,99	9,03	1	49
Private—Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	1,47	1,81
Private—Currency notes	—	—	10*	9	12
Government—Gold	72	1,27	1,22	..	..
Government—Silver	1	1,27	10	3,32	1,58
Government—Currency notes	—	—	15*	25	..
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	4,64	4,26	10,25	1	49
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	3,68	3,04	2,76	4,79	3,39
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	25*	34	12
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	8,32	7,30	13,26	5,14	4,00
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,64	3,24,13	2,30,50
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,85	6,01,67	4,30,45

* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last five years with quinquennial averages for the past sixty-five years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,35	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	*7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	53,16	13,27	39,89	6,39,86	31,24	10,25	20,99
1924-25 to 1928-29	2,51,02	3,53,51	6,04,53	53,68	4,14	49,54	6,62,35	33,68	18	33,50
In 1 year—										
1926-27	2,40,82	3,11,05	5,51,87	41,53	2,21	39,32	5,95,61	19,50	10	19,40
1927-28	2,61,53	3,30,26	5,91,79	34,90	3,14	31,76	6,29,83	18,14	4	18,10
1928-29	2,63,40	3,39,15	6,02,55	37,29	6,35	30,94	6,46,19	21,22	2	21,20
1929-30	2,49,71	3,18,99	5,68,70	27,83	5,14	22,69	6,01,67	14,23	1	14,22
1930-31	1,73,09	2,26,50	3,99,59	26,86	4,00	22,86	4,30,45	13,24	49	12,75

Note.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1930-31, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1929-30, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS					EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)					EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
April . .	11,77	11,77	20,16	24,54	18,06	19,84	17,22	24,70	28,10	24,58	8,07	5,45	4,54	3,56	6,52
May . .	10,95	11,33	19,29	21,23	17,90	18,70	20,01	25,25	26,38	21,84	7,75	8,68	5,96	5,15	3,94
June . . .	9,76	11,81	18,30	16,52	13,86	17,51	19,13	21,89	26,71	20,71	7,75	7,32	3,59	10,19	6,85
July . .	10,88	13,45	19,09	19,06	13,67	17,77	17,88	23,26	25,63	20,96	6,89	4,43	4,17	6,57	7,29
August .	12,05	13,03	21,21	20,34	12,74	15,90	17,56	23,16	27,37	17,64	3,85	4,53	1,95	7,03	4,90
September .	12,92	12,11	20,49	19,23	11,18	16,27	17,02	23,62	26,27	19,40	3,35	4,91	3,13	7,04	8,22
October .	13,79	13,20	23,04	19,24	12,78	18,00	18,92	23,12	26,26	18,14	4,21	5,72	8	7,02	5,36
November .	13,74	13,33	23,48	22,50	11,91	17,71	18,21	25,21	27,34	17,28	3,97	4,88	1,73	4,84	5,37
December .	11,60	10,71	21,38	17,03	11,56	16,67	17,09	25,55	24,10	16,73	5,07	6,38	4,17	7,07	5,17
January .	14.47	13,87	25,59	22,94	14,50	21,04	19,16	27,86	26,90	17,38	6,57	5,29	2,27	3,96	2,88
February .	11,39	11,36	20,52	17,30	13,65	22,06	19,96	26,95	24,80	15,13	10,67	8,60	6,43	7,50	1,48
March . .	12,53	11,83	21,50	20,87	13,01	22,65	21,95	30,39	28,07	15,85	10,12	10,12	8,89	7,20	2,84
TOTAL	1,46,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,40,80	1,64,82	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	3,17,93	2,25,64	78,27	76,31	46,91	77,13	60,82

No. 4.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	30,93	20,14	22,47	26,31	23,86
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,82,87	1,48,59
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	5,42,05	2,81,63
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,24,45	3,10,66	2,78,06
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,95,95	5,63,61	4,87,78
F. Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	2,22,86	3,25,75	2,54,94
G. Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,76	15,77,66	10,96,46
H. Tea	22,29	47,39	55,43	63,90	45,68
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,93,87	1,63,48	1,41,16
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	2,69,71	1,51,16
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84,65	26,38,94	37,82,25	40,26,00	29,09,32
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,68	2,18,79	41,45	28,29
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	1,57,72	1,01,21	1,03,02
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	3,41	1,01	2,16	2,05
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	25,52	22,00	53,35	93,00	39,14
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	13,10	30,94	13,88
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,46	8,61	3,68	3,04
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	8,28,33	11,68,65	10,92,25
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	47	12	4
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	30,83	44,95	42,07
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	2,54	1,40
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	40,88	18,31	7,44
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	16,79	17,71	29,64	32,33	28,88
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,83	44,90	2,01,19	3,42,15	6,38,97
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	5	1
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	1,23,13	88,45
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	15,34	51,71	18,54
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	6,88	8,75	4,58
R. Wood and timber	71,10	85,81	81,42	78,04	70,75
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	60,27	1,27,15	93,32
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08,02	9,87,70	19,00,67	23,30,32	22,76,12

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	2,59,05	1,99,17
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	59,73	65,44	54,02
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	5,49,99	4,89,24
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	7,59,20	5,75,11
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,39,54	3,99,50	3,82,79
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,26	1,09,31	2,84,29	3,60,95	3,10,61
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	53,41	63,17	46,79
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	3,31,51	3,24,88	2,13,64
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	68,36	48,28
J. Machinery of all kinds including Bolting for machinery	5,80,04	5,76,52	22,75,97	19,34,92	15,12,89
K. Metals—*Iron and Steel* and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	20,96,82	17,20,04	10,86,98
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	6,82,26	6,38,19	5,02,24
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	4,77,38	3,67,99
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,84,23	3,30,14	2,56,83
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,32	10,84,73	7,30,53
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	59,48,73	25,25,50
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	22,14	24,15	18,36
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	3,35,30	2,11,47
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,28	3,76,75	2,12,57
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	5,71,51	4,00,95
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,50,07	9,90,46	7,75,43
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,92,55,46	1,72,82,94	1,09,21,39
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	30,09	18,46
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,36	2,33	2,39
TOTAL, CLASS IV	43,67	51,88	24,50	32,42	20,85
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	4,08,01	3,54,41
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	2,40,79,69	1,64,82,09

No. 5.--Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and Sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
I.--**FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—**					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	56,80	73,81	68,33
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,24	90,62	79,75
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	34,79,16	29,88,19
D. Liquors	61	13	25	1	1
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	65,57	60,40	49,95
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	1,96,39	1,27,19
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	56,35	3,68	2,51
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	26,00,64	23,55,92
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,83	1,47,51	1,45,43	1,91,89
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	84,90	1,06,42	1,03,65
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	59,62,99	67,56,56	59,67,39
II.—**RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—**					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	56,80	71,61	49,05
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	86,46	1,06,05	68,54
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	1,18,63	76,76
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	8,52,05	7,21,65	3,31,99
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	7,98,27	5,46,63
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	2,05,43	3,57,69	2,58,17
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,30	72,33	47,24
H. Oil-cakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,60,61	3,11,92	2,08,05
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	1,18	53
J. Rubber, raw or crude	38,69	1,58,13	1,17,61	1,78,88	1,29,75
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	26,46,76	17,86,18
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,06	7,95	7,38
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,08,07	65,62,31	65,30,35	46,72,61
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,52,77	27,17,38	12,88,47
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	37,88	30,00	8,94
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	4,42,22	2,51,44
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	90,68	68,34	39,30
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	1,08,61	1,77,68	1,39,02
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,21,77	2,55,16	2,14,50
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66,38	86,41,03	1,45,90,86	1,56,44,05	1,01,24,58

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,31	29,56	19,66
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	3	1	2
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	3,37,50	3,20,14	2,05,18	1,54,03
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	21,04	13,70
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	1,17,22	1,11,88
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,97	6,18	5,01
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	2,37	1,97
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,25	8,16,24	6,39,11
J. Machinery of all kinds *including* Belting for machinery	24	55	85	52	42
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	2,61,70	1,73,88
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	4,14,56	3,62,00
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,43	1,27
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	5,16	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	25	30	33
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	59	43	26
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	7,18,67	5,21,54
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	51,92,68	31,89,45
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,31	1,12
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	91,33	71,81
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,00	4,75	14,78	11,21
V Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,15	5,12,21	4,48,28
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,48	84,08,72	57,26,95
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A Horses	57	40	1,19	34	14
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	1,74	2,51
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12,16	30,74	20,59
D Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	3,99	2,76
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	36,81	26,00
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	2,34,41	2,04,34
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	3,10,80,55	2,20,49,26

No. ..—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	12	24	58	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	3,42,15	6,38,94
,, waste	Cwt.	3*	2	..	..	..	60*	46	9	..	8
Manufactures—											
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	925,549	365,039	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	20,92,58	6,86,76
,, white	,,	654,255	518,890	373,569	473,584	271,642	11,20,33	12,33,42	16,19,66	13,27,55	6,20,51
,, coloured	,,	631,552	386,277	285,423	483,475	245,712	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	15,14,66	6,81,84
Twist and yarn	lb.	41,794	34,063	44,681	43,882	29,140	3,77,18	4,94,79	9,32,92	5,99,86	3,08,37
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,83	1,14,72	1,43,70	87,80
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	24,014	8,970	5,618	10,414	3,068	52,20	22,92	22,58	16,67	5,18
Fents	Yds.	37,127*	30,913	16,058	36,738	7,576	21,69*	69,78	55,02	90,31	15,83
Thread, sewing	lb.	1,598	1,722	1,208	2,402	1,941	36,10	49,65	70,93	81,12	59,54
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,13,97	65,83	92,66	82,28	59,60
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	73,16,23	62,90,88	31,64,40
Metals—											
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	Tons	175	46	100	258	147	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,47,06	5,55,79	2,89,23
Tinned	,,	31	41	41	31	17	73,31	1,54,95	2,03,72	99,85	54,76
Not galvanised *or tinned*	,,	92	31	86	62	39	1,28,29	90,00	2,31,03	81,91	53,01
Bars (steel)	,,	140	40	139	169	87	1,33,29	87,69	2,92,46	1,92,55	91,21
Bars and channel (iron)	,,	26	11	16	5	4	31,20	30,84	45,17	8,57	6,46
Beams, channels, *pillars*, girders and *bridgework*	,,	71	18	65	105	87	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	1,31,88	1,04,89
Pipes and fittings, cast	,,	35†	16	19	6	3	53,23†	32,34	67,68	15,32	10,22
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	,,	12†	22	34	34	38	29,35†	79,59	2,02,73	1,01,02	1,15,01
Hoops and strips	,,	26	27	25	39	33	34,94	90,02	79,77	54,90	43,70
Angle and spring	,,	31	14	25	56	28	31,69	35,46	59,46	62,07	29,33
Nails, rivets and washers	,,	20	18	10	17	14	41,48	89,62	56,27	48,28	38,07
Screws	,,	2*	1	1	2	2	10,65*	13,74	16,05	12,15	9,16
Rice-bowls	,,	6	2	1	..	..	11,63	3,96	2,94	93	57
Steel (cast)	,,	3	2	4	2	1	8,44	8,19	23,88	12,80	7,26
Other sorts	,,	138	133	95	187	114	2,41,57	1,63,78	3,47,43	3,43,11	2,36,07
TOTAL	,,	808	422	661	973	614	12,48,51	10,11,04	21,38,94	17,20,63	10,88,95

Metals—*contd.*										
Tin	Cwt.	38	30	49	58	55	51,87	44,61	69,03	80,54	54,45
Brass	„	20	113	444	432	380	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	2,23,12	1,63,24
Copper, wrought	„	532	63	191	126	181	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	81,61	92,98
„ unwrought	„	61	27	69	21	24	31,63	18,27	41,66	11,85	10,58
TOTAL COPPER	„	593	90	260	147	205	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	93,46	1,03,56
Lead	„	123	102	67	44	37	18,41	30,18	19,30	9,43	7,16
Zinc	„	106	51	101	194	208	22,11	22,89	30,16	39,73	30,84
Aluminium	„	31	9	58	171	128	23,45	10,77	67,96	1,42,35	1,00,68
German silver	„	22	5	5	20	16	17,67	3,03	9,42	16,72	12,52
Others	Tons	41	1	1	2	4	6,74	17,11	19,23	32,84	29,83
TOTAL OF METALS	„	896	443	711	1,028	669	17,07,41	12,88,92	28,21,21	23,58,82	15,91,18
TOTAL OF ORES	„	1	..	6	6	..	1,69	1,77	4,35	3,09	1,07
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (including machine tools)		—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	35,73	29,98
Textiles, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	2,10,46	1,78,08
„ Jute		—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	1,43,86	81,33
„ Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	37,96	27,35	23,25
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	4,11,64	2,73,88
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	39,39	39,60	2,43,07	2,40,67	2,38,98
Paper mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	7,08	7,32
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	85,49	58,60
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	1,08,89	96,75
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,65	28,47	16,82
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	61,22	74,08
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	16	16	2,75	10,92	18,97	21,93	21,90
Rice and flour mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	30,13	23,75	21,81
Sugar		—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,00	9,21	13,69
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	4,06,10	2,98,22
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	18,21,85	14,34,78
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	Tons	624	469	443	937	893	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	15,48,52	10,46,98
„ 15 D. S. and below	„	10	3	1	2	8	17,07	7,47	1,69	2,90	6,85
Molasses	„	93	81	73	72	102	41,53	41,40	66,26	26,23	42,64
TOTAL	„	727	553	517	1,011	1,003	12,92,50	14,56,42	19,71,00	15,77,65	10,96,47

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average.	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Oils—										
Mineral, kerosene . . . . . Gals.	66,909	48,533	63,418	106,457	98,893	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,43,76	5,88,73	5,33,98
„ other kinds . . . . . „	24,056	34,298	75,515	146,311	143,596	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	5,15,31	5,14,21
Animal . . . . . „	712	475	28	404	466	8,42	8,40	81	5,99	6,79
Vegetable . . . . . „	471	367	386	1,925	1,473	10,00	8,37	15,16	43,61	26,59
Essential . . . . . „	14	20	31	46	46	4,43	4,86	9,50	15,01	10,68
TOTAL . . „	92,162	83,693	139,378	255,143	244,474	3,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	11,68,65	10,92,25
Vehicles—										
Aircraft										
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3,79	4,42
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (*b*) . .	—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,81	45,23	14,29	11,12
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,84,04	1,31,20
Mechanically propelled vehicles—						31,35	20,58	47,89	1,18,99	72,19
Motor cars . . . . . No.	(*a*)3	2	8	17	13	(*a*)1,13,45	74,91	3,12,28	3,75,86	2,57,59
Motor cycles. . . . . „	(*a*)1	1	2	2	2	(*a*)10,68	6,36	19,43	11,01	8,14
Motor omnibuses, etc. . . . „	..	..	1	15	9	(*a*)5,71	6,39	69,61	2,41,69	1,41,59
Tram cars . . . . . „	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	5	..	..
Parts and accessories	—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	77,82	1,23,35	91,72
Ships and parts	—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	54,02	11,21	12,56
TOTAL VEHICLES .	—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,39	10,84,73	7,30,53
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions . . . Cwt.	86	100	109	549	502	40,16	55,99	83,11	2,26,40	2,01,12
Biscuits and cakes . . . . „	73	46	30	65	48	37,08	27,72	31,79	54,99	40,33
Confectionery . . . . . „	60	20	20	29	22	24,04	13,14	23,55	25,64	19,99
Farinaceous and patent foods. . „	256	248	273	371	343	38,10	46,40	68,84	1,01,61	85,19
Milk, condensed and preserved . „	103	74	69	243	227	32,57	34,00	48,05	88,35	78,55
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,16	66,62	62,61
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	2,29,14	2,27,95	3,19,50	5,63,61	4,87,79

Instruments, apparatus and appliances—											
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	3,00,95	3,10,61
Musical		—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	20,16	35,42	25,58
Scientific and philosophical		—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	18,29	16,54
Photographic		—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	58,92	61,51
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	64,55	63,23
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	5,38,20	4,77,47
Hardware—											
Implements and tools		—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,98	71,39	49,22
Lamps and parts		—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	63,61	88,00	57,10
Builders' hardware		—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,69	40,16	32,86
Agricultural implements		—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,54	13,70	8,71
Enamelled ironware		—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	29,43	31,77	23,65
Domestic hardware		—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	12,81	10,24
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,06	2,48,82	1,78,50
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	5,06,65	3,60,28
Liquors—											
Spirit	Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	2,414	2,318	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	2,35,51	2,04,62
Ale, beer and porter	,,	4,405	2,546	2,784	4,863	4,610	59,43	53,06	87,71	1,11,28	1,02,30
Wines	,,	337	266	282	290	246	27,95	26,23	40,76	29,16	24,38
Cider	,,	15	13	12	12	8	49	56	79	68	46
	TOTAL ,,	6,401	4,362	4,825	7,579	7,182	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	3,76,63	3,31,76
Silk, raw	lb.	2,567	1,953	1,816	2,175	1,940	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,23,12	88,17
,, waste	,,	92	78	105	..	11	1,24	1,11	2,58	..	28
,, manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	26,030	19,719	18,788	22,925	16,755	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	2,22,59	1,26,86
Yarn, noils and warps	lb.	1,011	787	734	1,956	1,424	41,20	42,23	58,29	71,83	51,87
Mixed goods	Yds.	6,476	3,158	1,419	2,990	4,600	51,50	33,36	28,15	34,75	28,10
Other sorts	lb.	55	65	60	64	52	1,13	4,91	10,42	6,13	4,64
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	5,73,92	4,58,43	2,99,92
Paper and pasteboard	Cwt.	—	—	1,299	2,740	2,294	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,73	3,72,31	2,86,74
Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—			2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67		
Locomotives		—	—	—	(c)	(c)	1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71	(c)	(c)
Materials for construction—											
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	Tons	50	21	37			49,26	24,00	77,37		
Sleepers of wood	,,	59	12	17			40,02	8,67	27,14		
Other kinds	,,	222	8	11			41,45	21,21	44,76		
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	4,80,15	2,98,17	10,54,65	—	—

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(a) Figures for 1913-14.

(b) For figures prior to 1928-29 *see* under Railway plant, etc.

(c) Discontinued from April, 1928.

No. 6—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Grain, pulse and flour . . . . . Tons	15	34	136	384	277	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	5,42,05	2,81,63
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds . . . . . Cwt.	531	826	903	1,659	1,507	28,30	74,44	85,71	1,21,39	1,16,91
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,57,35	1,44,31
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,04,90	2,78,74	2,61,22
Dyes—										
Aniline . . . . . lb.	8,793	1,919	7,252	13,319	12,819	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	1,60,35	1,81,13
Alizarine . . . . . ,,	6,667	1,202	4,546	5,328	3,241	32,35	12,46	52,13	27,07	16,40
Others	—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	38,66	55,89	61,47
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	2,43,31	2,59,00
Rubber, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	3,32,67	2,58,24
Spices—										
Betelnuts . . . . . Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,475	1,190	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	2,46,89	1,89,15
Cloves . . . . . ,,	76	90	74	83	64	27,78	39,15	48,46	47,79	37,49
Others . . . . . ,,	97	100	84	96	93	28,26	30,53	28,05	31,07	28,30
TOTAL . ,,	1,329	1,365	1,265	1,654	1,347	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	3,25,75	2,54,94
Wool, raw . . . . . lb.	3,202	3,678	2,086	6,653	3,075	16,21	18,28	15,34	51,71	18,54
,, manufactures—										
Piecegoods . . . . . Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	12,561	7,719	2,06,79	1,37,63	1,88,71	2,33,22	1,19,86
Shawls . . . . . No.	1,668	189	80	658	392	41,45	5,50	3,86	26,92	14,13
Carpets and rugs . . . . . lb.	1,400	636	397	604	176	16,20	9,57	13,56	9,92	4,52
Hosiery . . . . . ,,	440	257	156	410	221	11,98	11,33	12,66	20,04	9,72
Yarn and knitting wool . . . . . ,,	877	280	410	1,085	1,107	19,32	10,94	19,59	29,88	25,37
Other sorts . . . . . ,,	1,315	540	496	5,166	3,865	12,63	6,74	7,89	56,76	38,97
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	4,28,45	2,31,11

Drugs and Medicines—											
Camphor	lb.	1,417	1,632	707	1,833	1,770	15,65	24,37	24,71	31,57	26,93
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	48,56	42,91
Quinine salts	lb.	119	76	81	129	107	11,61	17,89	27,58	28,75	22,88
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	1,17,37	1,01,22
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	2,26,25	1,93,94
Glass and glassware—											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	74,88	85,23	49,90
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	333	703	616	12,56	25,14	37,80	39,49	29,95
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	29	18	22	37	19	24,67	17,05	37,12	30,61	15,72
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	15,509	22,195	19,804	17,46	20,09	42,98	30,97	23,88
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,75	21,08	12,26
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	41,52	44,55	33,07
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	2,51,93	1,64,78
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb.	1,731	2,623	4,129	5,283	3,054	52,74	1,12,79	1,79,68	2,13,17	1,22,48
Others	,,	1,498	1,017	2,171	4,848	1,882	18,33	19,63	43,26	56,54	28,68
TOTAL	,,	3,229	3,640	6,300	10,131	4,936	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	2,69,71	1,51,16
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Tons	46	47	55	56	56	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	86,91	64,97
Almonds	,,	3	3	5	5	4	23,78	25,61	46,96	45,58	32,14
Others	,,	4	3	3	9	9	10,27	8,72	13,38	16,78	20,81
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	33,60	30,67
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,82,87	1,48,59
Salt	Tons	545	444	511	644	704	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,68	1,30,89	1,17,79
Paints and painters' materials—											
Paints and colours	Cwt.	296	255	299	493	453	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	1,13,78	85,81
Painters' materials		—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	32,77	26,28
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	1,46,55	1,12,09
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	289	448	332	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	1,66,68	1,11,98
Apparel—											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	95,66	75,04	49,57
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	32,91	36,99	20,47
Hats, caps and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,10	29,44	18,54
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	19,25	11,89
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	10,24	10,52	10,66
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,69,63	1,71,24	1,11,13

*Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	30	95	119	121	112	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	63,77	55,01
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	22,008	12,434	15,13	20,35	36,04	28,87	17,04
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	41,80	37,83
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	1,34,44	1,09,88
Wood and Timber—											
Teak wood	C. tons	92	70	26	11	11	69,32	82,67	46,07	16,48	15,10
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	87,06	74,72
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	1,03,54	89,82
Boots and shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	604	6,761	10,921	56,78	41,31	40,50	87,81	88,05
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	1,09,65	59,74
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	1,05,06	81,25
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	1,30,71	1,04,28	72,98
Manures	Tons	5	3	6	78	59	5,17	5,28	9,75	98,65	67,43
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	34,48	90,21	68,62
Tea chests		—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	80,24	63,53
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	28	23	40	34	43,06	46,12	53,04	71,32	60,91
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	59,72	65,44	54,02
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	41,95	72,68	53,81
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	64,84	49,06
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	72,34	48,16
Tea	lb.	4,842	7,412	7,668	10,240	6,648	22,29	47,38	55,43	63,90	45,68
Bobbins		—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	39,88	42,99
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	171	135	165	486	454	11,31	18,13	30,83	44,95	42,07
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	26,25	39,34
Coal and coke	Tons	455	133	630	237	179	80,89	30,41	2,25,39	45,55	84,69
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	38,29	43,66	31,09
Gums and resins	Cwt.	150	87	163	218	181	23,86	19,65	32,77	41,90	31,07
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	37,66	27,73
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	30,14	41,41	26,05
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	40	64	103	103	16,06	15,93	28,18	31,02	27,23

Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt.	205	229	119	110	105	30,98	20,14	22,47	26,31	23,86
Flax, raw	lb.	7	..	1	..	..	6	8	1	..	..
„ manufactures—											
Canvas	Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	1,458	1,072	15,74	26,64	21,84	17,50	10,95
Piece-goods	„	2,347	1,072	360	629	231	8,35	5,46	3,72	3,40	1,55
Other sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,98	12,48	9,19
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	38,56	33,38	21,69
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	26,34	21,59
Animals, living	No.	14	12	5	9	8	43,67	51,88	24,50	32,42	20,86
Jute, raw	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12	66	26	5	1
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	22,14	24,15	18,36
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	24,20	18,37
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24,06	23,47	16,86
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	14,75	13,99
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	1	1	1	2	2	13,86	15,67	13,10	30,94	13,88
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	23	25	15	26	22	9,96	15,07	11,64	11,99	9,85
Hides and skins, tanned	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12,82	15,40	10,59	10,69	7,81
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	1,340	861	9,28	9,83	11,98	12,27	7,22
Matches	Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	974	397	88,21	1,53,31	1,76,68	10,39	4,11
Pitch and tar	Cwt.	290	219	103	46	45	11,86	12,46	8,16	2,85	2,50
Postal articles not specified		—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	4,08,01	3,54,41
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,55,09	2,58,13	6,14,75	9,15,75	6,22,65
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	2,40,79,69	1,64,82,09
Government Stores											
Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons		—	—	—			1,10,86	58,01	1,81,63		
Locomotive engines and tenders		—	—	—			68,98	41,56	90,44		
Rails and fishplates (a)	Tons	56	10	..	(b)	(b)	55,72	11,29	..	(b)	(b)
Materials for construction	„	—	—	6			44,03	14,12	8,77		
TOTAL		—	—	—			2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84		

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(a) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

(b) Discontinued from April, 1923.

No. 6—*concluded*

Government Stores—contd.

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	1,11,38	3,54,04	2,57,89
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	54,86	47,96	43,74
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	25	19	22	33	11	35,10	46,50	76,30	57,11	27,17
Copper	Cwt.	31	79	43	29	22	16,40	56,62	33,37	16,92	9,01
Others	Tons	2	3	2	1	1	10,60	38,74	26,82	10,61	6,21
TOTAL	,,	28	26	26	35	13	62,10	1,41,86	1,36,49	84,64	42,39
Instruments, apparatus and appliances		—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	42,76	34,46
Textiles—											
Cotton manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	23,93	4,78	5,89
Flax		—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	11,91	5,23	7,87
Wool manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,63	24,57	13,06	5,58
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	60,41	23,07	19,34
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	82,03	19,53	19,39
Chemicals		—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,33	8,51	8,50
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)		—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,87	11	4,06
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	28,95	3,42	3,84
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	40,00	4,96	3,62
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	86,09	21	1,05
Telegraphs, materials for construction of		—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	31	9
Coal and coke	Tons	71	10	141	..	..	15,17	4,08	53,92	8	2
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	71,79	3,14,27	2,30,53	3,01,45	3,88,50
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES		—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	13,00,27	8,91,05	8,26,89

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Cotton, raw . . . . . Tons	430	391	521	727	701	33,27,83	33,63,19	64,73,89	65,07,70	46,32,80
„ waste (*a*) . . . . . Cwt.	—	—	312	230	220	—	—	73,02	52,65	39,84
„ manufactures—										
Piecegoods, Grey . . . . . Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	15,043	9,796	73,84	1,48,11	1,68,32	44,11	26,64
„ Coloured . . . . . „	42,384	80,377	121,243	117,184	87,520	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	4,18,54	3,03,99
Twist and yarn . . . . . lb.	192,844	129,685	82,166	24,570	23,473	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	1,90,24	1,57,68
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	76,25	65,78	33,24
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	82,69,36	72,79,02	51,94,19
Jute, raw . . . . . Tons	764	464	554	807	620	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	27,17,38	12,88,47
„ manufactures—										
Gunny bags—										
Hessian (*b*) . . . . . No.	339,122	412,631	98,105	95,266	80,906	9,39,10	6,79,99	3,18,81	3,00,52	2,05,02
Sacking (*b*) . . . . . „		302,896	306,154	427,025	353,140		14,24,99	14,91,81	13,88,75	12,56,77
Gunny cloth—										
Hessian (*b*) . . . . . Yds.	969,971	1,146,699	1,230,834	1,598,844	1,238,619	10,75,75	23,68,14	23,82,48	28,63,06	16,26,48
Sacking (*b*) . . . . . „		30,299	39,471	51,682	32,381		60,68	89,93	1,06,48	60,53
Rope and twine . . . . . Cwt.	64	76	62	98	89	9,62	19,65	15,05	19,79	16,47
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,59	14,07	24,17
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	79,10,05	44,77,91
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (in the husk) . . . . . Tons	42	32	35	28	25	27,18	20,09	31,36	22,20	14,62
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . . „	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,298	2,254	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	31,28,42	25,81,89
Wheat . . . . . „	1,308	807	237	13	197	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,66,61	21,24	1,94,88
Wheat flour . . . . . „	55	57	56	51	47	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	1,07,18	80,04
Pulse . . . . . „	159	129	141	97	82	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	1,63,78	1,05,04
Barley . . . . . „	227	198	40	6	1	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	6,72	1,02
Lowar and bajra . . . . . „	41	41	11	15	7	37,60	44,15	17,39	25,13	8,16
Other sorts . . . . . „	181	192	27	2	1	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,08	4,49	2,54
TOTAL „	4,411	3,141	2,009	2,510	2,614	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	34,79,16	29,88,19

(*a*) Separately recorded from December, 1918.
(*b*) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.

No. 7—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Tea . . . . . lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	376,634	356,239	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	26,00,64	23,55,93
Seeds—										
Essential . . . . . Tons	10	8	9	4	4	20,57	24,16	35,88	15,68	17,60
Non-essential—										
Linseed . . . . . ,,	379	270	251	248	257	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	5,72,37	5,41,67
Groundnut . . . . . ,,	212	119	195	714	601	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	16,38,86	9,66,79
Rapeseed . . . . . ,,	273	91	206	44	33	4,14,69	1,43,01	5,07,37	92,08	52,17
Sesamum (til or jinjili) . . . . ,,	119	33	28	11	1	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	27,18	3,48
Castor . . . . . ,,	114	89	48	106	91	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	2,14,96	1,55,85
Copra . . . . . ,,	31	16	7	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	68	34
Cotton . . . . . ,,	240	69	155	58	41	1,79,98	50,25	1,88,05	54,87	22,74
Mustard . . . . . ,,	4	3	2	3	3	10,08	9,16	9,75	7,62	6,48
Mowa . . . . . ,,	29	3	3	..	1	42,53	3,04	12,79	63	1,50
Poppy . . . . . ,,	33	5	6	..	1	69,41	9,58	20,97	71	1,73
Other sorts . . . . . ,,	9	2	3	7	4	23,23	6,48	13,03	21,12	16,43
TOTAL . ,,	1,453	708	923	1,195	1,037	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	26,46,76	17,86,18
Leather—										
Cow hides . . . . . Tons	(a)	16	10	12	10	(a)	4,15,98	2,84,00	2,80,54	2,22,02
Buffalo hides . . . . . ,,		1	1	1	1		21,43	16,02	21,87	12,78
Goat skins . . . . . ,,		3	1	3	3		1,42,53	1,03,59	2,25,37	1,78,66
Sheep skins . . . . . ,,		2	3	3	3		1,20,69	1,85,47	2,04,56	1,76,96
Other kinds . . . . . ,,		—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	33,90	48,69
TOTAL . .	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	8,15,24	6,39,11

Metals and manufactures—											
Iron or steel	Tons	42	61	95	648	495	22,41	34,96	70,04	2,87,14	1,90,30
Other metals	„	10	11	38	171	158	31,81	47,42	1,36,41	4,14,56	3,62,00
TOTAL OF METALS	„	52	72	133	819	653	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	7,01,70	5,52,30
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	24	24	20	18	(a)	3,70,78	2,78,69	2,18,54	1,40,92
Buffalo hides	„		8	5	5	4		1,11,07	46,72	41,06	29,98
Goat skins	„		21	21	21	17		4,39,66	5,79,19	4,43,16	3,35,96
Calf skins	„		1	1	1	1		22,63	16,51	10,13	6,39
Other kinds	„		3	2	6	5		44,07	24,38	35,38	33,38
TOTAL	„	78	57	53	53	45	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	7,98,27	5,46,63
Wool, raw	lb.	54,573	49,688	36,203	50,366	30,482	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	4,42,22	2,51,44
„ manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	„	1,775	1,254	3,283	4,636	4,232	23,16	19,09	77,98	85,02	67,04
Other sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,86	6,30	4,77
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	5,33,54	3,23,25
Lac	Cwt.	434	345	416	669	547	2,20,15	2,57,06	3,41,80	6,96,72	3,13,74

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	607	474	648	816	486	98,64	88,94	1,45,19	2,28,56	1,39,10
Others	„	12	21	37	56	42	16,18	1,00,69	58,89	1,03,69	1,02,64
TOTAL OF ORES	„	619	495	685	872	528	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,04,08	3,32,25	2,41,74
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	26	66	58	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	3,17,69	2,81,83
Oilcakes	Tons	140	117	136	273	254	1,06,37	94,95	1,60,61	3,11,92	2,08,05
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	35	52	40	77,64	56,91	93,72	1,47,82	1,17,08
Sandal		—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	16,34	11,84
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	15,91	11,55
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	1,80,07	1,40,47
Rubber, raw	lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	25,673	23,337	38,70	1,58,13	1,17,60	1,78,88	1,29,75
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	96	121	101	38,53	53,52	35,91	1,05,63	52,18
Chillies	„	124	126	151	170	172	20,43	27,23	42,20	45,72	34,37
Ginger	„	75	55	59	41	50	19,95	12,61	18,88	16,34	16,02
Others	„	9	11	12	15	19	6,97	9,99	15,31	28,70	24,62
TOTAL	„	325	315	318	347	342	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	1,96,39	1,27,19

Manures—										
Bones	Tons	95	39	90	110	105	65,41	28,96	94,61	1,08,21	1,02,70
Other kinds	,,	22	18	28	12	16	13,76	24,30	40,47	16,74	19,85
TOTAL	,,	117	57	118	122	121	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	1,24,95	1,22,55
Opium	Cwt.	51	14	9	4	4	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1,42,00	1,22,07
Coffee	,,	255	216	226	184	293	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	1,45,40	1,91,86
Dyeing and tanning substances—										
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	13	1	1	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	2,41	2,45
Myrobalans	,,	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,236	1,304	59,78	56,51	69,48	78,12	77,71
Turmeric	,,	92	78	53	71	76	11,08	12,31	11,38	14,66	14,47
Others	,,	107	94	106	104	82	14,13	14,90	18,39	16,38	13,60
TOTAL	,,	1,613	1,261	1,503	1,412	1,463	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,51,71	1,11,57	1,08,23
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	25,973	27,971	23,27	41,56	73.47	99,48	96,73
Cigars	,,	1,535	1,260	480	281	220	13,01	11,23	6,09	2,99	2,46
Others	,,	384	611	952	815	902	63	3,44	5,34	3,95	4,46
TOTAL	,,	22,346	25,917	27,366	27,069	29,093	36,91	56,23	84,90	1,06,42	1,03,65
Coir	Tons	36	23	32	32	26	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	1,04,68	88,56
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	43,92	40,73
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	12	9	21,82	22,57	23,21	46,70	39,02
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	90,62	79,75
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	250	262	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	1,18,63	76,76
Fish (excluding canned fish)—										
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	148	222	185	20,97	24,61	28,14	49,83	42,73
Fishmaws and sharkfins	,,	10	8	10	10	8	12,38	10,65	16,44	12,17	10,21
Others	,,	54	65	75	70	85	5,27	7,40	12,22	11,81	15,39
TOTAL	,,	249	239	233	302	278	38,62	42,66	56,80	73,81	68,33
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	60	115	74	35,87	57,45	79,56	1,03,08	67,59
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	41	36	31	29,48	33,25	41,23	35,14	28,55
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	25,26	21,40
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	60,40	49,95
Coal and coke	Tons	825	526	434	688	430	75,77	48,46	57,24	72,06	49,35

No. 7—*concluded*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Oils—										
Essential . . . . . Gals.	46	51	77	105	59	11,88	22,84	47,09	39,18	21,79
Mineral . . . . . ,,	13,172	24,039	23,403	100	74	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	1,28	93
Vegetable—										
Castor . . . . . ,,	1,114	1,564	396	508	477	15,22	28,22	10,39	10,50	9,46
Coconut . . . . . ,,	1,737	3,259	1,720	75	51	31,15	65,38	50,93	1,80	1,10
Others . . . . . ,,	1,175	2,045	1,405	768	613	19,72	46,06	34,64	19,57	13,96
TOTAL . ,,	17,244	31,558	27,001	1,556	1,274	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	72,33	47,24
Hemp, raw . . . . . Cwt.	509	561	465	435	293	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	68,33	39,30
Animals, living . . . . . No.	451	274	238	488	318	28,04	22,18	30,41	36,80	26,00
Fibre for brushes and brooms . . . . Tons	—	4	5	9	6	—	15,36	21,08	28,15	25,51
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	48,45	20,92
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,81	24,52	16,12
Bristles . . . . . Cwt.	94(*a*)	4	3	3	3	16,29(*a*)	14,20	15,11	14,26	10,98
Cordage and rope . . . . . ,,	53	56	55	57	46	8,43	10,83	13,40	14,10	10,45
Silk, raw . . . . . lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	1,341	651	42,73	39,68	37,88	30,00	8,94
,, **manufactures**	—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,31	1,12
TOTAL . .	—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	32,31	10,06
Saltpetre . . . . . Cwt.	305	446	273	85	83	34,99	79,85	46,13	8,87	7,52
Tallow, stearine and wax . . . . ,,	17	13	29	24	24	9,48	7,93	12,06	7,95	7,38
Candles . . . . . ,,	6,069	8,014	6,692	3,884	2,287	17,10	23,34	20,09	10,91	6,46
Horns, tips, etc. . . . . . ,,	88	30	70	37	21	21,00	7,26	11,87	7,53	3,54
Sugar . . . . . Tons	11	8	18	1	1	16,01	21,91	56,34	3,68	2,51
Postal articles	—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	2,34,41	2,04,34
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,06,33	1,00,37	1,61,21	2,35,04	1,75,82
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	3,10,80,55	**2,20,49,26**

(*a*) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

	Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Hides and Skins, raw . . . . . Tons	—	..	..	..	..	—	2,87	50,65	1,05,37	1,01,23
Wool, raw . . . . . lb.	6,580	13,673	12,903	8,227	4,993	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	65,14	28,52
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	77,54	41,82
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	1,42,68	70,34
Cotton, raw . . . . . Tons	..	..	3	1	..	14	66	66,54	19,25	1,15
Cotton manufactures—										
Piecegoods { Grey . . . . . Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	8,204	7,561	8,40	79,27	1,95,39	22,12	18,17
Piecegoods { White . . . . . „	9,371	14,672	9,709	3,360	3,110	17,14	46,88	49,58	11,10	8,88
Piecegoods { Coloured . . . . . „	50,796	37,888	19,066	10,613	6,732	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,29	36,37	21,13
Twist and yarn . . . . . lb.	926	1,045	1,365	474	412	8,05	12,77	20,47	5,82	3,99
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,60	3,00	2,07
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,65,87	97,66	55,39
Rubber manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	90	3,81	27,36	29,64
Metals and ores—										
Iron or steel . . . . . Tons	19	5	7	66	37	10,20	10,02	14,23	26,85	14,53
Others . . . . . „	1	..	2	1	1	9,85	8,18	17,33	10,72	8,07
TOTAL „	20	5	9	67	38	20,05	18,20	31,56	37,57	22,60

No. 8—*continued.*

		Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	25,03	19,93
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	5,68	4,89	16,42	17,57	18,40
Vehicles		—	—	—	—	—	7,72	3,49	18,92	24,56	16,56
Gums and resins	Cwt.	53	43	51	78	53	10,54	13,59	23,04	29,18	14,89
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	13,49	10,66
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,65	10,05	9,03
Sugar	Tons	27	32	55	7	3	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	17,01	6,58
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	6,64	5,07
Silk—											
Raw	lb.	47	49	79	9	13	1,23	2,00	4,98	42	62
Manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	776	997	823	95	59	6,37	11,67	14,98	1,14	65
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	3,20	81
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	4,76	2,08
Postal articles		—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	21,19	13,33
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	92,12	1,41,75	2,76,45	1,32,57	1,18,67
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	7,12,69	5,14,40

No. 9.—Value of trade in merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1929-30			1930-31		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom . .	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47	1,03,10	69,59	1,72,69	61,29	54,23	1,15,52
Egypt (*a*)	..	..	..	88	9,36	10,24	(*b*)85	(*b*)3,34	(*b*)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,80	13,22	15,02	1,43	11,38	12,81
Straits Settlements . .	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	6,17	8,02	14,19	3,97	6,31	10,28
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,09	8,18	5,54	5,80	11,34	2,42	4,49	6,91
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	74	3,04	3,78	87	1,67	2,54
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	1,91	2,41	4,32	1,33	1,72	3,05
Aden and Dependencies .	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	57	1,43	2,00	33	1,31	1,64
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	3,44	1,72	5,16	3,36	1,16	4,52
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	1,19	9,38	10,57	1,02	7,18	8,20
Total British Empire	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66	1,24,46	1,14,61	2,39,07	76,02*	89,45	1,65,47

(*a*) English included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(*b*) Average for 4 years.

No. 9—*continued*

(In lakhs of Rupees

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1929-30			1930-31		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total,	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90	17,66	37,03	54,69	15,12	21,14	36,26
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	23,59	32,56	56,15	14,51	23,87	38,38
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74	4,57	16,94	21,51	2,89	11,17	14,06
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,78	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10	6,73	11,47	18,20	4,51	7,93	12,44
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,76	3,88	5,64	3,72	2,06	5,78	2,72	1,54	4,26
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	4,10	13,06	17,16	3,33	13,27	16,60
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	..	15	15	..	11	11
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	13,67	4,27	17,94	10,34	2,63	12,97
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	..	2,97	2,97	..	2,11	2,11
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	8	7,10	7,18	..	3,63	3,63
Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	10	1,62	1,72	5	81	86
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	13	1,46	1,59	5	63	68
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10	30	3,61	3,91	30	2,37	2,67
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	..	12	46	40	86	1,04	53	1,57
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3,16	5,34	4,23	8,90	13,13	3,22	6,65	9,87
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	6,79	12,21	19,00	4,67	7,57	12,24
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02	15,79	26,49	42,28	12,38	14,23	26,61
Austria*	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(c)42	(c)73	(c)1,15	1,23	5	1,28	82	..	82
Egypt (a)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(d)52	(d)2,98	(d)3,50	44	4,02	4,46	2,54	3,57	6,11
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	7,08	13,01	20,09	12,75	16,95	29,70	10,31	12,43	22,74
Total Foreign Countries	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	88,51	1,76,86	2,65,37	1,16,34	2,03,32	3,19,66	88,80	1,36,19	2,24,99
Grand Total	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,54,05	3,01,98	5,56,03	2,40,80	3,17,93	5,58,73	1,64,82	2,25,64	3,90,46

Note.—Exports include re-exports.

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

(a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

(c) Average for 3 years.

(d) One year's figure.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total Trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1929-30			1930-31		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	42·3	21·9	30·9	37·2	24·0	29·6
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	·7	4·8	2·5	·7	4·2	2·7	·9	5·0	3·3
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·6	2·5	2·5	2·4	2·8	2·6
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1·5	2·3	1·8	2·0	1·5	2·0	1·8
Hongkong	·7	4·1	2·7	·9	2·0	1·6	·7	2·3	1·6	·3	1·0	·7	·5	·7	·6
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	·6	1·1	1·1	·6	·8	2·2	3·1	2·7	..	·6	·2	..	·5	·3
Total (including other British Possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	25·3	51·7	36·0	42·5	46·1	39·6	42·4
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·9	13·3	10·4	9·8	10·2	10·0	8·8	10·6	9·8
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	8·5	12·0	10·4	7·3	11·6	10·1	9·2	9·4	9·3
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·8	1·0	3·7	5·7	1·3	3·2	6·2	1·2	3·3
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	·9	4·8	3·0	1·9	5·3	3·8	1·8	5·0	3·6
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1·0	3·2	2·2	2·8	3·6	3·3	2·7	3·5	3·2
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	1·7	4·1	3·1	2·0	5·9	4·3
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·6	1·6	1·2	·7	1·3	1·0	1·5	·6	1·0	1·6	·7	1·1
Russia	·1	·9	·6	·1	1·2	·8	·05	..	·05	·3	·1	·2	.6	·2	·4
Netherlands	·9	1·5	1·3	·6	·2	·3	·9	1·5	·9	1·8	2·8	2·3	2·0	2·9	2·5
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	·3	·5	·4	1·8	3·7	2·9	2·8	3·8	3·4	2·8	3·4	3·1
Germany	6·4	9·8	8·5	·7	·9	·8	2·8	4·9	4·0	6·6	8·3	7·6	7·5	6·3	6·8
Austria (a)	2·2	3·5	2·9	·2	·4	·3	·2	·2	·2	·5	..	·2	·5	..	·2
Total (including other Foreign countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	48·3	64·0	57·5	53·9	60·4	57·6

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1928, 1929 and 1930 with respective pre-war averages*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (domestic)			
	Pre-war average	1928	1929	1930	Pre-war average	1928	1929	1930
United Kingdom (*a*)	599	1,075	1,111	956	465	724	729	571
France	305	430	469	421	253	414	404	345
Egypt (*e*)	26	52	56	(*b*)	31	56	52	(*b*)
Canada	106	251 (*d*)	267(*d*)	207(*d*)	66	277 (*c*)	243(*c*)	182(*c*)
United States of America	341	841	904	629	433	1,034	1,060	777
Netherlands	(*b*)	222	227	200	(*b*)	164	164	142
Germany	477	685	658	509	405	601 (*f*)	660 (*f*)	589(*f*)
Switzerland	71	105	106	100	63	84	82	69
Italy (*d*)	137	241	234	187	88	162	165	131
Czechoslovakia	..	117	121	96	..	129	125	106
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	183	202	177	144†	176	182	150
Denmark	(*b*)	96	99	95	(*b*)	85	89	84
Sweden	(*b*)	94	98	91	(*b*)	87	100	85
Australia	73†	139	145	94	67†	137	124	91
British India	103	194	193	145	148	248	242	139

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.
† Triennial average.

(*a*) From 1st April 1923, the particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(*b*) Value not available.
(*c*) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operation.
(*d*) Including silver bullion.
(*e*) Excluding trade with Sudan.
(*f*) Including the value of deliveries on account of reparations.

Note.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada *and United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—Value of Trade with Principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of Rupees

Articles	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	8,92	8,76	7,45
Apparel	59,29	69,86	59,54	38,57
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	51,54	53,39	44,79
Artificial silk yarn	—	30,52	19,52	11,98
Asbestos	—	24,84	21,68	17,81
Belting for machinery	36,26	65,52	67,67	46,34
Bobbins	—	32,22	35,48	34,49
Books and printed matter	41,05	55,88	60,96	51,51
Boots and shoes	51,33	26,90	22,28	11,15
Building materials	59,89	39,82	65,37	48,26
Carriages and carts	19,11	7,98	7,43	5,73
Chemicals	69,55	1,47,29	1,59,38	1,41,08
China clay	—	9,65	15,10	7,06
Coal and coke	41,33	10,24	5,16	6,36
Cordage and rope	4,39	4,21	5,10	4,96
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	11,77	4,64	27,42
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	3,56,10	2,95,91	1,26,57
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	13,78,09	11,75,99	2,81,28
White	10,87,38	14,23,36	12,02,58	5,22,94
Coloured	11,29,72	11,99,80	9,50,44	4,47,56
Other manufactures	1,40,25	1,51,88	1,55,03	85,97
Cutlery	10,53	10,90	11,13	8,30
Cycles and parts	29,40	1,07,28	96,62	47,62
Drugs and medicines	54,03	68,98	95,29	64,37
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	16,87	22,08	16,68
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	28,27	25,68	18,00
Flax manufactures	28,83	34,29	32,35	20,67
Furniture	10,84	13,11	14,00	11,75
Glass and glassware	22,26	20,73	22,15	16,32
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	27,32	26,26	18,46
Hardware	1,88,61	1,88,78	1,80,42	1,31,49
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,88,82	3,08,30	2,55,04
Ivory	11,33	8,79	5,94	5,78
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	11,15	21,60	36,77
Jute manufactures	10,09	6,04	6,73	3,24
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	39,94	42,00	25,49
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	61,30	68,65	63,69
Spirit	69,47	1,36,04	1,40,61	1,25,13
Wines	13,62	10,72	10,43	8,47
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	14,09,41	13,68,28	10,72,13
Manures	1,68	23,63	21,45	35,05
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	35,71	39,79	21,32
Brass	6,13	84,09	56,03	28,17
Copper	1,67,45	49,25	29,96	29,55
Iron	28,88	7,06	7,93	6,28
Iron or steel	6,96,13	11,90,05	9,28,78	5,13,34
Lead	13,99	3,88	4,20	3,42
Steel	42,02	1,07,94	81,59	50,23
Zinc	14,85	15,22	11,81	5,25
Others	27,43	22,65	26,69	20,91
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	1,62,99	1,59,02	93,87
Oils, mineral	22,31	19,99	32,13	25,57
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	14,76	14,44	11,87
Packing engine and boiler	4,98	3,61	3,02	3,36
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	1,04,02	99,98	74,28
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	1,23,24	1,21,87	89,36
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	34,12	41,55	12,74
Pitch and tar	8,72	2,23	2,42	1,49
Polishes	9,48	22,62	24,22	19,58
Precious stones	14	9,84	10,17	1,94
Printing materials	14,70	26,90	25,71	16,99
Provisions	1,34,15	2,25,46	2,35,11	1,94,36
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	89,80	1,11,46	73,60
Salt	23,44	19,53	19,49	8,36
Ships, parts of	18,00	19,00	10,04	12,39
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	11,08	8,17	6,64
Soap	56,52	1,38,85	1,45,81	97,83
Stationery	41,44	55,10	55,53	43,76

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Sugar	25,37	10,10	1,03,20	10,04
Tallow and stearine	10,43	4,41	6,34	4,45
Tea-chests	41,32	55,93	68,96	47,77
Tobacco	51,83	2,13,75	2,26,40	1,29,98
Toilet requisites	10,35	25,89	27,90	19,37
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	16,50	15,30	12,20
Umbrellas	24,71	15,62	11,28	5,73
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	1,65,22	1,28,12	67,32
Other articles	1,50,99	5,00,31	5,04,60	4,18,95
TOTAL	91,58,01	1,13,24,43	1,03,10,80	61,28,65
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	31,76	5,79	74
Bristles and fibres	12,74	16,43	12,94	9,82
Coffee	50,86	39,68	54,12	52,19
Coir and manufactures	22,95	19,84	20,05	18,44
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	4,42,61	4,31,41	3,00,07
,, waste	74	13,09	15,13	12,07
,, twist and yarn	2,81	1,60	86	98
,, manufactures	11,13	27,11	41,36	18,87
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	5,19	4,54	5,47
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	5,60	5,59	5,57
Indigo	6,52	59	59	37
Myrobalans	23,46	35,81	33,69	38,40
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	1,06,38	85,67	46,65
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	9,70	11,94	4,71
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	39,46	36,39	39,16
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	7,35,48	6,97,06	5,74,26
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	3,78	3,20	1,29
Jute, raw	8,96,52	7,57,03	5,56,06	2,23,37
,, gunny bags	79,25	2,06,06	2,00,73	1,20,99
,, ,, cloth	55,57	64,62	1,14,53	59,35
Lac	56,67	2,04,92	1,58,52	70,31
Lead	17,65	1,13,33	1,54,80	1,68,25
Manures	10,39	3,81	3,87	3,69
Manganese ore	30,66	47,60	86,65	34,23
Other metals and ores	7,13	23,60	89,48	1,06,97
Mica	20,80	42,91	42,59	34,63
Oils	18,34	19,86	17,68	9,47
Oilcakes	80,75	1,11,56	1,19,23	91,56
Paraffin wax	17,38	57,19	1,12,40	47,41
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	7,53	7,71	7,26
Pulse—				
Beans	86,21	7,06	11,42	2,95
Gram		24	..	7
Lentils		15,99	13,96	9,02
Other pulses		14,20	10,07	7,09
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	49,56	50,11	96,94
Rubber, raw	23,28	74,63	87,29	69,59
Saltpetre	6,55	1,71	3,05	2,23
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	55,04	49,61	33,23
Cotton	1,74,92	1,22,18	53,70	21,83
Groundnut	2,96	1,20,81	1,24,37	71,52
Linseed	2,65,01	37,23	1,80,94	1,24,09
Rape	35,17	61,89	16,25	14,86
Copra	3,82	..	..	..
Others	7,56	18,61	10,90	1,99
Silk, raw	5,93	7,84	12,09	1,69
Spices	10,68	20,32	26,02	10,83
Sugar	8,59	25	..	..
Tea	9,51,37	22,35,34	22,19,34	19,94,58
Wheat	10,50,94	1,10,81	9,75	1,70,68
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	93,46	1,01,26	74,12
Wool, raw	2,61,11	3,94,05	3,52,28	2,27,35
,, manufactures	18,71	46,90	38,74	38,49
Other articles	1,20,10	1,80,19	1,11,02	1,36,01
TOTAL	55,04,99	69,04,39	66,55,65	52,13,96

*. Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED KINGDOM—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	4,88	4,68	5,00
Skins, raw	..	1,49,73	1,03,69	99,59
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	..	..	..
Wool, raw	37,55	54,42	38,86	17,75
„ manufactures	54	50,76	37,49	17,41
Other articles	48,21	72,63	77,57	69,49
TOTAL	1,24,52	3,32,42	2,62,29	2,09,24
AUSTRIA.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	2,34	71	48
Boots and shoes	2,50	2,96	2,60	47
Cotton manufactures	22,15	13,48	15,29	7,37
„ twist and yarn	3,08	53	79	11
Glass and glassware	68,98	4,99	4,60	2,68
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	5,90	5,30	2,63
Hardware	27,28	16,33	11,90	6,86
Instruments	1,98	5,20	4,20	3,91
Matches	9,07	46	1	..
Metals	12,13	17,53	14,10	9,19
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	30,34	33,72	29,45
Sugar	85,12	..	2,36	4
Woollen manufactures	8,96	1,30	62	56
Other articles	38,31	38,76	26,74	17,81
TOTAL	8,18,75	1,40,12	1,22,94	81,56
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	34	1,02	..
„ twist and yarn	53	..	..	..
Hides and skins, Raw	1,30,42	44	19	..
Indigo	4,19	2	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	..	..	..
Lac	5,70	..	..	..
Seeds	78,68	4,06	3,13	7
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	3,82	..	..
Other articles	11,54	14	19	30
TOTAL	7,73,18	8,82	4,53	37
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	15	25	7
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	10,67	5,48	2,57
Arms, etc.	26	2,42	2,55	1,66
Building materials	4,04	5,81	7,46	4,84
Cotton manufactures	42,12	23,54	14,04	6,15
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	2,13	1,12	75
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	2,19	2,24	1,26
Glass and glassware	16,92	24,82	23,68	17,53
Hardware	5,58	5,22	4,00	3,21
Liquors	1,50	1,64	1,65	2,06
Machinery and millwork	1,76	16,91	17,68	14,39
Manures	75	9,11	8,68	3,44
Metals—				
Brass	37	1,09	78	1,45
Copper	3,54	10,33	4,96	4,59
Iron	15,95	2,89	2,49	1,98
Iron or steel	45,46	2,98,21	2,87,65	2,18,14
Steel	63,54	1,05,95	1,14,02	51,01
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	1,78	2,27	1,21
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	4,51	5,70	4,85
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	8,28	7,26	5,42
Precious stones	1	72,49	65,90	39,50
Provisions	1,41	21,21	7,62	12,56
Railway plant, etc.	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	97	3,57	76
Woollen manufactures	2,11	8,30	6,68	4,33
Other articles	40,61	79,50	81,20	63,35
TOTAL	2,76,00	7,19,97	6,78,68	4,67,01

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
BELGIUM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	13,87	24	..
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	6,18,24	5,63,10	2,63,68
,, waste	..	7,05	9,82	4,96
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	4,73	4,26	3,49
Hemp, raw	13,73	45,93	27,65	19,79
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	22,43	22,21	9,64
Jute manufactures	13,69	25,69	37,90	28,72
,, raw	14,42	1,90,49	1,54,37	99,33
Lac	1,43	17,21	15,39	9,77
Lead	..	24,02	23,26	4,39
Manganese ore	25,84	47,22	48,24	23,98
Manures	19,88	42,44	55,24	59,19
Oil cakes	76	36,85	23,66	10,44
Paraffin, wax	1,43	25,81	20,54	17,44
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	11,41	32,67	43,92
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	15,95	7,45	8,81
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	..	..	..
Groundnut	26,78	22,78	18,45	3,87
Linseed	1,55,71	3,24	33,40	28,68
Mowa	7,97	6,50	47	1,20
Poppy	16,11	..	..	..
Rape	1,51,62	4,11	5,64	3,00
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	89	..	..
Others	2,29	2,54	1,98	1,65
Wheat	1,46,22	12,99	..	6,90
Zinc	53	75,36	62,55	4,25
Other articles	49,93	62,54	47,23	46,27
TOTAL	11,94,20	13,40,02	12,15,72	7,52,87
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	4,88	5,91	3,94
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	33,27	35,78	22,00
Artificial silk	—	9,26	14,12	2,37
Chemicals	47	3,58	3,80	3,10
Clocks and watches	4,65	1,43	1,06	84
Cotton manufactures	2,88	11,18	9,65	5,33
Drugs and medicines	2,65	9,79	13,18	11,21
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	13,98	6,11	4,08
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	9,71	2,74	1,49
Hardware	2,18	4,85	5,16	2,29
Haberdashery	8,25	4,79	3,96	3,12
Instruments	4,20	7,88	8,42	7,30
Liquors	38,04	63,55	63,99	50,94
Machinery	31	4,68	4,94	6,26
Metals—				
Brass	16	5,51	3,27	2,45
Copper	12,93	21,09	18,03	19,56
Iron or steel	2,84	37,24	27,96	22,75
Steel	20	22,30	12,23	6,79
Motor cars, etc.	5,94	10,35	12,87	9,03
Oils	82	1,88	2,22	1,49
Provisions	3,07	8,46	7,72	8,07
Rubber manufactures	1,78	32,94	21,74	16,92
Seeds	51	5,17	6,07	8
Sugar	43	1,37	21,31	..
Silk manufactures	27,18	13,45	10,21	3,48
Wool manufactures	12,64	67,49	66,82	27,51
Toilet requisites	68	5,92	6,67	5,54
Umbrellas	81	66	96	66
Other articles	31,87	65,83	66,24	44,24
TOTAL	2,20,50	4,77,56	4,57,23	2,88,90

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
FRANCE—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	44,49	33,07	71,17
Coir	6,01	11,43	10,16	9,58
Dyeing substances	5,22	12,27	11,08	9,19
Essential oils	4,19	15,33	12,88	8,69
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	3,56,48	3,92,30	2,68,24
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	57,11	39,72	21,17
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	29	49	29
Jute, raw	2,25,21	4,04,67	3,61,65	1,84,65
,, bags and cloth	2,56	4,63	7,39	3,25
Lac	11,55	18,76	16,10	8,91
Manganese ore	17,24	67,62	53,53	49,46
Manures	10,47	9,80	12,20	9,39
Pulse—				
Gram	29,82	2,01	11	99
Lentils		2,68	2,31	3
Other pulses		3	..	49
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	82	1,32	8,91
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	31,25	34,31	29,46
Groundnut	2,81,66	5,25,72	4,85,09	2,97,38
Linseed	1,55,94	98,80	1,13,94	52,69
Mowa or mowra	4,16	3,56	..	..
Poppy	43,87	1,06	..	55
Rape	96,17	23,63	19,86	17,40
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	8,41	1,20	..
Others	21,25	11,29	8,56	4,57
Silk, raw	35,23	12,33	6,79	2,00
Wheat	1,12,55	3,90	..	5,27
Other articles	46,84	48,32	57,04	54,29
TOTAL	14,77,26	17,76,75	16,81,00	11,08,02
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	14,54	12,62	8,68
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	22,01	17,12	12,53
Bobbins	..	39	50	1,96
Building materials	6,72	3,58	4,09	2,55
Buttons	..	7,16	5,72	3,23
Carriages	2,81	2,07	2,23	1,21
Chemicals	10,62	41,49	43,77	47,88
Clocks and watches	1,36	7,09	6,63	5,30
Cutlery	7,95	22,24	26,80	15,72
Cycles	1,75	16,91	13,72	11,28
Drugs and medicines	6,19	36,45	49,61	48,13
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,55,85	1,28,52	1,61,06
Glassware	23,69	40,73	34,18	23,50
Hardware	57,24	1,68,62	1,65,31	1,07,72
Instruments	13,57	65,54	77,15	75,24
Liquors	19,41	35,76	37,24	30,73
Machinery	30,27	1,13,98	1,73,79	1,18,06
Manures	2,20	10,13	17,91	7,56
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	5,07	13,86	13,21
Brass	1,56	1,19,67	1,25,44	98,76
Copper	93,41	48,58	80,71	28,60
Iron	2,86	92	16	1,09
Iron or steel	86,97	80,76	79,16	69,95
Steel	65,19	25,74	19,39	4,34
Zinc	3,24	5,05	16,16	3,77
Motor cars, etc.	5,64	6,23	8,27	12,36
Oils	19,57	41,90	27,48	12,45
Paints and painter's materials	5,58	10,05	12,87	11,76
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	43,70	44,51	27,68
Paper-making materials	1,61	1,95	2,84	2,77
Printing materials	1,02	9,10	10,33	5 62
Provisions	5,50	4,48	7,24	9,66
Railway plant	12,19	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	3,82	16,48	33,90	20,47
Salt	9,46	16,73	14,30	20,25

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Stationery	5,04	26,89	26,78	19,49
Sugar	8,84	54	27,56	15,04
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	39,10	16,84	9,21
Cotton manufactures	83,71	29,48	22,71	11,01
Haberdashery	22,10	39,85	23,22	15,55
Silk manufactures	16,81	17,34	13,72	6,66
Wool manufactures	90,62	85,11	62,41	31,78
Toys	11,10	16,72	15,28	8,29
Umbrellas	7,66	26,80	19,77	14,36
Other articles	57,03	1,16,12	1,09,01	81,63
TOTAL	9,35,56	15,84,36	15,79,21	12,38,42
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40,09	1,01,67	..	..
Coffee	4,72	20,36	12,19	13,77
Coir and manufactures	22,66	25,59	23,84	15,68
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	5,71,43	4,89,43	3,29,81
,, waste	..	9,83	7,82	4,86
Dyeing substances	14,49	13,55	10,61	9,91
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	15,75	6,52	2,90
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	1,09	1,77	96
Hemp, raw	8,48	9,24	9,47	2,90
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	1,98,52	1,18,42	67,80
Jute, raw	4,90,40	8,96,26	7,40,64	3,50,46
,, gunny bags	15,38	9,20	10,27	6,52
,, ,, cloth	6,83	35	2,06	2,89
Lac	37,67	1,30,86	98,07	48,49
Manures	8,30	9,82	11,71	8,92
Metals and ores—				
Copper	4	40,76	49,14	60,99
Lead	..	51,88	35,80	6,61
Others	8,99	26,02	35,30	22,82
Oils	12,29	3,39	4,81	2,09
Oilcakes	17,58	80,72	47,57	30,82
Paraffin wax	3,89	14,77	14,34	5,67
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	2,89,37	3,31,01	1,35,62
Seeds, Rape	1,04,92	19,56	12,93	3,99
,, Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	1	..	..
,, Groundnut	12,42	5,91,46	4,79,55	2,00,52
,, Linseed	70,14	13,51	24,28	22,38
,, Mowa	29,01	..	..	..
,, Poppy	8,43	34	10	55
,, Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	58	1,00	..
,, Others	27,84	6,80	5,84	4,91
Tea	3,09	1,49	1,66	1,19
Wood (chiefly teak)	15,06	10,51	9,83	3,06
Other articles	96,35	59,50	60,81	39,08
TOTAL	22,30,35	32,32,09	26,56,79	14,06,97
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	15,76	15,98	15,68
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	14,38	7,85	9,54
Building materials	6	1,83	2,16	4,39
Cotton manufactures	83,45	1,06,03	1,15,56	61,55
,, twist and yarn	11,14	..	56	23
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	13,14	2,05	68
Instruments	9	15,93	18,21	16,61
Liquors	1,54	7,61	9,41	9,66
Metals	44	8,30	4,92	11,31
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	25,02	26,01	20,13
Precious stones, etc.	..	4,67	3,13	4,40
Provisions	8,65	2,03,54	1,57,34	1,26,61
Starch and farina	26	6,64	9,84	7,81
Sugar	10	3,07	4,42	84
Wool manufactures	3,20	7,50	8,52	3,80
Other articles	14,57	59,18	52,86	44,75
TOTAL	1,26,61	4,76,79	4,22,84	3,22,31

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
NETHERLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	7,81	18,39	19,09	16,53
Cotton, raw	7,83	87,02	89,64	61,06
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	39,42	24,65	28,29
Jute, raw	1,53	61,05	71,92	40,34
Lac	6,06	5,47	3,21	2,44
Oilcakes	14	59,53	52,92	22,24
Paraffin wax	6	28,38	19,30	13,44
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	1,06,85	1,54,23	87,62
Seeds, groundnuts	26	3,32,71	3,59,65	2,67,07
„ Linseed	20,98	81	18,19	52,01
„ Rape	4,99	25,76	32,53	6,25
Wheat	2,02	91	..	40
Other articles	38,41	1,04,28	75,94	60,70
TOTAL	3,34,02	8,70,58	9,12,32	6,58,39
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	2,22	3,41	6,58
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	13,11	11,86	5,72
Art, works of	45	1,51	77	1,51
Building materials	2,57	10,14	13,67	7,26
Buttons	..	9,54	6,03	3,05
Chemicals	4,72	14,50	21,24	19,23
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	15,80	7,24	8,34
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	27,12	38,26	28,38
Glassware	4,26	5,28	6,12	2,73
Instruments	1,70	13,83	15,14	9,66
Liquors	78	3,45	3,02	2,81
Machinery	1,44	16,64	15,39	15,24
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	57	1,52	24
Brass	1,09	26	35	39
German silver	..	5,60	4,28	3,85
Quicksilver	..	5,42	4,40	5,11
Others	67	4,40	7,03	3,76
Motor cars, *etc.*	66	27,51	28,23	19,61
Paper and pasteboard	79	5,82	5,24	3,12
Rubber manufactures	13	20,41	23,62	16,47
Stone and marble	2,48	2,81	3,64	3,10
Sugar	23	..	4	..
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	61,04	45,81	50,60
Cotton—raw	11	10	16,61	6,71
Twist and yarn	4,98	10,25	16,57	77
„ manufactures	45,22	1,31,49	95,65	36,76
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	12,04	9,42	9,18
Silk manufactures	19,83	38,40	30,54	16,64
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	..	92,64	51,18	19,64
Wool manufactures	4,07	90,86	83,01	62,23
Other articles	27,30	95,26	1,07,49	86,46
TOTAL	1,44,84	7,35,80	6,73,37	4,50,52
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	6,61,66	5,79,14	3,77,53
Hides and skins, raw	35,98	57,29	49,18	37,11
Jute, raw	1,14,89	2,28,35	1,89,74	92,29
Spices, Pepper	6,81	21,33	26,01	15,28
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	45,27	14,79	10,05
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	19,57	13,38	11,53
Groundnuts	1,71	2,91,85	1,23,24	1,13,03
Linseed	54,86	60,79	66,33	72,64
Rape	11,40	27,60	1,26	2,64
Sesamum (*til* or *jinjili*)	27,30	24,26	4,28	2
Others	1,49	62	21	34
Silk, raw	1,25	5,24	10,34	3,07
Wheat	37,14	..	..	..
Other articles	21,38	74,84	54,01	49,59
TOTAL	7,01,61	15,18,63	11,31,51	7,85,41
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	6,79	15,72	7,16

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	4,20	5,32	4,19
Hardware	64	1,03	92	82
Iron or steel—nails, rivets and washers	2,50	9,05	7,72	5,50
Matches	9,34	..	..	..
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	2,75	3,93	8,53
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	37,37	52,91	42,88
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	19,79	24,81	16,84
Toys	..	1,15	1,16	94
Wood and timber	1,85	36	23	19
Other articles	63	3,28	5,92	5,63
TOTAL	20,85	78,98	1,02,92	85,52
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	10,97	9,49	9,56
Rice (not in the husk)	94	34	93	75
Hides and skins, raw	20	4,96	7,85	4,25
Cotton, raw	55	5	..	14
Jute, raw	..	1,51	96	1,32
,, manufactures	92	7,14	8,67	18,74
Seeds	..	66	10,56	16,57
Other articles	1,61	4,12	3,34	5,91
TOTAL	4,25	29,75	41,80	57,24
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	2,63	1,50	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	17,54	1,45	5
Jute manufactures	5,32	2,30	3,89	1,56
Other articles	1,30	83	41	44
TOTAL	24,93	20,67	5,75	2,05
RUSSIA				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet sugar	(*a*)	..	..	44,77
Mineral oils	19,86	82,58	41,57	56,04
Tea-chests	..	1,12	2,05	43
Other articles	2,42	1,17	2,06	2,51
TOTAL	22,28	84,87	45,68	1,03,75
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	..	1,66	4,01
,, manufactures	1,43	20	4,19	8,13
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	5	4,32	5,17
Tea	1,41,97	23,72	27,40	35,32
Other articles	13,72	94	2,35	79
TOTAL	1,90,48	24,91	39,92	53,42
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	6	34	6
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	12,02	13,96	14,14	13,27
Saffron	3,88	6,90	8,97	8,56
Other articles	1,55	5,92	6,67	8,00
TOTAL	17,45	26,78	29,78	29,83

(*a*) Separately recorded from 1923-24.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
SPAIN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	1,30,70	1,22,03	1,15,79
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	36,28	29,82	15,63
Oilseeds	10,11	24,06	24,66	24,11
Jute, raw	64,51	1,55,25	1,54,00	69,25
Other articles	3,92	44,60	30,14	12,53
TOTAL	1,99,40	3,90,89	3,60,65	2,37,31
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	15,47	16,66	13,16
Machinery and millwork	..	16,05	28,96	12,67
Iron and steel	9,53	13,26	11,20	6,77
Matches	28,08	15,05	9,79	3,53
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	24,52	38,35	29,94
Paper-making materials	4,21	10,40	13,30	15,28
Wood and timber	..	7,10	6,29	2,44
Other articles	2,93	9,00	15,35	13,96
TOTAL	51,31	1,10,85	1,39,93	97,75
***Exports of* Indian and Foreign produce—**				
Cotton, raw	7,67	2,55	3,50	2,31
Hides, raw	..	9,88	11,51	8,56
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	5,88	9,28	7,64
Wheat	8,66	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	14,26	20,95	18,72
TOTAL	32,56	32,57	45,24	37,23
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	13,15	8,61	4,83
Wool manufactures	8	..	31	11
Other articles	8,23	14,38	11,90	11,53
TOTAL	15,84	27,53	20,82	16,47
Export of Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	10	3,80	1,98	1,25
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	2,22,81	2,80,83	2,87,96
Hides and skins, raw	7	1,14	1,64	6
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	1,67	2,06	1,81
Soda compounds	..	6,24	7,15	6,07
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	31,34	46,17	35,15
Other articles	4,75	8,42	5,96	4,62
TOTAL	35,97	2,71,62	3,43,81	3,35,67
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	36,64	36,86	20,94
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	30,47	35,55	24,79
Other sorts	8,98	19,02	20,70	17,56
Jute Manufactures	4,00	34,17	27,36	20,36
Other articles	12,47	34,01	30,72	20,36
TOTAL	69,08	1,54,31	1,51,19	1,04,91

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	4,45	8,41	2,24
Other articles	11,57	18,57	17,17	9,80
TOTAL	19,81	23,02	20,58	12,14
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	..	7,28	8,63	8,99
Cigarettes	4,69	54	61	44
Cotton, raw	4,45	6,95	8,00	2,16,72
Salt	9,17	26,75	20,65	21,93
Other articles	7,86	7,27	6,25	5,77
TOTAL	26,17	48,79	44,14	2,53,85
***Exports of* Indian produce—**				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	36,95	37,12	26,55
Indigo	3,96	15	27	8
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	55,08	58,34	22,54
Wheat	3,83	14,34	..	3,48
,, flour	16,41	24,63	14,22	10,06
Others	11,15	8,76	8,82	6,21
Jute, raw	86	44,94	55,84	31,19
Jute, Gunny bags	48,40	79,42	89,34	66,31
,, ,, cloth	84	7,74	11,77	5,25
Seeds	11,91	16,14	52,75	1,38,10
Other articles	24,41	52,51	60.15	43,22
TOTAL	1,85,70	3,40,66	3,88,62	3,52,99
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	3,42	5,97	4,21
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	41	4,18	8,50	11,07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	12,46	33,06	26,75	21,09
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	2,32	3,02	2,89
Other articles	5,10	11,14	10,00	8,35
TOTAL	37,52	46,52	39,77	32,33
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	6,27	1,45	90	41
Other articles	3,95	5,97	5,09	3,40
TOTAL	10,22	7,42	5,99	3,81

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND ERITREA).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	11,65	13,17	22,18
Other articles	3,02	1,10	1,07	68
TOTAL	6,90	12,75	14,24	22,86
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	3,09	3,11	2,00
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	32,44	19,13	7,30
Other articles	2,20	6,17	6,02	3,65
TOTAL	12,57	41,70	28,26	12,85
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	2,74	86	46
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	..	..	..
Other articles	98	41	19	37
TOTAL	2,64,22	41	19	37
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	1,02,88	1,00,21	64,91
Wheat flour	8,73	5,22	5,49	6,23
Other sorts	9,22	9,91	11,08	7,14
Jute manufactures	8,13	15,02	17,08	13,14
Oils, vegetable	6,03	5,34	4,94	5,26
Other articles	18,98	17,46	20,32	13,29
TOTAL	1,25,29	1,55,83	1,59,12	1,09,97
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	2,70	2,89	1,73
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,67	24,29	38,99	26,18
Other articles	1,48	28,60	21,91	17,28
TOTAL	13,15	52,89	60,90	43,46
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	44,24	45,49	41,82
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	1,16,60	97,89	80,48
,, ,, cloth	1,89	11,00	12,92	10,48
Oils, vegetable	3,54	2,39	2,04	1,25
Provisions	3,27	2,10	1,79	1,10
Paraffin wax	5,16	8,21	10,15	15,41
Other articles	16,92	57,06	54,96	45,77
TOTAL	1,02,19	2,41,60	2,25,24	1,96,31
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous Articles	2,72	2,45	3,17	3,57

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	3,66	3	96
Fruits and vegetable	1	2,33	5,63	6,41
Other articles	1,10	3,01	3,72	3,70
TOTAL	5,97	9,00	9,38	11,07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	21,49	20,25	17,48
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	16,02	17,48	16,50
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	57,99	50,57	37,15
Oils	36	5	14	7
Other articles	9,17	37,58	33,27	44,36
TOTAL	47,77	1,33,13	1,21,71	1,15,56
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	8,62	3,39	2,93	1,00
Other articles	3,57	3,01	2,75	2,27
TOTAL	12,19	6,40.	5,68	3,27
REUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	..	..
Other articles	59	3,48	24	1,04
TOTAL	8,30	3,48	24	1,04
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	1,39,93	95,74	94,98
Paper and pasteboard	..	18	12	16
Railway plant	79	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	..	71,34	61,81	24,97
Sugar	..	22	..	..
Other articles	30	34,05	32,93	12,46
TOTAL	1,09	2,45,72	1,90,60	1,32,57
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	1,52,19	1,43,33	90,73
Tea	54,91	70,38	74,40	61,87
Other articles	14,09	22,29	23,02	19,11
TOTAL	1,09,29	2,44,86	2,40,75	1,71,71
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	40,90	52,99	42,11
Apparel	33	18,13	15,79	10,85
Arms	80	3,15	3,48	2,89
Belting for machinery	1,11	9,29	12,12	9,41
Boots and shoes	54	15,65	10,41	1,53
Building materials	88	10,14	17,26	14,23

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Carriages	72	52	31	26
Chemicals	22	11,68	11,79	13,48
Clocks and watches	3,82	5,43	4,19	2,97
Copper	..	11,28	4,11	17,90
Cotton, raw	27,72	1,37,96	19,59	83,15
,, piecegoods	26,44	79,25	87,78	26,58
Drugs and medicines	4,18	18,97	23,46	22,22
Dyeing substances	..	13,88	16,13	13,77
Furniture	1,44	6,01	5,82	2,83
Glassware	1,17	4,61	5,44	3,58
Hardware	24,72	61,16	59,23	44,93
Instruments	5,86	73,00	79,35	78,71
Iron and steel	48,56	61,42	52,48	49,73
Leather	..	14,85	17,64	14,25
Machinery	24,56	2,06,79	1,75,22	1,64,15
Manures	--	7,66	14,50	5,72
Motor cars, etc.	8,49	4,18,61	4,44,91	2,41,16
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	2,62,39	3,12,07	3,67,94
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	8,33	8,02	12,98
Provisions	3,80	43,97	48,05	40,42
Railway plant	54	—	—	—
Rubber	16	49,38	72,71	85,85
Spirit	5,34	16,99	18,71	16,46
Stationery	2,05	5,44	5,04	4,49
Sugar	18	64	62	48
Tobacco	5,90	57,27	39,11	14,29
Toilet requisites	2,22	17,27	19,75	17,48
Wood and Timber	6,56	6,80	9,37	7,26
Other articles	15,59	98,27	99,70	78,38
TOTAL	4,49,03	17,92,09	17,66,15	15,12,39
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	2,48	3,43	3,13
Cotton, raw	8,19	76,86	1,15,83	44,95
Fruits and vegetables	1,73	15,36	18,61	22,39
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	5,59	2,44	3,24
Gums and resins	1,36	7,69	9,53	9,37
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	4,15,68	3,93,79	2,59,50
Dressed or tanned	29,59	86,03	54,26	8,35
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	3,43,59	2,52,17	1,04,48
Gunny bags	91,73	58,03	51,46	25,41
,, cloth	6,92,16	19,61,90	18,25,15	10,65,67
Lac	93,77	4,00,57	3,23,05	1,25,14
Manganese ore	18,75	21,56	15,45	14,41
Iron and steel	44	23,64	38,74	40,85
Manures	4,85	7,44	10,11	7,30
Mica	6,99	24,64	41,71	19,47
Myrobalans	9,78	13,27	15,57	12,22
Oils, vegetable	9,16	21	61	17
Paraffin wax	3,48	27,94	35,46	27,91
Rubber raw	11	30,48	12,07	3,55
Saltpetre	7,61	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	1,12,21	1,01,47	64,63
Linseed	49,29	..	5,05	..
Spices	8,31	19,84	31,09	12,36
Tea	11,70	58,93	59,18	63,67
Wool, raw	4,52	72,18	77,82	13,76
,, manufactures	2,38	43,42	40,58	24,91
Other articles	21,06	81,68	98,19	87,75
TOTAL	16,83,60	39,11,17	36,32,82	20,64,59

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED STATES—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	86,23	70,63	49,47
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	2,76,29	2,21,28	1,40,16
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	1,38,90	1,61,97	1,27,21
Other articles	3,71	10,26	7,15	6,05
TOTAL	66,59	4,25,45	3,90,40	2,73,42
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	9,96	6,89	7,26
Jute, raw	1,03	21,73	16,08	10,12
„ twist and yarn	26	8,65	8,58	10,36
„ gunny bags	4,99	11,81	10,93	4,91
„ gunny cloth	2,08,57	7,36,37	6,49,07	3,15,64
Other articles	76	12,84	18,63	14,81
TOTAL	2,27,13	8,01,36	7,10,18	3,63,10
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	51,24	70,69	42,37
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	8,90	7,16	6,11
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	1,43,82	1,21,30	44,62
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	..	8	..
Other articles	1,36	15,48	24,70	18,30
TOTAL	87,05	1,59,30	1,46,08	62,92
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom -				
Cotton manufactures	32	9	28	..
Salt	12,94	47,24	44,13	27,96
Other articles	28,19	15,14	12,58	5,06
TOTAL	41,45	62,47	56,99	33,02
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	36,04	35,11	32,45
„ manufactures	18,38	17,44	12,83	9,24
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	17,74	7,60	2,52
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	32,07	19,39	23,14
Wheat flour	12,25	16,21	12,68	9,04
Spices	4,79	9,52	9,95	8,77
Tobacco	9,39	34,48	20,29	25,08
Other articles	16,01	30,32	18,55	15,62
TOTAL	1,96,33	1,93,82	1,36,40	1,25,86

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
ADEN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	3,56	2,33	2,2[illegible]
Other articles	5,73	4,71	3,99	3,27
TOTAL	18,80	8,27	6,32	5,55
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	17,64	18,85	14,56
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	7,01	3,59	4,17
Other articles	9,19	7,13	7,60	7,14
TOTAL	46,75	31,78	30,04	25,87
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	13,73	10,89	7,88
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	68	84	40
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	36,82	43,19	35,58
Other articles	11,48	21,23	18,21	12,52
TOTAL	48,97	72,46	73,13	56,38
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	17,50	13,71	7,89
Other articles	10,93	10,16	8,32	3,86
TOTAL	32,16	27,66	22,03	11,75
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	3,56	5,80	3,80
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	17,29	20,87	12,11
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	1,03,46	88,39	61,09
Tea	95	8,13	8,70	7,25
Other articles	10,91	18,90	18,19	16,66
TOTAL	36,43	1,47,78	1,36,15	97,11
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,34	15,37	14,37	9,27
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	16,56	17,83	5,82
Other articles	2,52	3,60	3,51	2,15
TOTAL	52,99	20,16	21,34	7,97

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No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
BAHREIN ISLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	20,53	16,36	9,62
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	33,10	46,75	28,31
Other articles	12,34	35,42	28,60	22,32
TOTAL	42,24	89,05	91,71	60,25
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	12,05	9,79	4,70
Other articles	9,07	17,36	11,59	6,16
TOTAL	27,25	29,41	21,38	10,86
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	1,38,25	1,20,23	81,78
Other articles	2	48	3	1
TOTAL	53,78	1,38,73	1,20,26	81,79
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	62	18,56	10,16	5,69
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	9,02	10,51	5,60
Grain, pulse and flour	12	3,28	1,89	3,07
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	6,12	13,23	6,10
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	17,04	15,08	12,04
Machinery	1,36	2,17	1,79	2,19
Metals	1,41	3,85	3,22	2,73
Oils	45	55,77	32,55	19,36
Rubber	10	1,18	1,91	1,44
Seeds	91	7,92	2,82	50
Spices	29,91	37,12	35,11	36,09
Tea	7,10	16,24	18,88	15,41
Other articles	20,11	50,70	43,19	38,94
TOTAL	72,53	2,10,41	1,80,18	1,48,47
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	30,58	27,51	19,00
Coal and coke	43,39	41,66	41,19	36,26
Coffee	5,76	35	42	27
Cotton manufactures	36,03	84,71	81,78	75,45
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	61,14	57,96	53,96
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	5,21	5,26	4,99
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	35,23	29,94	27,53
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	6,66,13	6,44,08	5,61,91
Other sorts	48,80	78,10	54,81	39,70
Jute manufactures	5,41	17,11	14,72	8,80
Manures	10,87	22,08	18,45	22,90
Oilcakes	38,54	54,55	47,87	33,58
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	9,02	9,00	7,79
Rubber raw	14,15	61,73	51,02	42,21
Seeds	12,21	10,04	6,72	7,83
Spices	15,31	32,47	38,30	31,89
Tea	26,90	32,99	26,59	37,07
Wood and timber	2,32	5,84	3,61	2,51
Other articles	52,37	1,27,75	1,19,35	95,21
TOTAL	8,02,35	13,76,69	12,78,58	11,08,86
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	5,14	3,49	2,60
Vehicles	—	4,05	10,81	3,55
Other articles	13,82	38,86	28,86	23,11
TOTAL	22,08	48,05	43,16	29,26

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	43	38	62
Building materials	83	1	1	..
Cotton manufactures	1,94	7,70	8,26	6,43
Cordage	3,19	1,05	1,25	1,06
Drugs and medicines	6,48	1,87	1,81	2,13
Fire works	5,00	6,00	1,38	76
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	1,52	1,40	13,30
Provisions	3,85	11,97	12,62	12,26
Silk, raw	23,69	8,80	7,24	12,15
,, manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	7,44	3,26	1,50
Sugar, refined	10,34	5,08	10,26	7,35
Other articles	15,59	26,96	25,78	29,22
TOTAL	98,31	78,33	73,60	86,78
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	10	17	6
Coal and coke	..	14,19	12,81	5,39
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	..	..	..
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	12,93	5,50	4,21
Drugs and medicines	4,92	18,25	23,71	91
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	12,60	38,92	55,60
Jadestone	5,65	4,69	4,35	1,45
Jute manufactures	7,42	1,28,87	1,68,58	60,90
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	36,17	49,10	40,09	33,26
TOTAL	9,12,86	2,40,73	2,94,13	1,61,78
Exports of *Foreign* merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	3,98	3,84	3,06
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	1,35	1,17	43
Other articles	6,62	4,90	5,17	1,77
TOTAL	13,42	10,23	10,18	5,26
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	1,27,63	1,10,31	95,63
,, piece goods	20	32,38	20,43	4,70
Silk, raw	83,44	1,02,00	1,12,82	75,35
,, manufactures, including yarn	35,67	91,80	85,75	74,95
Tea	10,70	23,01	19,51	20,27
Other articles	27,92	54,96	60,71	62,18
TOTAL	1,57,98	4,31,78	4,09,53	3,33,13
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	7,28,81	9,34,32	7,40,84
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	52	16	..
Piecegoods	2,70	42	62	26
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	68,02	2,79,43	4,93,35
Jute, raw	10,84	17,13	18,24	12,97
,, manufactures	49,50	38,33	36,55	10,04
Paraffin wax	1,22	19,03	11,94	36,57
Tea	35,95	47,82	8	12,64
Other articles	3,06,43	23,76	20,86	15,99
TOTAL	8,72,39	9,43,84	13,02,20	13,23,16

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	8,75	3,73	3,46
INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	1,91,63	7,81	4,94
Other articles	4	3,42	2,16	55
TOTAL	1,01	1,95,05	9,97	5,49
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton raw	1,63	29,32	39,12	8,22
Jute manufactures	32,57	74,08	51,79	17,86
Opium	29,07	66,88	66,48	52,84
Other articles	3,48	5,29	4,19	1,91
TOTAL	66,75	1,69,57	1,61,58	80,83
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	3,84	4,58	4,60
Apparel	9,17	20,02	18,73	18,50
Artificial silk	..	33,86	1,45,47	1,54,11
Bobbins	..	2,24	2,96	4,92
Boots and shoes	16	3,05	29,42	67,16
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	35,50	32,87	24,70
Brushes and brooms	48	1,17	1,27	1,10
Buttons of all sorts	..	9,09	8,29	5,36
Camphor	11,48	18,35	19,16	9,33
Carriages	11	4,78	3,11	3,30
Cement	1	5,65	6,86	12,85
Chemicals	93	3,58	5,22	4,37
Coal and coke	7,02	13	20	19
Copper	27,99	3	4,11	53
Cotton, raw	9	1	60	5,28
„ hosiery	65,23	1,25,19	1,23,35	76,51
„ piecegoods	6,10	8,89,29	12,69,56	5,92,90
„ yarn	6,16	1,28,72	1,63,78	83,56
„ other manufactures	2,12	16,94	17,48	12,79
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	5,91	7,76	6,71
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	25,35	31,47	21,31
Furniture and cabinetware	71	3,34	3,98	1,90
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	22,48	24,95	19,84
Beads and false pearls	7,61	10,26	9,33	5,06
Bottles and phials	1,00	11,83	13,73	11,92
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	2,76	2,36	1,35
Table ware	1,41	6,81	9,04	5,74
Others	3,35	15,44	14,77	10,81
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	19,66	20,24	13,36
Hardware	3,59	28,60	26,05	20,91
Instruments	85	7,40	12,07	9,65
Iron or steel	..	1,92	3,78	5,14
Machinery and millwork	63	4,52	6,30	4,85
Matches	28,40	81	50	16
Paints and painters' materials	..	2,90	3,35	4,30
Paper and pasteboard	55	7,50	10,41	11,08
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	2,50	3,37	2,09
Rubber manufactures	..	1,12	81	2,19
Silk, raw	1,15	7,13	1,60	65
Silk manufactures	1,31,45	1,67,24	1,60,24	89,01
Spices, ginger	3,40	1,87	1,45	61
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	6,71	6,66	4,74
Tea-chests	87	68	64	76
Toilet requisites	1,31	4,41	5,94	3,33
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	16,48	18,84	13,10
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	4,91	11,15	10,37	8,69
Wood—timber	32	8,08	20,74	24,06
„ manufactures	71	7,54	9,67	6,34
Woollen manufactures	8	2,88	5,14	3,19
Other articles	10,54	55,95	56,02	56,70
TOTAL	3,64,35	17,67,67	23,58,55	14,51,10

No. 12—*continued.*

(In Thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
JAPAN—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	29,02,62	27,29,64	20,99,31
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	36,75	31,92	29,15
Iron and steel	15,24	1,87,20	1,80,02	79,59
Jute, raw	10,84	36,78	44,17	11,68
,, manufactures	10,93	45,30	65,15	17,50
Lac	2,17	33,83	32,90	18,02
Lead	7	10,85	17,38	18,74
Manures	5,59	18,66	6,58	5,25
Oilcakes	15,19	35,18	14,11	10,87
Opium	9,79	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	6,90	5,12	7,74	27,35
Pulse	4,19	32,11	26,63	10,47
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	10,07	4,59	1,19
Other articles	6,37	88,16	65,89	44,37
TOTAL	16,84,66	34,42,57	32,26,72	23,73,49
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	18,86	28,94	13,62
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	10,43	15,75	12,11
Farinaceous foods	50	12,51	8,28	2,54
Liquors	2,59	9,72	12,18	12,02
Sugar	9,23,33	15,70,08	12,97,11	9,85,24
Tea	81	28,28	22,54	7,66
Other articles	7,79	10,55	10,97	14,60
TOTAL	9,35,03	16,41,57	13,66,83	10,34,17
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	2,25,79	1,67,64	1,59,29
Opium	52,28	38,56	24,16	25,72
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	55,08	1,93,81	47,38
Other articles	15,59	40,51	35,10	26,30
TOTAL	2,89,74	3,59,94	4,20,71	2,58,69
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	8,92	6,00	4,76
PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	18,68	23,67	21,61	18,51
Gums and resins	3,74	11,51	11,50	6,27
Oils, mineral	4,09	3,17,64	3,10,29	2,30,41
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	66	..	..
Wool, raw	9,81	8,51	9,14	3,03
Other articles	18,94	20,48	18,99	13,43
TOTAL	63,49	3,82,47	3,71,53	2,71,65
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12,05	25,76	34,26	34,22
,, manufactures	13,73	65,67	46,36	35,18
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	8,52	11,98	4,41
Others	3,33	3,20	2,72	1,00
Indigo	1,99	4	7	14
Tea, black	1,67	26,60	31,91	23,71
Other articles	11,51	29,31	33,69	23,94
TOTAL	55,13	1,59,10	1,60,99	1,22,55

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
PERSIA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	5,82	1,97	3,97	2,62
,, manufactures	37,80	15,63	13,28	7,76
Metals and ores	3,68	1,97	2,04	1,80
Sugar	5,65	1,05	93	1,13
Other articles	13,81	19,11	25,25	18,43
TOTAL	66,76	39,73	45,47	31,74
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31,41	14,30	15,41	14,95
Other articles	3,39	17,32	3,13	2,97
TOTAL	34,80	31,62	18,54	17,92
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,75	30,98	28,44	21,92
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	61,32	44,10	14,17
Opium	18,84	55,64	49,32	41,76
Other articles	6,21	24,58	25,15	21,69
TOTAL	62,94	1,72,52	1,47,01	99,54
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	1,58	1,22	1,01
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	4,16	5,10	4,32
Cotton manufactures	8,01	16,57	8,38	3,94
Drugs and medicines	2,75	5,51	4,88	5,08
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	7,88	9,54	8,04
Fish	22,53	20,59	19,95	17,28
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	9,87	10,13	9,14
Gums and resins	5,45	14,39	15,69	13,58
Lac	1,51	16,23	50,68	8,04
Matches	7,64	39	37	29
Metals, tin	44,54	74,93	77,19	52,81
Oils, mineral	15,52	26,19	92,90	22,20
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	36,09	32,06	31,57
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	13,67	86	46
Silk, raw	6,75	2	..	..
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	1,86,38	2,11,99	1,51,85
,, others	12,63	20,69	15,90	15,24
Sugar	3,74	2,40	1,95	1,46
Other articles	41,76	54,91	58,97	51,61
TOTAL	3,08,48	5,10,87	6,16,54	3,96,81
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	6,98	6,94	4,35
Coal and coke	17,18	6,70	7,12	2,84
Cordage and rope	3,35	9,48	8,72	6,49
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	11,26	8,41	4,60
,, manufactures	57,59	1,14,32	1,05,80	62,11
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	9,15	13,58	9,98
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	2,23,44	2,99,71	2,79,67
Others	18,80	34,75	33,06	21,70

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Hides and skins, raw	25	14	49	6
Jute manufactures	34,40	76,00	72,34	48,72
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	21,32	21,82	16,67
Rubber, raw	84	27,31	22,82	11,87
Seeds	8,23	42,34	8,59	7,41
Tin, ore	2,03	47,80	37,64	21,78
Tobacco	13,12	15,70	16,37	10,84
Other articles	64,89	1,29,46	1,27,14	1,11,19
TOTAL	7,54,93	7,81,15	7,90,55	6,20,28
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	2,81	1,97	1,89
Spices, cloves	1,91	54	64	90
Other articles	11,44	10,59	8,41	8,15
TOTAL	18,25	13,94	11,02	10,44
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	13,23	5,07	2,01
Other articles	5	17	5	6
TOTAL	11,83	13,40	5,12	2,07
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	..	64	..
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	1,40,71	1,75,83	1,43,64
Other articles	4,75	11,70	12,31	8,78
TOTAL	24,55	1,52,41	1,88,78	1,52,42
IRAQ (a).				
Imports therefrom—				
Drugs and medicines	—	61	65	75
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	72	32	36
Fruits and vegetables	—	55,56	60,04	49,74
Grain, pulse and flour	—	5,15	31,71	43,06
Hardware	—	37	38	19
Hides and skins, raw	—	2,16	1,98	84
Metals—Brass	—	76	33	30
Provisions	—	15	17	17
Seeds	—	9	69	15
Wool, raw	—	71	29	25
,, manufactures	—	21	12	15
Other articles	—	5,03	5,66	5,17
TOTAL	—	71,52	1,02,34	1,00,63

(*a*) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
IRAQ (*a*)—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	9,70	7,71	5,32
Cotton manufactures	—	69,59	48,21	35,07
Indigo	—	36	26	47
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	3,10	2,52	45
Wheat flour	—	1,71	2,62	22
Others	—	50	61	14
Jute manufactures	—	7,59	9,34	7,14
Tea	—	13,54	9,92	7,25
Other articles	—	44,20	34,38	27,41
TOTAL	—	1,50,29	1,15,57	83,47
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	8,77	12,96	15,41
Provisions	—	2,21	2	4
Rubber manufactures	—	10	17,24	12,13
Sugar	—	1,28	2,88	49
Other articles	—	13,54	12,77	7,80
TOTAL	—	25,90	45,87	35,87
TURKEY IN ASIA (*b*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	33,27	..	15	3
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	19,26	11	2	1
TOTAL	58,86	11	17	4
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	59,50	3,18	2,80	1,41
Indigo	6,59	..	1	1
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	3,15	2,27	81
Wheat flour	7,54	..	..	..
Others	6,05	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	10,72	7,21	5,51
Tea	16,19	3,41	1,94	2,67
Other articles	32,64	1,23	81	77
TOTAL	2,17,60	21,69	15,04	11,18
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	..	..	..
Provisions	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	..	..	..
Other articles	14,44	..	..	11
TOTAL	22,32	..	..	11

(*a*) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.
(*b*) Includes Iraq prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*concluded.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	27	30	32
Horses	30,00	19,90	19,57	10,28
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	2,00	8,94	8,76
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	—	—	—
Tallow and stearine	1,30	17,63	23,02	20,31
Wheat	..	7,67,10	4,65,62	1,79,19
Wool, raw	3,71	17,41	21,98	9,93
Other articles	18,56	14,24	14,34	12,98
TOTAL	1,01,16	8,45,55	5,53,77	2,41,77
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw	4,42	10,34	20,83	14,60
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	5,91,63	4,21,20	3,57,66
Oils	6,26	39	48	31
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	11,87	6,20	1,39
Seeds	3,11	46,03	52,50	22,28
Tea	40,81	35,55	30,50	28,90
Other articles	32,76	41,82	46,80	22,30
TOTAL	3,13,36	7,37,63	5,78,01	4,47,44
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	1,46	1,68	1,16
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	1,05	3,49	3,50
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	71,67	64,03	50,13
Manures	3,97	61	1,38	85
Other articles	10,02	14,99	12,23	12,04
TOTAL	50,66	87,27	77,64	63,02
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	5	13	18
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	40,59	39,98	34,04
Other articles	34	2,77	1,87	3,11
TOTAL	18,85	43,36	41,85	37,15

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	520,515	143,287
„ Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	393,696	218,319
„ United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	916	535
„ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	10,422	2,888
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	925,549	365,029

No. 13—*continued.*

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
WHITE.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	435,948	229,960
„ Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	7,504	4,259
„ Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	8,584	5,444
„ Japan	48	8,323	2,623	13,880	28,105
„ Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	7,668	3,874
TOTAL	654,255	518,890	373,569	473,584	271,642
COLOURED, ETC.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	278,620	147,626
„ Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	14,186	8,545
„ Belgium	4,082	548	812	917	412
„ Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	1,586	686
„ Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	22,990	8,750
„ Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	1,489	712
„ Japan	521	13,095	14,049	154,270	74,270
„ Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	9,417	4,711
TOTAL	631,552	386,277	285,423	483,475	245,712
TOTAL OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS INCLUDING PENTS.					
From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	1,199,041	1,247,589	523,431
„ Netherlands	23,777	12,764	11,462	21,693	12,817
„ Belgium	4,122	551	821	1,075	470
„ Switzerland	5,278	2,498	3,278	10,276	6,176
„ Italy	10,579	9,177	4,303	25,437	9,915
„ Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	142	16
„ Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	1,704	880
„ China	798	892	2,368	10,048	2,994
„ Japan	3,127	97,637	113,403	561,966	320,716
„ United States	10,671	12,718	12,303	33,058	9,472
„ Other countries	7,491	1,620	2,185	6,409	3,083
TOTAL	2,631,674	1,840,955	1,351,878	1,919,347	889,970

No. 13A.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	..	18	4·5	37	..
1914-15	52	0·2	18	10·0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7·5	25	..
1916-17	45	0·1	22*	7·5	21	..
1917-18	41	0·3	20*	7·5	17	..
1918-19	40	0·1	20*	7·5	13	..
1919-20	58	0·2	19*	7·5	27	..
1920-21	36	1·0	21*	7·5	22	..
1921-22	45	1·0	22*	7·5	32	0·3
1922-23	51	0·6	21*	7·5	35	0·4
1923-24	52	1·0	18*	7·5	34	0·6
1924-25	61	1·0	22†	7·5	40	0·5
1925-26	62	1·2	20†	7·5	37	0·2
1926-27	50	5·1	20†	7·5	28	0·1
1927-28	60	1·7	18†	7·5	31	0·1
1928-29	58	1·2	20†	7·5	39	0·1
1929-30	52	1·6	24†	7·5	37	..

*The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by Bombay Millowners' Association were taken.

†Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

No. 14.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	1,814,921	2,003,490
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	604,060	557,648
Total .	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	2,418,981	2,561,138

No. 15-A.—Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn from Principal Countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	25,702	20,112	10,315
,, Hongkong	25	19	193	80	20
,, Netherlands	1,360	627	279	36	15
,, Switzerland	1,132	339	604	694	74
,, Italy	607	297	287	1,429	64
,, China	15	214	537	10,495	11,723
,, Japan	458	7,424	16,786	10,870	6,895
,, Other countries	1,147	369	293	166	34
Total .	41,794	34,063	44,681	43,882	29,140

No. 15-B.—Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Percentage of total in 1930-31
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6,987	1,044	454	1·6
" 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	688	478	1·6
" 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	20,580	20,050	14,755	50·6
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	9,013	4,273	14·7
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	13,053	9,170	31·5
Unspecified descriptions . . .	5,230	5,199	3,324	34	10	..
Total .	41,794	34,063	44,681	43,882	29,140	100

No. 15-C.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn in 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31 by classes from the principal supplying countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Counts 1-20—			
From United Kingdom	1,016	911	398
„ Japan	12	2	43
„ China (including Hongkong)	40	119	11
Total (all countries)	1,098	1,044	454
Counts 21-30	771	688	478
Counts 31-40—			
From United Kingdom	6,120	5,957	2,378
„ Japan	2,217	2,852	2,117
„ China (including Hongkong)	10,559	9,724	10,130
Total (all countries)	19,937	20,050	14,755
Above 40—			
From United Kingdom	9,234	8,814	4,096
„ Japan	36	108	81
„ China (including Hongkong)	10	10	74
Total (all countries)	9,331	9,013	4,273
Two-folds—			
From United Kingdom	6,070	3,737	2,967
„ Japan	5,236	7,894	4,654
„ China (including Hongkong)	810	722	1,529
Total (all countries)	12,604	13,053	9,170
Unspecified descriptions	25	24	10
Total of cotton twist and yarn	43,766	43,882	29,140

No. 16.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Percentage of total in 1930-31
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	493,382	513,739	59·3
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,368	271,824	259,455	29·9
" 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	46,365	60,747	7·0
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,660	15,279	27,311	3·1
Wastes	502	385	375	6,710	5,793	0·7
Total	646,757	666,227	662,510	833,560	867,045	100

No. 17.—Imports of Raw Silk, Silk Yarn and Silk Piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Imports of Silk, Raw—					
China	83,44	82,92	1,19,57	1,12,82	75,35
Hongkong	23,69	16,88	21,13	7,24	12,15
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	2,02	..	..
Other countries	3,37	8,97	7,18	3,07	67
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,23,13	88,17
Imports of Silk Yarn—					
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	81	1,31
France	65	20	1,08	4,01	1,75
Switzerland	57	29	31	10,05	5,80
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	29,57	15,95
China (including Hongkong)	2,75	5,07	9,90	5,76	12,99
Japan	17,38	29,11	30,29	13,88	9,25
Other countries	1,35	3	20	7,75	4,82
Total	41,19	42,23	58,29	71,83	51,87
Imports of Silk Piecegoods—					
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	1,07	63
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	4,61	1,04
China (including Hongkong)	53,54	73,94	1,34,98	80,75	61,23
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	1,26,19	60,00
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	9,97	3,96
Total	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	2,22,59	1,26,86

No. 18.—Imports of Woollen Piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	90,80	47,71
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	24,05	8,16
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	8,38	3,66
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	5,39	3,39
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	60,09	24,01
Italy	83	18	2,07	29,81	25,31
Japan	2	6,30	8,16	4,80	2,92
Other countries	3,94	1,64	1,90	9,30	4,30
Total	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	2,33,22	1,19,86

No. 19.—Imports and declared value of iron and steel.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

Articles	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1928-29			1929-30			1930-31		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹
Sheets and Plates—												
Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	326,2	7,11	218	257,6	5,56	216	147,4	2,89	196
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	27,2	87	321	31,2	1,00	320	17,3	55	317
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	80,0	1,09	136	61,7	82	133	39,3	53	135
Iron Bars and channels	26,7	35	130	5,3	9	173	4,8	9	179	4,1	6	156
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	169,8	1,92	113	169,3	1,93	114	87,4	91	104
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	89,6	1,16	129	135,8	1,64	121	104,9	1,32	126	86,8	1,05	121
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	10,3	22	218	5,8	15	266	3,0	10	341
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	67,4	73	109	55,6	62	112	28,2	29	104
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	35,5	95	266	34,1	1,01	296	37,8	1,15	305
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	38,6	55	142	39,2	55	140	33,3	44	131
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	18,7	52	277	16,7	48	289	13,9	38	273
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (*a*)	17,8	19	112	48,1	61	126	26,1	36	137	10,6	15	146
Wire	9,8	24	245	10,0	19	191	8,7	18	208	12,3	20	166
Wire nails	—	—	—	17,9	30	168	12,5	22	175	12,4	20	159
Wire rope	—	—	—	4,3	23	548	3,3	20	587	3,3	18	556
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	308	15,9	48	302	12,6	39	313	8,9	26	297
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	158,9	2,74	172	128,6	2,33	181	68,2	1,55	227
Total	1,018,2	16,01	157	1,169,9	20,24	173	972,7	17,21	177	614,2	10,89	177

(*a*) Figures prior to 1925-26 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 20.—Imports of Iron and Steel.

(In tons)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
(i) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	2,697	3,082
Continent	32	9	3,889	564	1
Other countries	378	3	86	1	..
Total	12,881	2,766	10,553	3,262	3,083

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for re-manufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	13,16	10,16	5,67
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	6,42	4,62
United States of America	39	2,83	3,43	52	50
Other countries	20	68	11	7	7
Total	11,08	9,57	20,84	17,17	10,86

No. 21.—Imports of Machinery and Millwork.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	13,68,28	10,72,18
United States of America	24,56	66,81	3,10,76	1,75,22	1,64,15
Japan	63	13,47	6,01	6,30	4,85
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	15,39	15,24
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	1,73,79	1,18,06
Other countries	6,55	8,37	44,65	82,87	60,30
Total	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	18,21,85	14,34,78

No. 22.—Imports of Motor Cars, Cycles, Wagons and Accessories.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	96,54	71,03
United States of America	21,03	46,23	1,66,45	1,95,18	1,00,41
Canada	..	..	35,20	41,70	53,98
Italy	29	1,89	9,47	26,41	19,42
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	9,73	6,81
Other countries	9,97	90	13,94	6,29	5,94
Total	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	3,75,85	2,57,59
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	10,43	7,59
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	58	55
Total	10,68†	6,36	19,42	11,01	8,14
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	17,52	15,25
United States of America	66	2,70	29,66	1,76,26	88,76
Italy	..	84	5,21	9	19
Canada	..	..	6,18	45,69	35,98
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	2,13	1,41
Total	5,71†	6,39	69,61	2,41,69	1,41,59

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—Imports of motor cars, cycles, wagons and accessories—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Parts of motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	32,15	24,16
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	73,23	51,64
France	2,12	48	79	2,07	1,72
Other countries	5,36	66	9,25	16,40	14,20
Total	31,30§	23,79	77,82	1,23,85	91,72
Total motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	1,56,65	1,18,03
United States of America	8,49	59,43	2,38,93	4,44,91	2,41,16
Italy	66	2,84	15,32	28,23	22,21
France	5,94	2,73	9,39	12,87	8,98
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	8,27	7,44
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	2,27	1,73
Canada	..	..	46,30	95,73	94,98
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	3,48	4,50
Total	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,79,13	7,52,41	4,99,03

§ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—Imports of hardware, excluding cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	1,80,42	1,31,49
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	59,23	44,93
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	26,05	20,91
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	16,66	13,16
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	1,65,31	1,07,72
Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia	27,28	2,25	4,51	11,90 63 18,11	6,86 78 11,61
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	4,00	3,21
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	24,34	19,61
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	5,06,65	3,60,23

No. 24.—Imports of Metals (excluding Iron and Steel).

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	29,96	29,55
Japan	27,99	30,21	8,31	4,11	53
France	12,93	5,37	3,69	18,03	19,56
Germany	93,41	4,44	20,20	30,71	28,60
Belgium	3,54	66	1,52	4,96	4,59
Other countries	1,68	5,25	43,72	5,69	20,73
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,49	93,46	1,03,56
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	63,18	77,19	52,81
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	4,12	2,36	1,17
Other countries	1,60	1,35	1,73	99	47
Total	51,87	44,61	69,03	80,54	54,45
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,60	11,81	5,25
Belgium	3,75	24	4,81	7,33	4,22
Japan	..	12,03	59	40	22
Germany	3,23	24	1,38	16,16	3,77
Other countries	28	5,04	1,78	4,03	17,38
Total	22,11	22,89	30,16	39,73	30,84
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	14,56	4,20	3,42
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	5,28	3,74
Total	18,41	30,18	19,30	9,48	7,16
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,80	39,79	21,32
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	13,86	13,21
United States of America	4,26	3,45	9,12	52,99	42,11
Other countries	1,65	3,66	18,59	35,71	23,99
Total	23,45	10,77	67,96	1,42,35	1,00,63
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	56,03	28,17
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	1,25,44	98,76
Other countries	3,94	39,56	44,84	41,65	36,31
Total	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	2,23,12	1,63,24
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	24,33	19,75
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,38	25,23	22,60
Total	24,41	20,14	28,65	49,56	42,35
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	6,38,19	5,02,23

No. 25.—Imports of Sugar (excluding Molasses and Confectionery).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	7	4	7	59,3	8,4
Hungary	..	..	11,3	36,5	13,8
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1,7	28,5	7,5	8	5
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	5,9	4,2
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	..	..
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	781,1	809,7
Japan	2	5,7	4	5	..
Belgium	1	..	4,4	1,8	3
Other countries	44,6	8,1	12,7	53,9	64,3
Total	633,5	472,3	443,5	939,6	901,2

No. 26.—Imports of Mineral Oils.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	3,12,07	3,67,94
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	1,20,23	81,78
Persia	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	3,10,29	2,30,41
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	15,52	18,84	29,15	92,90	22,20
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	32,13	25,57
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	5,07	2,01
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	23,19	9,92
Russia	19,86	54	2,88	41,57	56,04
Georgia	—	—	11,92*	1,06,99	1,21,86
Azerbaijan	—	—	—	44,08	64,65
Celebes and other Islands	..	..	..†	11,07	61,56
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	4,45	4,76
Total	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,86	11,04,01	10,48,20

* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.
† Imports in 1923-24 were valued at R4,17,626.

No. 27.—Imports of Cement.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	81,6	63,2
Japan	..	14,8	6,6	18,7	36,8
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	..	..
Italy	1,3	7	9	3,3	1,2
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	17,7	10,3
Total	130,3	95,4	118,9	121,3	112,0

No. 28.—Exports of raw jute.

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	923	604
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	13	7
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	936	611
United States of America	535	523	483	446	297
France	428	198	357	596	500
Italy	213	215	180	307	236
Brazil	15	66	79	103	85
Japan	17	30	60	90	34
Belgium	..	1	174	259	268
Spain	122	172	132	250	185
Germany	920	34	586	1,212	946
Austria	250	13	2	..	..
Hungary				..	..
Other countries	86	44	92	321	808
Total Foreign Countries.	2,586	1,296	2,145	3,583	2,859
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	4,519	3,470

No. 29.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June—			
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	58	49
1928-29	99	60	49
1929-30	103	62	45
1930-31	112(*a*)	44	34

(*a*) Provisional.

No. 30-A.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth : Bags—Hessian.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	2,523	113	236	209
Australia	77	168	118	81
United States of America	323	314	153	89
Argentine Republic	84	16	..	3
Other countries	1,120	370	446	427
Total (all countries)	4,127	981	953	809

BAGS—SACKING.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	102	305	294	192
Australia	633	470	615	802
Japan	134	186	152	51
Indo-China	186	148	120	53
Java	213	205	370	414
United States of America	92	51	17	17
Chile	467	249	332	174
Peru	51	39	91	58
Cuba	210	235	319	243
Other countries	941	1,174	1,960	1,527
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,029	3,062	4,270	3,531

CLOTH—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	1,287	628	530	376
Canada	561	508	815	730
Australia	177	123	215	153
United States of America	7,057	8,810	10,440	8,395
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	3,249	2,046
Uruguay	42	85	146	141
Other countries	1,209	398	593	545
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,308	15,988	12,386

CLOTH—SACKING.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	103	113	56	26
Australia	74	52	45	31
United States of America	29	128	279	143
Argentine Republic	42	56	44	40
Other countries	55	46	93	84
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	395	517	324

NOTE.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given, as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 30-B.—Exports of Jute Bags and Gunny Cloth.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS					
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	530	401
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	299	274	287
Egypt	119	385	102	190	170
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	208	200
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	261	243
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	843	999
Java	130	206	205	373	416
Japan	35	118	136	157	54
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	954	519
South America	431	532	335	473	278
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	481	357
Other countries	796	747	607	529	416
Total (All Countries)	3,391	6,676	4,043	5,223	4,340
CLOTH	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	428	1,333	741	586	402
Canada	333	534	508	816	731
Australia	209	253	175	260	183
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,938	10,719	8,588
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,818	3,293	2,086
Other countries	369	1,016	528	831	770
Total (All Countries)	9,700	11,561	12,703	16,505	12,710

No. 31.—Exports of Raw Cotton.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	122	212	152	270	281
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	7	6
Total British Empire	152	233	165	277	287
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	1,640	1,686
Italy	233	249	263	393	362
France	109	69	91	253	232
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	566	606
Belgium	277	44	217	341	217
Spain	50	41	61	80	106
Germany	351	69	198	344	309
Austria (*a*)	167	33	32	1	..
Other countries	25	31	61	175	121
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	3,793	3,639
Total	2,407	2,190	2,917	4,070	3,926

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 32-A.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	795	880
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	4,588	3,981
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	928	516
Persia	2,030	2,677	2,725	4,187	4,464
Siam	305	623	1,183	1,697	1,577
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	156	219
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	119	202
Other countries	13,135	3,325	7,515	12,100	11,084
Total (All Countries)	192,844	129,685	82,166	24,570	23,473

No. 32-B.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	17,326	15,475
„ 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	429	206
Above No. 40	2	170	170	18	3
Grey two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	6,331	7,189
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	466	600
Total	200,970	129,685	82,166	24,570	23,473

No. 33.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton piecegoods.

(a) Grey (un leached).

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Persia	4,009	9,826	3,117	175	143
Iraq*	9,683	9,537	8,513	426	131
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	422	158
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	1,561	1,709
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	3,477	1,600
Ceylon	175	533	301	75	79
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	2,380	2,205
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	6,527	3,771
Total (All Countries)	47,414	74,576	42,515	15,043	9,796

(b) Coloured, printed or dyed.

Persia	3,289	21,421	24,321	18,610	13,271
Iraq*	2,757	12,188	29,486	12,469	8,757
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	17,204	10,806
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	2,379	1,463
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	9,126	6,535
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	18,460	17,481
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	5,376	4,377
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	33,560	24,830
Total (All Countries)	42,384	80,377	121,243	117,184	87,520

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 34.—Exports of Indian tea

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	317,361	298,869
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,165	12,353	10,176
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	4,593	4,530
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	3,733	5,006
Egypt	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	2,382	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	912	634
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	4,836	4,330
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	343,788	328,545
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	—	1,503	1,161
Egypt	—	—	—	5,367	3,557
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	5,299	6,244
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,587	8,446	9,899
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	13	1,742
Turkey, Asiatic (*b*)	3,324	3,000	2,018	263	372
Persia	347	4,406	2,115	5,563	4,291
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	834	485
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	5,258	4,943
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	32,346	32,694
Total	266,497	322,691	321,169	376,134	356,239

(*a*) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.

(*b*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds

Linseed

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,9	79,5	57,6
France	76,8	25,3	42,9	50,7	25,0
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	28,4	32,7
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	12,8	13,2
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	10,5	10,6
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	22,8	11,0
Other countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	43,5	106,5
Total	379,0	270,4	251,5	248,2	256,6

Rape

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	7,8	10,6
France	68,5	19,6	17,0	9,8	10,6
Italy	7,1	6,0	26,0	7	1,7
Belgium	98,6	5,4	56,5	2,7	1,8
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	6,3	2,3
Other countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	17,0	5,8
Total	272,7	90,7	205,8	44,3	32,8

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds—*contd.*

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	5	..
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	1,7	..
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	..	..
Austria (*a*)	20,2	8	8	..	..
Other countries	16,8	10,9	8,4	8,6	11
Total	119,3	32,6	27,6	10,8	11

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

Groundnut

France	169,1	87,5	126,8	210,9	172,2
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	53,2	47,2
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	8,1	2,2
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	54,7	77,0
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	210,1	119,8
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	154,2	167,3
Other countries	17,3	18,6	7,0	22,9	15,5
Total	211,8	118,7	195,2	714,1	601,2

Cotton

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	56,8	40,5
Other countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	1,0	8
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	57,8	41,3

Castor

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	24,7	19,6
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	51,0	38,5
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	3,5	5,1
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	16,5	16,0
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	6,1	6,5
Other countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	4,6	5,3
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	106,4	91,0

No. 35-B.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	4,35,77	2,67,52
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	81,03	45,75
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	6,62,96	3,92,05
Belgium	4,44,19	25,99	2,87,03	67,39	46,71
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,33	2,08,35	2,00,21
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,30	5,23,70	2,33,35
Austria (*a*)	78,68	5,49	16,18	3,13	7
Other Foreign Countries	1,41,08	74,47	1,87,38	6,64,43	6,00,52

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 36.—Exports of Rice not in the Husk

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	40	115
Ceylon	325	328	311	426	444
Hongkong	13	3	50	33	68
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	229	267
Mauritius	56	50	50	62	50
Egypt	54	17	36	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	199	184
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	989	1,128
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	227	399
Germany	345	23	207	271	136
Egypt	—	—	1	45	23
Japan	123	52	52	4	1
Netherlands	240	24	31	125	86
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	2	1
Arabia	25	38	47	57	50
Java	168	82	75	155	51
Sumatra	10	33	33	134	129
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	112	289	250
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	1,309	1,126
Total exports	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,298	2,254

No. 37.—Exports of Wheat

(In thousands of tons

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	7	175
Egypt	4	268	9	—	
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	2	1
Total British Empire	992	630	173	9	176
France	106	84	18	..	5
Italy	34	62	11	..	..
Belgium	138	6	16	..	6
Germany	16	..	8	..	..
Egypt	—	—	..	..	4
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	4	6
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	4	21
Total (All Countries)	1,308	807	237	13	197

No. 38.—Exports of Lac

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	120,319	95,835
United States of America	164,331	190,537	233,516	225,657	117,043
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	65,439	64,209
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	11,703	11,195
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	27,523	27,912
Canada	37	691	2,112	..	..
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	6,108	4,172
Other countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	41,503	46,053
Total	356,341	300,671	355,937	498,252	366,419
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	14,787	15,779
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	3,483	1,853
Other countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	5,905	6,044
Total	34,756	9,505	14,086	24,175	23,676
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	68,033	106,289
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,560	6,361	4,695
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	72,093	46,072
Total (all kinds)	434,351	345,376	416,251	668,914	547,151

No. 39.—Exports of Indigo

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	912	215	135
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	..	5
Egypt	2,016	3,788	2,340	107	34
Persia	1,083	1,173	869	27	48
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	61	23
Turkey, Asiatic (*a*)	3,145	386	849	4	5
Iraq	—	—	742	85	169
Other countries	4,177	1,214	197	368	515
Total	15,390	31,415	13,307	867	934

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 40.—Exports of Opium

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	76,96	66,48	52,84
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	24,16	25,72
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	..	..
Siam	18,84	35,28	43,65	49,32	41,76
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,90	2,04	1,75
Total	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1,42,00	1,22,07

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	5,84	6,63
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	85,53	8,67	1,26
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	45,29	32,46
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	29,80	15,28
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	1,18	49
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	2,99	82
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	1,11,80	63,24
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	12,37	11,46
Austria / Hungary	1,28,77	9,96	44	19	..
Other countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	52,04	45,97
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	6,61	6,71
Total Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	2,63,56	1,70,90
Grand Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	2,70,17	1,77,61
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	3,85,12	2,58,24
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	30,55	31,93
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	38,54	20,73
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	64,37	51,67
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	51,66	46,79
Total Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	4,66,92	3,15,78
Grand Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	5,18,58	3,62,57

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	3,09,75	2,51,47
Other countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	33,92	8,29
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	3,15,54	2,54,46
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,54	28,13	5,30
Grand Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	3,43,67	2,59,76
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	3,87,31	3,22,79
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	30,44	5,87
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	31,90	29,15
Other countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	11,95	9,78
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	3,94,46	3,27,80
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	67,14	39,79
Grand Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	4,61,60	3,67,59

No. 42.—Exports of Manganese ore

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	198	336	245	292	114
Germany	7	3	5	22	15
Netherlands	19	..	15	34	11
Belgium	150	15	194	178	78
France	97	47	108	208	188
Italy	3	12	12	4	1
Japan	4	12	2	15	6
United States of America	132	48	66	51	49
Other countries	2	1	1	12	24
Total	607	474	648	816	436

No. 43.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production

——	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31(*a*)
Rice	9	5	5	7	7
Wheat	14	9	3	1	3
Tea	96	89	95	87	91
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	79	81
Jute, raw	51	31	48	44	31
Linseed	73	63	59	65	68
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	4	4
Sesamum	25	8	6	2	0·2
Groundnuts	35	12	19	27	20
Indigo	40	44	27	6	7

(*a*) Subject to revision.

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Gold									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom—Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	2,19,80	2,07,98	3,36,26	1,26,97	1,38,65	..	49,01
United Kingdom—Government	..	..	6,50,53	..	..	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	..	..
Gibraltar	2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo	1,85	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium—Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium—Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
France	63,08	10	1,40,05	5,53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria, Hungary	9,70	11	..	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	..	..	.. / ..	.. / ..
Iraq, Turkey, Asiatic—Private	59,88	28,15	1,44,52	72,45 / ..	56,64 / ..	4,16	13	2,10	.. / ..	.. / ..
Iraq, Turkey, Asiatic—Government	..	76	38	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	3,72	..	.. / ..	.. / ..
Aden and Dependencies—Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	27,43	15,48	18	..	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies—Government	21	..	14,31	..	..	..	60	1,50	..	..
Arabia—Private	53	69	10,11	30,18	26,09	2,71	66	69	..	2
Arabia—Government	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		Gold									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Bahrein Islands	Private	36	1,15	6,83	2,29	6,52	11,24	1,60	14	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,83	..	..
Persia	Private	35	15	7	1	..	1,96	59	..	..	..
	Government	6	..	2	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon		8,06	1,80	7,37	1,40,02	44,97	5,57	6,16	12	2	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		60,80	3,94	21,73	5,02	74,79	29,34	8,44	2,19	49	29
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java		2	14,77	5	..	95	27	62	33	47	..
China (including Hongkong)	Private	66,39	52,27	45,11	6,67	99,02	14	45	2,74	..	..
	Government	..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan		8	3,12,30	5	..	..	..	63,60	3,43,36	..	..
Egypt	Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	1,82,76	12,28	1	31	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	Private	6,35	2,27,86	67,12	4,17,86	6,63,18	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa		58	1,54	14,57	..	..	9	15	54	..	..
Somaliland protectorate		..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,06	2	32
Canada		..	4,31	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..

United States of America	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	..	..	..	..	4,10,88	..	..
	Government	..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	3,12,92	1,16,62	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	1,36,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	14,23,11	13,24,52	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	1,00	49,34
	Government	27	1,54,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	4	..
					SILVER						
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	7,24,62	7,38,20	7,58,86	48	2,44	1,13	..	18
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	..	..	..	4,11	2	3,32,34	1,39,62
Germany		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	2,72	..	..	..	12	..	..
Belgium	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
France	Private	1,82	..	3,63	15,12	11,22	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	2	1,99	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		..	..	..	1,20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	14,70	5,62	80,33	21,49	20,55	2,24	37	4	1,41	..
Turkey, Asiatic					..	..				..	..
Iraq	Government	..	35	1,47	..	..	3	85,41	38	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic					..	..				..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	1,39	3,77	15,98	12,94	..	16	3	63	..	2
	Government	21	6,99	1,25	50	71	19	4,99	53	..	..
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	35,77	18,54	18,14	27,54	10,32	24,99	11,90	5,96
	Government	15	12	1,58	5,02	..	..	99	28	..	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	16,36	20,16	19,94	48,21	34,51	40,25	38,96	6,65
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,51	..	..
Persia	Private	9,39	5,70	10,78	10,62	1,63	10,86	4,26	6,76	3,49	..
	Government	5,52	5,65	21,34	..	..	30	6,91	76	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	..	5	4	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		Silver									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	2,99	48	57,52	59,51	33,02	17,86	37	1
	Government	28	7,62	18,66	..	..	60	80	7,00	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	Private	8,82	28,83	6,66	..	23,59	15,48	11,20	26,40	76	12
	Government	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	31	8
Java		..	..	20	..	..	..	16	1,65	60	2
Siam		78	2,42	2,46	..	2,11	5,20	1,38	1,84	..	..
Indo-China, etc.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong).	Private	67,13	60,96	79,53	12,48	80,11	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	79,78	1,68,23
	Government	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,74
Japan	Private	3	9,42	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	12	1,83	12	79,56	..	3	46,07	..	..	..
	Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	6	..	..
Union of South Africa.	Private	..	32	72	7,92	12,68	2	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
East Africa.	Private	2,03	33	68,41	14	..	25,20	26,32	7,79	9,76	1
	Government	..	..	1,77	..	..	..	2,90	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles.)	Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	..	1,00	6,60	2,28	40,01	..	5
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
Canada	Private	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

United States of America.	Private	6,77	17,21	2,88,21	2,33,56	2,33,18	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	11,74,62	3,56,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	78,33	33,78	64,09	1,59,32	1,10,89	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,34	16,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji Islands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	13,36,39	13,45,92	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	1,47,36	1,81,33
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	5,52	71	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	3,32,42	1,57,36
					CURRENCY NOTES*						
United Kingdom	Private	—	—	..	3,01	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	30,00	13	1	—	—	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	—	—	40,75	7,75	7,50	—	—	9,75	3,50	5,50
	Government	—	—	13,05	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	—	—	3,23	2,05	1,81	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,38	78	11	—	—	10,50	25,00	..
Arabia	Private	—	—	17,58	4,44	5,76	—	—	4	..	..
	Government	—	—	1,30	1	..	—	—	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Persia	Private	—	—	1,66	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	5	..	..	—	—	4,42	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	—	—	..	1	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	3	..	..
Ceylon	Private	—	—	1,00	..	..	—	—	..	5,01	6,55
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	2	..	..
Java		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Egypt		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	—	—	1	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,02	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		—	—	45,00	..	..	—	—	10	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	—	—	1,09,23	17,26	15,07	—	—	9,91	8,51	12,05
	Government	—	—	48,80	92	12	—	—	14,95	25,00	..

*Not recorded prior to 1922-23. The figures for post-war average in columns 4 and 9 represent average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 45.—Net imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1930-31.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net imports of gold		Net imports of silver		Net imports of currency notes	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	1,63,11	..	1,29,56	—6,66	—1,75	..
May	1,76,78	..	1,46,23	70	35	11
June	2,52,15	..	1,22,17	..	5,60	..
July	93,25	..	93,32	..	2,65	..
August	8,68,79	..	82,18	—17,74	15	..
September	97,74	..	16,25	..	4	..
October	26,48	..	—18,80	—25,44	—1,37	..
November	36,24	..	43,81	—19,00	95	..
December	18,54	..	21,40	—37,25	—24	1
January	—7,84	..	1,03,30	—19,56	60	..
February	24,11	..	3,51,26	—16,18	—4,52	..
March	25,83	..	73,96	—15,58	56	..
Total	12,75,18	..	11,64,59	—1,56,66	3,02	12

No. 46.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending										1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29					
1. Production (*a*) .	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,39	2,72	2,25	2,18	2,18	2,18	2,07	1,87
2. Imports. .	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	(*b*)9,88	(*b*)30,66	33,68	19,50	18,14	21,22	14,23	13,24
3. Exports . .	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(*b*)3,01	(*b*)8,28	18	10	4	2	1	49
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3) .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(*b*)6,87	(*b*)22,38	33,50	19,40	‖18,10	21,20	14,22	12,75
5. Net addition, to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4) . .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	35,75	21,58	20,28	23,33	16,29	14,62
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves . .	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	25,79	22,32	29,76	32,22	32,27	34,18
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year . .	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+99	+4,95	..	+7,44	+2,46	+5	+1,91
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7) .	**1,38**	**64**	**4,13**	**3,08**	**2,81**	**3,65**	**6,46**	**16,00**	**27,04**	**11,28**	**24,11**	**30,80**	**21,58**	**12,84**	**20,87**	**16,24**	**12,71**
9. Progressive total of additions to stock . .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6,51,53	6,54,80	6,75,08	6,98,41	7,14,70	7,29,32
10. Net progressive absorption .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,32,49	6,45,33	6 66,20	6,82,44	6,95,15

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*a*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

(*b*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

No. 47.—Balance of Trade of India*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Average of 5 years ending 1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,03,26	+1,21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,86,33	+3,42,04	+3,01,44	+3,19,15	+3,30,13	+3,10,80	+2,20,49
Re-ex ports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+15,62	+9,87	+8,01	+9,54	+7,83	+7,13	+5,14
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,48,81	—2,39,11	—2,29,98(c)	—2,46,72 (c)	—2,51,49(c)	—2,38,95 (c)	—1,63,61(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+30,06	+37,16	+37,66	+46,09	+53,46	+78,27	+76,31	+53,14	+1,12,80	+79,47	+81,97	+86,47	+78,98	+62,02
Gold (private)	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—28,87	—7,81(a)	—13,93(a)	—33,50	—19,40	—18,10	—21,20	—14,22	—12,75
Silver (private)	—3,96	—12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(b)	—11,79(b)	—16,78	—19,79(b)	—13,85	—13,04	—11,89	—11,65
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—40	—13	—14	—24	—12	—9	—3
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	—12,04	—14,31	—8,50	—14,67	—20,99	—36,08	—10,80	—26,12	—50,41	—39,33	—32,19	—34,36	—26,20	—24,43
Total visible balance of trade	+18,02	+22,85	+29,16	+31,42	+32,47	+42,19	+65,51	+27,02	+62,39	+40,14	+49.78	+52,11	+52,78	+37,59
Council Bills, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (e)	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,35	(d) —34,96	—15,45	—39,84§	—2,82	—37,77	—41,02	—20,39	—7,26
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	...	...	...	...	+2,41	+5	+5,50	+9,42	+38§	+1,93	...	...	...	+7,75
Transfers of Government Securities	+17	+49	—53	—88	—54	—87	—38	+38	—27	+3	+28	—1	—29	—8
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	—37	—99	—83	—70	—56	—44	—30	—31	—36	—34	—35	—36	—33	—33
Balance of remittances of funds	—18,70	—22,31	—27,43	—29,34	—34,25	—42,61	—30,14	—5,96	—40,09	—1,20	—37,84	—41,39	—21,01	+8

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table. §One-fifth of the amount for 1926-27 only, there being no transactions in other years.

NOTE.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(*a*) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(*b*) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and R6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (R1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (R12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded :—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R86 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are :—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R1 lakh). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R2 lakhs) has been excluded in 1926-27.

(*c*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(*d*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfer paid in India.

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	9 2 0	8 3 3	5 14 2
Molasses	„	2 3 7	1 11 2	1 13 3	2 1 5
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 4 9	2 4 7	2 3 6
Spirit—Brandy	„	7 15 9	10 11 4	10 10 11	11 4 10
„ Whisky	„	6 8 2	16 12 5	16 15 4	17 1 8
„ present in drugs	„	17 9 3	26 14 8	28 8 11	28 8 6
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 12 0
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	23 14 4	27 6 3	24 13 4
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 4 11
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	41 15 11	41 3 10	40 1 1
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 2 5	0 2 5	0 2 3
Cloves	„	0 5 2	0 7 3	0 8 3	0 8 4
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	23 14 2	20 4 0	16 11 10
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 8 9	0 8 10	0 8 8
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	1 7 0	1 5 10	1 0 11
„ goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0
„ „ white	„	0 2 9	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8
„ „ coloured	„	0 3 3	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5
„ handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 3 5	0 2 7	0 2 1
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	5 12 9	5 10 7	4 8 9
„ goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 6 6	1 2 7	0 9 9
„ piecegoods	„	0 11 2	1 1 10	0 15 6	0 12 1
(b) Wool—					
„ *piecegoods*	Yd.	0 14 9	1 12 5	1 13 8	1 8 10
„ shawls	No.	2 7 9	4 0 8	4 1 5	3 9 8
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	2 0 10	1 4 9	0 12 11
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	53 8 10	64 9 2	51 7 0
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	173 0 7	178 10 11	155 11 4

No. 46.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles—*continued.*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	120 8 6	125 12 4	120 14 1
Nails, etc.	,,	205 1 6	276 9 9	289 6 4	278 2 6
Pipes, etc.	,,	150 10 9	217 13 2	265 15 11	340 10 11
Rails, chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3 11 6	6 5 6	6 13 3	7 5 2
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	218 0 0	215 12 9	196 2 10
,, tinned	,,	236 15 1	320 12 4	320 6 2	317 6 11
,, not galvanised	,,	139 6 0	135 14 5	132 11 0	134 12 5
Tubes	,,	231 8 4	266 6 4	296 7 11	304 9 7
Steel, bars	,,	99 7 7	113 0 3	113 11 9	104 5 5
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	157 15 7	139 11 0	99 9 3
8 Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Animals horses	No.	455 6 3	789 8 10	704 14 9	532 10 4
(*b*) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0 0 10	0 1 2	0 1 3	0 1 3
(*c*) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	1 6 4	1 3 3	1 6 7
Alizarine	,,	0 7 9	0 8 8	0 3 2	0 3 1
(*d*) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	5 12 10	5 14 6	6 2 1
(*e*) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	18 5 9	22 4 6	21 7 2
(*f*) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 0 9	4 0 11	4 0 7	4 0 1
(*g*) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	20 7 1	19 11 5	17 2 10
(*h*) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 3 9	1 3 0	1 3 3	1 0 4
Piecegoods	,,	0 5 8	0 3 11	0 3 3	0 10 9
(*i*) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	19 5 3	18 7 9	18 2 3
(*j*) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt.	28 5 1	29 12 6	30 0 3	25 5 2
(*k*) Other manufactured articles—					
(*i*) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	1 0 9	1 3 7	1 2 2
(*ii*) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	88 7 6	82 0 10	82 10 1
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 1 11
(*iii*) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	25 7 3	23 1 6	18 15 0
(*iv*) Printing paper	,,	12 8 3	15 5 9	13 0 6	14 7 7
(*v*) Soap	,,	19 11 7	38 15 3	37 3 5	33 11 2
(*vi*) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	2 14 2	2 9 6	2 9 9
Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 1 6	0 3 8	0 5 5	0 3 5
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	2 10 7	2 10 1	2 7 4
Pitch and tar	,,	4 1 4	5 14 9	6 3 2	5 3 7

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles

Articles.	Per	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	7 5 9	6 12 11	5 11 8
Wheat	„	5 5 5	7 6 0	8 3 0	4 15 4
„ flour	„	7 14 8	10 11 9	10 9 3	8 8 6
Barley	„	4 4 2	5 15 8	6 0 6	4 7 9
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	7 15 9	8 7 2	6. 6 8
3. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	0 11 10	0 11 1	0 10 7
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	85 10 8	78 14 10	65 8 1
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(*a*) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 13 1	0 12 5	0 7 5
Chillies	„	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 3 10	0 2 10
(*b*) Other articles—					
Ghi	„	0 9 0	0 14 1	0 14 1	0 13 1
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	10 1 10	10 1 7	8 9 0
Copra	„	17 15 7	32 4 2	30 5 2	24 5 1
Cotton	„	3 12 0	5 0 9	4 11 11	2 12 0
Groundnut	„	8 5 1	12 4 6	11 7 7	8 0 8
Linseed	„	10 8 8	10 8 9	11 8 6	10 8 7
Rapeseed	„	7 9 8	10 12 1	10 6 3	7 15 1
Sesamum	„	10 6 5	13 6 8	12 9 7	15 9 10
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	2 4 1	2 1 1	1 15 9
Coconut	„	1 12 8	2 8 1	2 6 6	2 2 8
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	5 13 10	5 11 6	4 1 8
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	360 4 8	336 12 5	207 14 8
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 8 0	0 6 9	0 5 5
„ cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 3 3	0 2 11	0 2 1
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	49 15 7	44 12 3	38 0 8
„ yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 12 10	0 12 5	0 10 9
„ piece-goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 10	0 4 8	0 4 4
„ „ coloured	„	0 5 0	0 5 11	0 5 9	0 5 7

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles—*continued.*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 13 10	0 11 1	0 13 2
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	54 4 5	53 8 4	38 14 8
„ tanned	„	85 10 10	134 2 8	120 7 11	112 8 4
Skins, raw	„	68 0 6	118 4 2	117 10 6	99 1 0
„ tanned	„	196 12 3	345 5 0	342 12 8	296 14 9
10. Metals and Ores—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	28 14 5	28 0 4	28 10 2
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	261 11 9	277 8 4	262 11 5
Myrobalans	„	4 4 5	6 8 7	6 5 2	5 15 5
(*b*) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	„	11 7 6	10 12 3	10 6 8	9 0 5
(*c*) Drugs, medicines, etc.—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 6 0	0 6 2	0 5 6
Cigars	„	0 13 7	1 1 7	1 1 0	1 1 11
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	3,199 10 8	3,200 7 1	3,196 7 9
(*d*) Hemp, raw	„	13 12 0	15 9 7	15 11 4	13 6 6
(*e*) Lac, shell	„	54 1 9	128 6 10	113 15 10	62 6 5
(*f*) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	11 2 8	10 7 2	11 7 4
(*g*) Manures—Bones	„	69 0 9	100 2 10	98 10 2	97 9 7
(*h*) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	86 10 10	78 0 7	62 4 9
Coir, unmanufactured	„	10 11 6	15 6 8	17 3 9	15 12 8
Mica	„	72 15 0	93 15 2	89 14 8	91 4 1
(*i*) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	23 7 2	24 2 8	24 5 0
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	278 15 2	282 3 1	291 2 9

1913-14				1923-29				1929-30			
April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January.	April	July	October	January
R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
0 7 3	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 10 11	0 13 2	0 10 7	0 14 5	0 10 8	0 13 8	0 10 11	0 10 6
0 6 4	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 10 4	0 10 11	0 8 10	0 11 5	0 9 0	0 8 7	0 8 6	0 7 8
0 6 6	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 8 7	0 11 0	0 8 6	0 10 1	0 8 4	0 7 2
0 8 9	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	1 0 0	0 14 10	0 12 4	1 0 10	0 15 3	1 0 9	0 12 7	1 0 7
0 7 5	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	0 11 10	0 13 3	0 8 11	0 13 6	0 10 10	0 12 9	0 9 1	0 8 10
0 7 0	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 11 3	0 11 1	0 8 2	0 11 0	0 9 3	0 10 3	0 7 10	0 7 7
..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 7 10	0 9 8	0 8 2	0 10 4	..	0 7 10	0 6 4	0 7 7
0 5 11	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 11 6	0 11 4	0 8 5	0 12 5	0 7 4	0 8 4	0 7 5	0 6 9
0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 12 5	0 12 0	0 9 7	0 13 3	0 11 11	0 13 4	0 9 10	0 9 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 0 0	13 4 0	(i) 11 0 0	(j) 12 0 0	‡(m) 10 12 0
.. (k) 59 0 0	.. (k) 69 0 0	.. (k) 83 0 0	.. (k) 85 8 0	(e) 11 12 0	(f) 14 0 0	(g) 11 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
(l) 54 0 0	..	(l) 76 0 0	(l) 73 0 0	67 0 0	74 0 0	67 0 0	66 0 0	63 8 0	62 0 0	60 0 0	56 8 0
34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	47 12 0	47 8 0	45 4 0	43 12 0	42 4 0	34 8 0	36 4 0	31 8 0
12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	17 14 0	19 10 0	15 11 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	13 9 0	13 10 0	11 1 0
17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	22 8 0	24 14 0	(h) 21 6 0	(h) 20 12 0	(h) 20 4 0	17 12 0	17 10 0	13 14 0
317 0 0	237 0 0	..	292 0 0	363 0 0	417 0 0	353 0 0	359 0 0	354 0 0	320 0 0	344 0 0	306 12 0
0 7 1½	0 6 10½	0 7 3	0 6 9	(a) 0 9 0	(a) 0 10 3	(a) 0 9 0	(a) 0 9 6	(a) 0 9 6	(a) 0 9 6	(a) 0 8 9	(a) 0 8 0
0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½	0 11 6	12 6	0 11 9	0 12 3	0 12 0	0 11 9	0 11 6	0 10 9
0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4	1 1 0	1 1 6	1 1 6	1 2 0	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 2 6
0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0	(b) 0 15 0	(b) 0 15 9	(b) 0 15 3	(b) 0 15 9	(b) 0 15 9	(b) 0 15 6	(b) 0 15 3	(b) 0 14 6
0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	(c) 0 14 3	(c) 0 14 6	(c) 0 14 6	(c) 0 14 9	(c) 0 15 0	(c) 0 15 0	(c) 0 14 9	(c) 0 14 3
0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	(d) 0 14 3	(d) 0 15 0	(d) 0 14 6	(d) 0 15 3	(d) 0 15 0	(d) 0 15 0	(d) 0 15 0	(d) 0 14 0
10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6	†18 6 0	19 0 0	18 0 0	18 7 0	18 14 0	18 4 0	19 0 0	18 0 0
5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0	9 6 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 8 0	9 4 0	8 12 0
5 0 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	8 6 0	8 12 0	8 10 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 14 0	8 14 0	..
330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0	380 0 0	385 0 0	422 8 0	392 8 0	370 0 0	425 0 0	460 0 0	357 8 0
337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0	402 8 0	415 0 0	455 0 0	412 8 0	400 0 0	442 8 0	475 0 0	370 0 0
6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	7 12 0	7 10 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	6 12 0
5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	7 9 0	7 4 0	6 14 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	7 4 0	6 8 0‡

e first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were ava

* April prices relate to the first sale in June each year.
(*a*) Yarn, 10⅛S.
(*b*) Longcloth (Standard Quality), 37″×37½ yds., 9 lbs.
(*c*) T-cloths 30″×24 yds., 6 lbs.
(*d*) Chadars, 50″×6 yds., 2¾ lbs.
(*e*) Eastern Districts 4's (European sellers).
(*f*) New crop 4's (European sellers).
(*g*) Eastern Districts R's (European sellers).
(*h*) 10-oz. 40″.

(*i*) (Eastern)
(*j*) Jat 2's (E
(*k*) Grou
(*l*) Re
(*m*) Jat 3's (
(*n*) Shipmen
(*o*) Quotatio
§ 33 by 42 y
† White Shir
‡ Nominal.

1913-14				1928-29				1929-30			
April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January
R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 6 0	7 5 6	7 15 6	8 9 6	8 5 0	8 2 6	7 6 0	7 12 0	7 4 3
31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	39 4 0	39 14 0	45 4 0	44 2 0	40 0 0	37 14 0	39 9 0	39 0 0
3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	4 4 6	4 6 9	5 14 0	5 15 6	6 5 6	4 1 6	4 8 0	4 5 6
24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	34 0 0	33 8 0	34 0 0	34 8 0	42 4 0	32 12 0	32 12 0	31 0 0
7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	10 1 6	10 9 0	10 10 0	10 11 0	10 11 0	11 2 0	13 13 0	13 8 0
5 3 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	(b) 7 6 0	(b) 7 7 0	(b) 7 8 0	(b) 8 3 0	(b) 7 8 0	(b) 7 11 0	(b) 9 6 0	(b) 9 8 0
43 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	50 0 0	(c) 60 0 0	(c) 59 0 0	(c) 58 0 0	(c) 46 0 0	(c) 47 4 0	(c) 53 0 0	(c) 52 0 0
10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	11 7 0	12 8 0	12 10 0	10 14 0	10 5 0	10 11 0	11 6 0	9 13 0
..	..	..	..	59 8 0	61 8 0	63 8 0	56 0 0	58 4 0	61 0 0	64 12 0	52 12 0
8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..	9 13 0	10 10 0	10 12 0	..	9 14 0	..	..	..
12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0	12 12 0	12 11 0	12 8 0	11 13 0	11 11 0	11 12 0	11 13 0	10 12 0
7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0	9 11 6	10 2 0	10 0 0	10 2 0	10 8 0	10 0 0	10 1 0	9 5 0
3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	5 1 0	4 11 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	3 14 0
(a) 19 8 6	(a) 19 8 0	(a) 20 8 6	(a) 20 8 6	20 0 0	18 0 0	20 8 0	19 6 0	21 0 0	20 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	..	98 0 0	98 0 0	99 0 0	97 2 0	94 2 0	101 2 0	96 10 0
..	..	..	..	..	150 0 0	145 0 0	130 0 0	120 0 0	112 0 0	145 0 0	145 0 0
..	..	..	..	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	82 0 0	85 0 0	111 0 0	105 0 0	106 0 0	106 0 0	103 0 0	103 0 0	103 0 0	102 0 0
71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	100 0 0	98 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	91 0 0
..	..	..	..	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0
26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	37 0 0	36 0 0	37 0 0	36 8 0	39 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	32 0 0
42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0	81 0 0	96 0 0	83 0 0	83 0 0	87 0 0	83 0 0	86 0 0	73 0 0
..	..	..	..	108 0 0 22 0 0 91 0 0 19 0 0	105 0 0 22 0 0 91 0 0 19 0 0	105 0 0 22 0 0 87 0 0 19 0 0	108 0 0 22 0 0 94 0 0 18 8 0	112 0 0 22 8 0 99 0 0 19 8 0	115 0 0 22 8 0 99 0 0 19 8 0	120 0 0 21 8 0 96 0 0 20 0 0	120 0 0 21 8 0 96 0 0 21 8 0
22 0 0	18 12 0	..	22 8 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	19 0 0	16 8 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
17 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0	17 0 0	14 0 0	16 8 0	14 0 0	13 8 0	10 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0
13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	11 0 0	12 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 0 0
11 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	13 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	8 12 0	8 0 0
15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	14 8 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	10 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	225 0 0	200 0 0	210 0 0	180 0 0	225 0 0	220 0 0	250 0 0	230 0 0
7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 3	(d) 10 6 0	(d) 9 6 0	(g) 9 10 0	(g) 9 2 6	(g) 9 8 6	(g) 9 3 3	(g) 9 5 6	(g) 8 10 9
10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 13 0	13 9 0	13 15 0	13 3 0	13 6 0	12 8 0
5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	8 12 0	8 13 0	8 13 0	8 13 0	(f) 8 14 0	(f) 8 14 0	(f) 8 14 0	(f) 8 14 0
4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	5 12 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 5 0	(f) 6 7 0	(f) 6 7 0	(f) 6 7 0	(f) 6 7 0
3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 6	5 12 6	5 12 6	5 13 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 5 15 0
56 0 0	57 0 0	55 0 0	56 0 0	110 0 0 200 0 0	111 0 0 212 8 0	83 0 0 200 0 0	83 0 0 206 4 0	86 0 0 187 8 0	83 0 0 200 0 0	83 0 0 200 0 0	83 0 0 193 12 0
..	..	..	..								

port and handling charges.

(a) Relates to Fair Firsts.
(b) Small grains, 5% refraction.
(c) The prices relate to Black Bombay salt and include duty and other charges.
(d) All cane equal in colour to No. 23 D. S. or higher, etc.

(e) Machine
(f) *Ex*-Nark
(g) Java wh
(h) Ex-Buds

No. 51.—Prices of cotton, raw and Index Numbers of cotton, raw and cloth in Liverpool

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review)

	Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914=100)	
		Cotton, raw American	Cloth
1930			
April 4	8·85	133	133
April 11	8·76	132	133
April 17	8·61	129	132
April 25	8·74	131	132
May 2	8·65	130	132
May 9	8·63	130	131
May 16	8·54	128	131
May 23	8·67	130	131
May 30	8·58	129	131
June 6	8·34	125	129
June 12	7·98	120	129
June 20	7·81	117	126
June 27	7·74	116	126
July 4	7·63	115	126
July 11	7·73	116	126
July 18	7·68	115	125
July 25	7·47	112	125
August 1	7·22	108	125
August 8	7·54	113	125
August 15	6·89	103	123
August 22	6·44	97	122
August 29	6·64	100	122
September 5	6·48	97	120
September 12	6·30	95	120
September 19	6·26	94	120
September 26	5·89	88	117
October 3	5·76	86	115
October 10	5·54	83	113
October 17	5·73	86	113
October 24	6·05	91	113
October 31	6·24	94	114
November 7	6·03	91	113
November 14	5·98	90	112
November 21	5·98	90	112
November 28	5·91	89	111
December 5	5·70	86	110
December 12	5·43	82	109
December 19	5·32	80	108
December 24	5·31	80	108
December 31	5·34	80	108
1931			
January 2	5·33	80	108
January 9	5·40	81	108
January 16	5·41	81	108
January 23	5·63	85	109
January 30	5·63	85	109
February 6	5·72	86	110
February 13	5·85	88	110
February 20	6·04	91	111
February 27	6·18	93	112
March 6	6·09	91	112
March 13	5·97	90	112
March 20	5·95	89	112
March 27	5·85	88	111

No. 52.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930				1931	
			April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c.ft.	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 13 9	1 17 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 11 3	1 11 3
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 13 9	1 17 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 11 3	1 11 3
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 13 9	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 13 9	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 8 9	1 17 6	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 0	1 8 9
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 8 9	1 17 6	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 13 9	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 13 9	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Bombay— Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 19 0	1 0 0	0 16 6	0 16 9	0 16 9	0 13 6	0 13 6	1 2 0	0 18 0
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 16 6	0 16 0	0 13 6	0 14 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 18 0
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 6	0 11 6	1 0 6	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 16 0	0 14 0	0 13 6	0 15 6	1 0 6	0 17 6
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (*b*)	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 19 0	1 0 0	0 16 6	0 16 0	0 13 6	0 13 0	0 13 6	1 2 0	0 18 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 17 6	1 0 0	0 16 6	0 16 0	0 14 0	..	0 15 0	..	0 16 6
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 16 6	0 16 0	0 13 6	0 14 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 18 0
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 0	0 11 6	1 0 6	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 16 0	0 14 0	0 13 6	0 15 6	1 0 6	0 17 6
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	,,	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 13 6	0 13 0	0 10 6	0 10 0	0 10 6	0 19 0	0 15 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 13 6	0 17 0	0 13 6	0 13 0	0 11 0	..	0 12 0	..	0 13 6
Madras— Groundnuts	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	0 15 0	1 11 6	1 8 9	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 19 0	0 11 3	1 0 0 to 1 5 0	1 2 6 to 1 3 9	1 5 0
Karachi— Barley (16 cwt.)	London	,,	(*a*) 0 12 0	0 13 6	0 16 6	0 19 6	0 17 6	0 17 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 15 0	1 1 0	0 16 0
Rangoon— Rice	United Kingdom.	,,	1 3 3	1 0 0	1 11 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 5 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	1 1 3	1 2 6	1 5 0
	Hamburg	,,	..	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 6 3	1 10 0	1 7 6	0 19 0	0 19 0	1 1 3	1 2 6	1 5 0

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

*The rates since 1926 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent. not exceeding 5*s.* per ton.

(*a*) Rate for Liverpool.

(*b*) Per ton of 40 c.ft.

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30
Sea Customs—Imports.						
Non-protective special duties—						
Liquors	2,61,31	2,55,98	2,51,98	2,54,28	2,40,35	—13,93
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	7,00,72	6,51,19	7,77,20	8,69,70	10,78,97	+2,09,27
Tobacco	1,90,77	2,17,13	2,58,49	2,27,90	1,26,60	—1,01,30
Tin, block	6,31	8,20	6,15	7,13	6,59	—54
Mineral oils	1,29,29	1,78,92	1,93,60	2,08,94	2,11,89	+2,95
Motor cars and cycles	1,04,95	89,58	1,02,14	95,01	72,31	—22,70
Silver bullion, coin, sheets and plates not manufactured	..	..	..	17,69	2,32,64	+2,14,95
Silver wire, thread and other manufactures (*a*)	..	..	..	..	5,79	+5,79
Artificial silk yarn and thread (*b*)	—	5,90	10,43	7,42	6,63	—79
Cotton yarn and thread	36,45	43,45	45,80	45,16	30,09	—15,07
Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement (*c*)	9,06	9,96	11,53	10,52	10,00	—52
Others	14,61	16,57	17,75	17,86	16,34	—1,52
Duty at 2½ per cent.—						
Machinery	38,17	22,58	..	..	..	..
Printing materials, vinegar and other articles	55	54	34	25	20	—5
Duty at 10 per cent.†—						
Metals—iron and steel	42,82	51,09	46,41	43,91	35,28	—8,63
Railway plant and rolling stock	24,41	28,94	20,16	20,60	16,27	—4,33
Other articles	1,06	1,07	54	41	58	+17
Duty at 15 per cent.‡—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	1,74,89	1,82,09	1,80,75	1,77,01	1,50,13	—26,88
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores	65,17	78,86	79,07	73,63	57,66	—15,97
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than artificial silk yarn, cotton yarn, cotton piece-goods and silk manufactures) (*d*)	8,45,34	8,46,33	8,49,45	8,48,62	6,50,15	—1,98,47
Miscellaneous	62,46	64,71	64,34	63,55	54,90	—8,65
Duty at 30 per cent.§—						
Silk piece-goods and other manufactures of silk	78,34	88,21	87,60	79,00	50,16	—28,84
Other articles	1,04,78	96,02	1,00,92	1,05,29	69,70	—35,59
Protective special duties—						
Iron and Steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture	2,76,93	40,55	49,90	39,29	26,20	—13,09
Not of British manufacture		1,02,85	77,77	66,51	47,62	—18,89
Not liable to additional duties		1,53,08	1,34,77	1,07,43	69,57	—37,86
Paper and Stationery	23,52	25,34	28,10	29,41	20,91	—8,50

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30
Cotton piece-goods (*e*)—						
Plain grey—						
Of British manufacture					23,10	
Not of British manufacture	6,21,04	6,25,17	6,04,48	5,83,64	85,85	—2,10,23
Others—						
Of British manufacture					1,75,73	
Not of British manufacture					88,73	
Matches (*f*)	88,64	52,35	24,22	13,68	3,75	—9,93
Match splints and veneers (*f*)	55	1,27	1,06	27	..	—27
Government Stores (including Imports by State Railways)—						
Articles liable to protective duties—						
Iron and Steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture		4,18	6,08	3,24	62	—2,62
Not of British manufacture		5,57	5,08	1,63	65	—98
Not liable to additional duties	10,72	18,34	6,28	1,66	32	—1,34
Paper and stationery		1,58	1,39	1,77	1,66	—11
Railway plant and rolling stock (non-protective)	23,71	27,92	5,44	4,94	2,85	—2,09
Others	59,84	50,59	42,84	45,51	57,72	+12,21
TOTAL IMPORTS	39,06,41	40,46,11	40,92,06	40,72,86	37,28,51	—3,44,35
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	54,97	59,48	55,19	44,43	55,92	+11,49
Net Import duty	39,41,44	39,86,63	40,36,87	40,28,43	36,72,59	—3,55,84
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS.						
Hides and skins, raw	30,84	37,33	36,83	35,49	24,81	—10,68
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,95,05	4,59,89	4,21,99	4,66,25	3,44,28	—1,21,97
Rice	1,16,68	1,06,62	99,45	1,20,47	90,60	—29,87

Tea	50,96	1,33	—	—	—	—
Government stores	4	3	1	..	..	..
TOTAL EXPORTS	5,93,57	6,05,20	5,58,28	6,22,21	4,59,69	—1,62,52
Deduct—Refunds	9,60	11,14	9,49	6,28	6,46	+18
Net export duty	5,83,97	5,94,06	5,48,79	6,15,93	4,53,23	—1,62,70
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	45,25,41	45,80,69	45,85,66	46,44,36	41,25,82	—5,18,54
Land Customs and miscellaneous	39,09	47,91	1,17,66	1,31,18	1,65,68	+34,50
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	37	..	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ motor spirit	96,40	1,21,23	1,56,18	2,78,89	2,67,34	—11,55
„ „ „ kerosene	1,04,70	97,17	92,70	98,21	1,45,70	+47,49
„ „ „ Silver	—	—	—	—	16,80	+16,80
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	48,30,54	49,17,62	50,16,88	52,03,35	47,83,74	—4,19,61
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	11,43	13,36	12,31	13,73	10,24	—3,49
Teacess	13,13	13,75	13,53	14,19	13,41	—78

† Liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

‡ Liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

§ Liable to an additional duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

(*a*) Liable to a protective duty 50 per cent. *ad valorem* under the Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act, 1931.

(*b*) Separate figures available from October, 1927.

(*c*) Figures prior to April, 1928, include white Portland cement.

(*d*) Figures prior to October, 1927, include artificial silk yarn.

(*e*) Transferred to " protective special duties " with effect from 4th April 1930.

(*f*) Transferred to " protective special duties " with effect from 25th September, 1928.

NOTE.—Figures for 1930-31 are not finally adjusted by Accounts Department.

No. 54.—Customs Tariff*—Rates of duty in force in British India

IMPORT TARIFF

Part I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	Hops.
1A	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding wheat (which is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt.) and flour (*see* Nos. 1E and 68).
1B	Sago flour.
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.
	(For the general duty on salt, *see* No. 35.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles *mainly* unmanufactured—
	DYES AND COLOURS
2A	Barks for tanning.
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
	METALLIC ORES
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS
5	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.
	SEEDS
6	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX
6A	Tallow.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS
7	Cotton, raw.
8	Wool, raw, and Wool-tops.
	MISCELLANEOUS
8A	China Clay.
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates and mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.
10	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*
10A	Rubber stumps, rubber seeds and raw rubber.
10B	Stick or Seed Lac.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly *manufactured*—
	APPAREL
11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:— (*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (*b*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (*i*) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (*ii*) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (*c*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (*d*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the first Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903). (*e*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
13	Anti-plague serum.
13A	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.
14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from Cinchona bark.
14A	Magnesium Chloride.
14B	Sulphur.

* As in operation on 5th April, 1931.

No.	Names of Articles
	DYES AND COLOURS
14C	Dyes derived from Coal-tar and Coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder blower, whiteant exterminating machines, beetpullers, broadcast seeders, cornpickers, corn-shellers, cultipackers, drag-scrapers, stalk-cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil-graders and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.*
16	The following dairy and poultry farming appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce and incubators; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes.
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
18	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pugmills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugarcane juice.
	MACHINERY
18A	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified:— (1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts; (2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; (3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;

No.	Names of Articles
	MACHINERY—*contd.*
	(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton; (5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not; and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof. *Note.*—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.
18B	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and pirns; dobbies; Jacquard machines; Jacquard harness linen cords; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and lags for dobbies; wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; cumbli finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames; take-up motions; temples and pickers; picking bands; picking stick; printing machines; roller cloth; clearer cloth; sizing flannel; and roller skins.
18C	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rules with side perforation to be used after further perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines, and clarified liquid glue but excluding ink and paper.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notifications Nos. 37 and 41, dated the 13th September and 29th November, 1930 respectively, the following agricultural machines and implements, namely, flame throwers for attachment to spraying machines designed for the extermination of locusts, and latex cups, are exempt from payment of import duty.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles
	MACHINERY—*concld.*
18D	Component Parts of Machinery, as defined in Nos. 18A, 18B and 18C, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
	METALS
19	Current coin of the Government of India.
20	Gold bullion and coin, and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.
20A	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.
	PAPER
21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
21A	Postage stamps, whether used or unused.
21B	Paper money.

No.	Names of Articles
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
22	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS
23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.
24A	Light Ships.
24B	Ropes, cotton.
24C	Starch and farina.
24D	Stone prepared as for road metalling.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
25	Animals, living, all sorts.
25A	Insignia and badges of official British and Foreign orders.
25B	Plates, living, all sorts.
26	Specimens, models and wall diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH		
27	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, prescribe,* *plus* 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		Rs. A.
27A	Currants	Cwt.	1 4

* The rate since the 18th March, 1924, is annas 7½.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	LIQUORS.		Rs. A.
28	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors.	In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more, per imperial gallon.	0 12
		In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz. per bottle.	0 2
		In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz. per bottle.	0 1
		In bottles containing less than 6¾ oz. but not less than 5 oz. per bottle.	0 ½
		In other containers, per imperial gallon.	1 0
29	Denatured spirit	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
30	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)—		Rs. A.
	(1) Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	30 0
	(2) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit (other than drugs and medicines)—		
	(*i*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Imperial gallon . .	40 0
	(*ii*) not so entered.	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	30 0
	(3) Drugs and medicines containing spirit—		
	(*i*) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Imperial gallon. .	30 0
	(*ii*) not so entered.	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	21 14
	(4) Perfumed spirits.	*Imperial gallon* . .	48 0
	Provided that— (*a*) the duty on any article included in this Item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of the Statutory Schedule (*i.e.* 20 per cent. *ad valorem*). (*b*) where the unit of assessment is the imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.		
31	Wines, not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit—		
	(1) Champagne and other sparkling wines.	Imperial gallon . .	10 8
	(2) Other sorts	Imperial gallon . .	6 0

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	SUGAR		
34	Sugar, excluding confectionery (*see* No. 124)—		Rs. A.
	(1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above.	Cwt.	7 4
	(2) Sugar, crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard.	,,	6 12
	(3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard and sugar candy.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent. *plus* two rupees and twelve annas per cwt.
	(4) Molasses	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	SACCHARINE		
34A	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine.	Pound	Rs. A. 5 0
34B	Saccharine tablets	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent. or Rs. 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK		
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place,* *plus* 4½ annas per maund if manufactured outside India.
	TOBACCO		
36	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Pound	Rs. A. 1 8
37	Cigars	*Ad valorem*	90 per cent.
37A	Cigarettes of value—		Rs. A.
	(*a*) not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand	Thousand	8 8
	(*b*) exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand.	Ditto	12 0
	NOTE.—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the deduction allowed under clause (*a*) of that section shall be calculated in all cases as if the cigarettes were classified under sub-item (*a*).		
38	All other sorts of Tobacco manufactured	Pound	8 0
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL		
39	Coal, coke and patent fuel	Ton	0 8
	METALS		
39A	Tin, block	Ton	250 0
	OILS		
40	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon	Three annas.
40A	Motor spirit	Ditto	Eight annas.

* The rate of excise duty since the 1st March, 1924, is Re. 1-4-0.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	OILS—*contd.*		
41	MINERAL OIL—		Rs. A.
	(1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre;	Ton . . .	12 8
	(2) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication;	Imperial gallon . .	One anna and eight pies.
	(3) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	*Ad valorem* . .	10 per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES		
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		Rs.
	(1) Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (*See* Nos. 86A and 141).	Each . . .	15 } or 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	,, . . .	15
	(3) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols	,, . . .	5
	(4) Gun stocks and breech blocks.	,, . . .	3
	(5) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	,, . . .	2
	(6) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	,, . . .	1
	(7) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem* . .	40 per cent.
	(8) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem* . .	40 per cent.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS		
42A	Motor Cars, motor cycles, and motor scooters, and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 87 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	*Ad valorem* . .	30 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		
43	Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives.	Seer of 80 tolas . .	Rs. 24 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	MACHINERY		
43A	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.
43B	Rubber-insulated copper wires and cables, no core of which other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	METALS.		
43 BB	Silver bullion and coin, not otherwise specified, and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Ounce . . .	Six annas.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS		
43C	Artificial silk yarn and thread . . .	*Ad valorem* . .	10 per cent.
44	Cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent. or 1½ annas per pound whichever is higher.
45A	Silk mixtures, that is to say—		
	(*a*) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk ; (*b*) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics ; (*c*) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (*see* No. 100A).	*Ad valorem* . .	27½ per cent.
45B	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.
	MISCELLANEOUS		
46	Printing type	Pound . . .	One anna. Rs. A.
46C	Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement.	Ton	11 0
46D	Printer's ink . .	*Ad valorem* .	5 per cent.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		MISCELLANEOUS
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES	53	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
48	Vinegar in casks.		
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	54	The following printing material, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.
	WOOD AND TIMBER		
49	Firewood.	55	Racks for the withering of tea leaf.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	57	Fodder, bran and pollards.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		
50	Copperas, green.		

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent.* *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL, FOR RE-MANUFACTURE
58	Iron or steel, old.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
59	Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway administration.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL
60	Iron alloys.
	„ angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (*see* No. 143).
	„ bar and rod not otherwise specified (*see* No. 144).
	„ pig.
	„ rice bowls.
61	Iron or Steel, anchors and cables.
	„ „ hoops and strips.
	„ „ nails, and washers, all sorts.
	„ „ pipes and tubes; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (*see* No. 146).
	„ „ railway track material not otherwise specified including bearing plates, cast iron, sleepers and lever-boxes.
	„ „ tramway track material, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 150), including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.
	„ „ sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ¼ inch thick, whether fabricated or not, if coated with metals other than tin or zinc.
	„ „ plates and sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ¼ inch thick, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 146, 147, 153 and 154) whether fabricated or not.

No.	Names of Articles
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*
	Iron or Steel, wire including fencing-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting.
	„ „ (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.
	„ „ expanded metal.
62	Steel, angle and tee if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated.
	„ (other than bars), alloys, crucible, shear, blister and tub.
	„ (other than *bars*) made for springs and cutting tools by any process.
	Steel, ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1½ inches or more.
	Steel, bar and rod, the following kinds—
	(*a*) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under ¼ inch;
	(*b*) all shapes and sizes, if—
	(i) of alloy, crucible, shear, blister or tub steel, or
	(ii) galvanised or coated with other metals, or
	(iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting;
	(*c*) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes—
	(i) rounds not over $\frac{7}{16}$ inch diameter,
	(ii) squares under and not over $\frac{7}{16}$ inch side,
	(iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over ¼ inch thick,
	(iv) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over ¼ inch thick,
	(v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,
	(vi) all other shapes, any size.

* All articles under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent.* *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly unmanufactured—*contd.*		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK—*contd.*
			Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18 A or No. 18 D shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK		
63	Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks, also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of, a railway administration :	63A	Component Parts of Railway Materials, as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose : Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein :	64	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections : Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18A or No. 18D shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent.† *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		TEA
	FISH	71	Tea.
65	Fish, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 27).		OTHER FOOD AND DRINK
66	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.	72	Coffee.
		73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		
67	Fruits and Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.		II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
			GUMS, RESINS AND LAC
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR	74	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 10B).
68	Flour, except Sago flour.‡		
	PROVISIONS AND OILMANS STORES		OILS
69	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 48).	75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 40, 40A and 41).

* All articles under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

‡ Wheat flour is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt. as also wheat in No. 1A.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent.* *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	SEEDS
76	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX
77	All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS
78	Textile materials, the following:—
	Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER
79	Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS
80	Canes and rattans.
81	Cowries and shells.
82	Ivory, unmanufactured.
83	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut (*see* No. 5).
84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified (*a*).
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL
85	Apparel, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and articles made of gold and silver thread, and articles made of silk or silk mixtures;
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
86	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze (*b*).
86A	Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress, swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.
	CONVEYANCES
87	Conveyances, not specified in No. 142, namely, tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikshas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above-mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (*see* No. 42A).
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
88	Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified (*c*).
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
89	Cutlery, excluding plated cutlery (*see* No. 129).
90	Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
90A	Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches, fuses, and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which not being one specially designed as pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission or power for other than industrial purposes and the fittings thereof.
90B	Domestic Refrigerators.
91	All other sorts of implements, instruments apparatus and appliances (including plated surgical instruments) and parts thereof, not otherwise specified (*d*).
	DYES AND COLOURS
92	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified, and paints and colours and painter's materials, all sorts.

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

(*a*) **Under Government of India Notification No. 4317, dated the 2nd July, 1921, unmanufactured mica is exempt from payment of import duty.**

(*b*) **Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 16, dated the 28th March 1931, certain specified explosives especially adapted for use in dangerous coal mines are exempt from payment of import duty.**

(*c*) Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notifications Nos. 4 and 28, dated the **6th February** and 9th August 1930 respectively, **calcium acetate** and radium salts are **exempt from payment of import duty.**

(*d*) **Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 17, dated the 4th April 1931, apparatus for wireless telegraphy or telephony other than apparatus designed solely for the reception of broadcast wireless, and component parts of apparatus for wireless telegraphy or telephony other than such parts as can be used as parts of apparatus for the reception, of broadcast wireless, are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*: provided that nothing shall be deemed to be a component part of apparatus for wireless telegraphy or telephony for the purpose of this Notification unless it is essential for the working of such apparatus and has been given for that purpose some special shape or quality that would not be essential for its use for any other purpose.**

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent.* *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD
93	Furniture, Cabinetware and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
94	Glass and glassware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain; all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (*see* No. 134).
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER
95	Hides and Skins not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY
96	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse power.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL
97	All sorts of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL
98	All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified†.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY
99	Paper and articles made of paper and papier maché, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard, all sorts, and stationery, including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post, and Postage stamps, whether used or unused, and paper money, and paper and stationery otherwise specified.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
100	Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say:—
	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified;
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS—*contd.*
	Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax;
	Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk and silk mixtures;
	Hemp manufactures;
	Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk;
	Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags or cloth;
	Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread;
	Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt;
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
100A	Silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:—
	Silk ligatures; elastic silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk abdominal belts, silkweb, catheter tubes, and oiled silk.
	MISCELLANEOUS
101	Art, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23 and No. 138.
102	Brushes and Brooms.
103	Building and Engineering materials, including asphalt, bricks, cement (excluding Portland cement other than white Portland cement), chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 18A or No. 68, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials.
104	Candles.
105	Cinematograph films, not exposed.
106	Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre, not otherwise specified.
106A	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.
107	Furniture, tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
108	Mats and Matting.
109	Oilcakes.
110	Oilcloth and Floor cloth.
111	Packing—Engine and Boiler—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 18A and 63.

*All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notification No. 28, dated the 9th August 1930, radium is exempt from payment of import duty.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent.* *ad valorem*—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*		MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*
112	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.	119	Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified.
113	Pitch, tar and dammer.	120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
114	Polishes and compositions.		IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
115	Rubber tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 53).	121	Coral.
116	Soap.	122	Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
118	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble, but excluding stone prepared as for road metalling.	123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent.† *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		METALS
124	Confectionery.	131	Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	SPICES	132	Silver plate, and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.
124A	The following Spices, namely :— Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper.		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	133	Silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 45A and 100A).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES		MISCELLANEOUS
125	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	134	Bangles, beads and false pearls.
126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entries Nos. 42, 86A and 141 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 90), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	134A	Cinematograph films, exposed.
		135	Fireworks, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 106-A).
		136	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified.
		137	Jewellery and Jewels.‡
		138	Prints, engravings and pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.
		140	Smokers' requisites, excluding tobacco (Nos. 36 to 38) and matches (No. 157).
		141	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, including bird shot, toy, cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded, in any part of British India, from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878; and bows and arrows.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS		
128	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof.		
129	Articles plated with gold and silver, excluding surgical instruments.‡		IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.
130	Musical Instruments and parts thereof.	141A	Betelnuts.

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† All articles under this head except spices (No. 124A), betelnuts (No. 141A) and cinematopraph films, exposed (No. 134A) are liable to an additional duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* under the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

‡ Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 18, dated the 30th March 1929, articles of imitation jewellery (including buttons and other fasteners) which consist of, or include base metal plated with gold or silver and in which the proportion of precious metal to total metallic contents is less than 1·5 per cent. are liable to duty at 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—	
	CONVEYANCES	
142	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—	
	(*a*) if of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) if not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL	
143	IRON angle, channel and tee—	
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanized, tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*c*) of No. 62—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
145	IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing and fishbolts and nuts.	Rs. 2-4-0 per cwt.
145A	Iron or steel rivets	Rs. 2 per cwt.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—	
	(*a*) galvanized *	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) not galvanized—	
	(i) not under ¼-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(ii) under ¼-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.
147	IRON OR STEEL plates or sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ¼-inch thick and not of cast iron—	
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 36 per ton.

* Under Government of India, Commerce Department Notification No. 260-T. (127), dated the 30th December 1930, as amended by Notification No. 260-T. (127), dated the 21st March 1931, galvanized iron or steel pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets, are liable to duty at Rs. 73 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*	
148	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ¼-inch thick—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized *	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* No. 61)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 30 per ton.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 61 and 154)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 35 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 59 per ton.
149A	IRON OR STEEL, the original *materials* (but not including machinery), of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India:	Rs. 23 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.	
150	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—	
	A.—Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—	
	(*a*) (i) 30 lbs. per yard and over	Rs. 13 per ton.
	(ii) fish-plates therefor	Rs. 6 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) under 30 lbs. per yard, and fish-plates, therefor—	
	if of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	if not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	B.—Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—	
	(i) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over . .	Rs. 14 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture . . .	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 12 per ton.
	C.—Sleepers other than cast iron	Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	D.—Spikes (other than dogspikes) and tie-bars—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	E.—Dogspikes	Rs. 2·4 per cwt.
	F.—Gibs, cotters, keys, distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers.	Rs. 2 per cwt.

* Under Government of India, Commerce Department Notification No. 260-T. (127), dated the 30th December 1930, as amended by Notification No. 260-T.(127), dated the 21st March 1931, galvanized iron or steel sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ¼ inch thick are liable to duty, if fabricated, at Rs. 73 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, and if not fabricated, at Rs. 67 per ton.

IMPORT TARIFF—*concluded.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
151	STEEL, angle and tee, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 62) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
152	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 62)—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
153	STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware (*see* No. 90) or any of the articles specified in Nos. 18A, 18D, 64 or 87—	
	(*b*) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
154	STEEL, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	Rs. 48 per ton.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.	
154A	SILVER THREAD AND WIRE (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf; including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made.	50 per cent. *ad valorem*.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.	
155	PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 65 per cent. of the fibre content.	One anna per pound.
156	WRITING PAPER—	
	(*a*) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	One anna per pound or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) All other sorts	One anna per pound.
	YARN AND TEXTILE FABRICS.	
156A	Cotton piece-goods (other than fents of not more than nine yards in length)—	
	(*a*) plain grey, that is, not bleached or dyed in the piece, if imported in pieces which either are without woven headings or contain any length of more than nine yards which is not divided by transverse woven headings—	
	(i) of British manufacture	20 per cent. *ad valorem* or 3½ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	25 per cent. *ad valorem* or 3½ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) Others—	
	(i) of British manufacture	20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
157	Matches—	
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches.	Rs. 1-8 per gross of boxes.
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches.	Six annas for every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.
158	Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match making.	Four annas and six pies per pound.
159	Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Six annas per pound.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE*		Rs. A.
1	Raw jute—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs. . .	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions . . .	Ditto . .	4 8
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine).*	Ton of 2,240 lbs. . .	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.†	Ditto . .	32 0
	HIDES AND SKINS		
3	Raw hides and skins‡	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.
	RICE		Rs. A. P.
4	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 2 3

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 19, dated the 17th May 1930, bagging for raw cotton made from jute rove, weighing not less than 1¼ lbs. per square yard and having a total of not more than 250 warp and weft threads per square yard, is liable to duty at Rs. 5-8-0 per ton.

† Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated the 17th November 1928, jute rags such as are used for paper making, are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

‡ Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 35, dated the 25th September, 1926, hide and skin cuttings and fleshings, such as are used for glue-making, are exempt from payment of export duty.

No. 55.—Share of each province in the total entries and clearances of vessels

(In thousands of tons)

	Pre-war Average			War Average			Post-war Average			1929-30			1930-31		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.
Bengal	1,387	3,979	24·6	1,041	2,951	25·3	1,142	3,670	24·1	1,057	3,732	19·3	856	3,053	17·2
Bombay	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,736	4,472	29·3	1,458	5,215	26·9	1,327	4,965	27·9
Sind	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,281	1,795	11·8	1,142	1,912	9·9	1,262	1,933	10·8
Madras	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,228	19·0	2,646	2,927	19·2	2,916	5,105	26·3	2,667	4,681	26·3
Burma	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,176	2,383	15·6	1,431	3,420	17·6	1,345	3,158	17·8
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	·1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	8,004	19,384	100	7,457	17,790	100

No. 56 NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1929-30		1930-31		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1930-31
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	2,270	6,434	1,993	5,852	65·0
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	253	92	199	82	·9
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	201	662	231	771	8·6
Dutch	47	114	86	206	77	241	123	409	122	424	4·7
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	46	87	101	224	123	234	2·6
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	140	590	119	473	5·2
Chinese	..	..	26	27	7	15	1	4	2	3	·1
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	1	2	5	15	·2
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	19	60	21	71	·8
French	27	83	14	34	13	37	34	107	32	162	1·8
Spanish	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	2	5	1	2	..	..	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	65	234	44	159	1·7
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	155	673	151	666	7·4
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	17	45	17	40	·4
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	858	3,072	867	3,018	33·5
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	849	84	591	50	647	54	·6
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,928	7,504	3,972	9,648	3,706	9,006	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,728 entered in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India—*continued.*

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1929-30		1930-31		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1930-31
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
Cleared											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,286	5,963	2,286	6,553	1,906	5,651	64·3
British Indian	322	183	298	70	360	130	237	85	234	95	1·1
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	497	196	639	232	772	8·8
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	129	437	121	416	4·7
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	84	179	122	224	2·6
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	135	564	120	475	5·4
Chinese	..	..	25	27	8	17	1	4	2	3	·1
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	3	8	3	10	·1
Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	16	47	15	52	·6
French	28	87	14	36	14	39	30	150	29	142	1·6
Spanish	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	10	23	86	274	74	264	44	157	1·8
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	159	707	153	680	7·7
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	15	38	18	45	·5
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	842	3,037	859	2,976	33·9
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	868	88	667	61	752	63	·7
Total Cleared	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,053	7,743	4,032	9,736	3,751	8,785	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,981	15,247	8,004	19,384	7,457	17,790	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.

Group (*a*) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Persia and Western and Southern Afghanistan.

The following stations are included in it:—

1. Duzdap.
2. Mirjawa.
3. Nok-kundi.
4. Yakmach.
5. Dalbandin.
6. Padag Road.
7. Ahmedwal.
8. Nushki.
9. Quetta.
10. Bostan.
11. Yaru.
12. Gulistan.
13. Killa Abdulla.
14. Chaman.

Group (*b*) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ghazighat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pezu.
5. Tank.
6. Manzai (formerly Girni Road).
7. Lakimarwat.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Mardan.
17. Takhtibhai.
18. Durgai.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankote.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Damel.
26. Sarna.
27. Suchetgarh.
28. Ranbirsinghpura.
29. Miran Sahib.
30. Jammu Cantonment.
31. Parachinar.

Group (*c*) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. Katarnian Ghat.
5. Naipalganj Road.
6. Uska Bazar.
7. Bridgmanganj.
8. Raxaul.
9. Bairagnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jaynagar.
12. Bhaptiahi.
13. Nautanwa.
14. Jogbani.
15. Naksalbari.
16. Galgalia.
17. Ghum.
18. Gielle Khola (formerly Kalimpong Road).
19. Nagrakata.
20. Carron.
21. Banarhat.
22. Saikhowaghat.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

Articles	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Articles	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—*contd.*			
Wheat—				Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*) .	6,353	9,612	6,077	Group (*a*) .	2,250	2,218	2,316
„ (*b*) .	204,378	119,490	34,208	„ (*b*) .	38,514	24,154	71,422
„ (*c*) .	83,127	146,638	118,342	„ (*c*) .	1,439,179	1,222,679	1,385,690
Total .	293,858	275,740	158,627	Total .	1,479,943	1,249,046	1,459,428
Gram and pulse—				Rice, unhusked—			
Group (*a*) .	4,888	2,158	4,292	Group (*a*) .	783	1,185	254
„ (*b*) .	240,068	81,257	150,007	„ (*b*) .	56,207	41,094	10,511
„ (*c*) .	66,361	172,422	129,498	„ (*c*) .	1,032,121	615,620	779,097
Total .	311,317	255,837	283,797	Total .	1,089,111	657,899	789,862

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Grain and Pulse—*contd.*			
Others—			
Group (*a*)	24,741	102,768	74,149
„ (*b*)	786,600	809,845	303,595
„ (*c*)	364,241	345,547	209,465
Total	1,175,582	1,258,160	587,209
Hides and Skins—			
Hides of Cattle—			
Group (*a*)	2,980	3,073	1,899
„ (*b*)	93,003	70,716	58,287
„ (*c*)	35,417	28,080	24,032
Total	131,400	101,869	84,218
Skins of sheep and goats—			
Group (*a*)	18,048	23,002	10,143
„ (*b*)	55,630	42,618	37,128
„ (*c*)	3,747	3,154	2,750
Total	77,425	68,774	50,021
Ghi—			
Group (*a*)	6,172	5,080	5,495
„ (*b*)	28,784	10,800	8,102
„ (*c*)	57,692	64,538	56,799
Total	92,648	79,918	70,396
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*)	8,772	8,190	7,411
„ (*b*)	78,666	73,369	71,495
„ (*c*)	49,161	57,918	40,430
Total	136,599	139,477	119,326

Articles	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Wool, raw—			
Group (*a*)	189,683	121,367	46,961
„ (*b*)	55,343	38,015	24,407
„ (*c*)	68,509	54,149	31,975
Total	313,535	213,531	103,343
*Carpets and rugs—			
Group (*a*)	28,170	25,914	16,765
„ (*b*)	4,587	5,311	5,342
Total	32,757	31,225	22,107
**Borax—			
Group (*b*)	2,560	..	..
„ (*c*)	17,842	14,443	15,135
Total	20,402	14,443	15,135
†Charas	2,015	2,849	2,983
‡Jute, raw	382,673	303,329	287,921
Oil seeds—			
‡ Linseed	398,393	582,551	496,968
‡ Mustard and rape seed	324,287	282,083	259,751
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	1	..
„ (*b*)	..	..	1,772
„ (*c*)	..	..	..
Total	..	1	1,772
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	1,155,310	907,280	189,496
„ (*b*)	4,681,403	3,947,464	2,768,929
„ (*c*)	171,200	88,320	317,000
Total	5,907,913	4,943,064	3,275,425

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (*a*) and (*b*) only and are not registered at other stations.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (*b*) and (*c*).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (*b*).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (*c*) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Cotton—			
Twist and yarn—			
Group (*a*)	10,350	18,675	11,794
„ (*b*)	19,689	17,930	19,992
„ (*c*)	31,901	39,840	47,632
Total	61,940	76,445	79,418
Piecegoods, foreign—			
Group (*a*)	134,310	54,500	48,717
„ (*b*)	130,299	128,197	84,513
„ (*c*)	85,328	75,260	48,201
Total	349,937	257,957	181,431
Piecegoods, Indian—			
Group (*a*)	50,748	42,519	31,051
„ (*b*)	159,486	123,098	137,464
„ (*c*)	76,535	80,139	88,760
Total	286,769	245,756	257,275
Dyes and Dyeing materials—			
Indigo (Natural)—			
Group (*a*)	519	554	167
„ (*b*)	295	285	367
„ (*c*)	83	81	121
Total	897	920	655
Others—			
Group (*a*)	3,182	280	1,829
„ (*b*)	3,595	2,845	3,106
„ (*c*)	21,055	8,956	5,841
Total	27,832	12,081	10,776
Grain and pulse—			
Wheat—			
Group (*a*)	266,915	371,574	148,469
„ (*b*)	709,658	1,062,372	1,188,706
„ (*c*)	154,262	109,838	79,438
Total	1,130,835	1,543,784	1,416,613
Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*)	66,421	101,942	58,038
„ (*b*)	180,974	279,597	217,047
„ (*c*)	282,406	319,603	373,862
Total	529,801	701,142	648,947
Others—			
Group (*a*)	241,349	271,158	162,894
„ (*b*)	872,177	781,679	683,943
„ (*c*)	360,432	300,372	316,859
Total	1,473,958	1,353,209	1,163,696
Iron and Steel—			
Unwrought—			
Group (*a*)	4,349	22,554	23,899
„ (*b*)	18,124	19,253	25,352
„ (*c*)	11,151	10,826	8,406
Total	33,624	52,633	57,657
Sections			
Group (*a*)	49,302	21,333	25,094
„ (*b*)	200,669	151,519	251,944
„ (*c*)	102,716	114,691	66,008
Total	352,687	287,543	343,046
Iron and Steel—contd.			
Machinery and millwork—			
Group (*a*)	21,988	12,798	4,000
„ (*b*)	32,736	16,870	26,033
„ (*c*)	10,040	10,273	13,260
Total	64,759	39,941	43,293
Others, including hardware and cutlery—			
Group (*a*)	6,233	5,987	9,301
„ (*b*)	27,292	8,295	37,470
„ (*c*)	20,121	16,189	6,870
Total	53,646	30,471	53,641
Petroleum—			
Group (*a*)	53,296	55,941	69,356
„ (*b*)	122,535	153,593	224,969
„ (*c*)	155,031	166,518	75,747
Total	330,862	376,052	370,072
Salt—			
Group (*a*)	10,075	8,375	10,311
„ (*b*)	952,107	831,742	804,159
„ (*c*)	881,637	865,812	784,038
Total	1,843,819	1,705,929	1,598,508
Sugar—			
Refined—			
Group (*a*)	133,050	125,089	276,807
„ (*b*)	715,515	695,728	689,163
„ (*c*)	140,687	118,666	109,237
Total	989,252	939,483	1,075,207
Unrefined—			
Group (*a*)	47,599	32,709	23,295
„ (*b*)	24,682	19,204	55,473
„ (*c*)	29,981	40,691	18,079
Total	102,262	92,604	96,847
Tea—			
Black—			
Group (*a*)	33,624	16,998	2,968
„ (*b*)	23,015	27,539	25,502
„ (*c*)	626	358	245
Total	57,265	44,895	28,715
Green—			
Group (*a*)	8,185	23,337	35,606
„ (*b*)	33,394	36,154	33,222
„ (*c*)	795	480	487
Total	42,374	59,971	69,315
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*)	5,831	5,053	5,271
„ (*b*)	73,239	54,306	63,264
„ (*c*)	62,362	72,018	57,002
Total	141,432	131,377	125,537
*Brass and Copper	15,213	10,734	7,877
* Betelnuts	36,796	36,923	30,347
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	24	61
„ (*b*)	1,632	1,794	24,826
„ (*c*)	347	1,130	571
Total	1,979	2,948	25,458
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	1,355,922	1,408,890	..
„ (*b*)	1,718,010	3,958,886	5,218,398
„ (*c*)	303,742	817,406	3,069,588
Total	3,377,674	6,185,182	8,287,986

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (*c*).

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

Articles	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)—			
(*d*)	604	661	587
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	604	661	587
Cotton manufactured— Piecegoods—			
(*d*)	134	346	333
(*e*)	143	1,062	428
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	277	1,408	761
Other sorts, including rugs—			
(*d*)	498	594	564
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	498	594	564
Grain and pulse— Gram and pulse—			
(*d*)	4,144	14,233	5,129
(*e*)	47,057	39,601	36,947
(*f*)	3,282	2,000	288
Total	54,483	55,834	42,364
Rice, husked—			
(*d*)	62,446	69,028	83,013
(*e*)	2,069	1,116	4,519
(*f*)	20,765	29,246	41,280
Total	85,280	99,390	133,812
Rice, unhusked (paddy)—			
(*d*)	19,116	18,742	3,733
(*e*)	462	489	61
(*f*)	10,787	26,403	18,416
Total	30,365	45,634	22,210
Hides of Cattle—			
(*d*)	5,671	2,383	1,630
(*e*)	11,011	6,369	4,805
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	16,682	8,752	6,435
Lac—			
(*d*)	3,713	2,534	1,332
(*e*)	133,638	122,248	29,215
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	137,351	124,782	30,547
Sugar— Refined—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	1,082
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1,082
Sugar— Unrefined, including jaggery—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	1,243	256	..
Total	1,243	256	..
Tea— Dry—			
(*d*)	8,067	8,995	10,421
(*e*)	2,918	4,660	3,551
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	10,985	13,655	13,972
Wet—			
(*d*)	273	143	159
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	273	143	159
Tobacco— Cigarettes—			
(*d*)	..	27	4
(*e*)	..	..	293
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	..	27	297
Others—			
(*d*)	3,241	4,347	2,507
(*e*)	157	436	..
(*f*)	555	2,146	349
Total	3,953	6,929	2,856
Orpiment—			
(*d*)	12,965	8,568	5,601
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	12,965	8,568	5,601
Silk— Raw—			
(*d*)	2,824	3,860	3,891
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	826	938	374
Total	3,650	4,798	4,265
Manufactured—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	44	14	6
Total	44	14	6
Timber— Teak—	..	..	..
Other kinds—			
(*d*)	81	41	14
(*e*)	8,709	1,334	82
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	8,790	1,375	96
Matches—	..	..	..
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
Silver (in ounces)			
(*d*)	54,561	7,892	20,870
(*e*)	114,332*	286,848†	333,464‡
(*f*)	18,360	300	312
Total	187,253	295,040	354,646

NOTE.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, outward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thirgannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), importations into Burma.
* Represent Government specie booked from Lashio Treasury to Mandalay.
† Include Government treasure sent to the Rangoon Currency Office and the Mandalay Treasury.
Of this total 17,816 ounces represent Government treasure transferred to Mandalay Treasury and 315,648 ounces Government treasure to Rangoon Currency Office.

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Cotton—			
Raw cotton—			
(*d*)	9,688	14,553	15,225
(*e*)	965	122	2,729
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	10,653	14,675	17,954
Cotton twist and yarn—			
(*d*)	50,726	55,766	47,850
(*e*)	31,161	22,649	16,270
(*f*)	65	17	..
Total	81,952	78,432	64,120
Cotton piece-goods—			
(*d*)	20,134	18,056	13,091
(*e*)	29,256	22,438	15,672
(*f*)	594	128	..
Total	49,984	40,622	28,763
Rice, husked—			
(*d*)	2,058	1,042	109
(*e*)	28,232	2,524	258
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	30,290	3,566	367
Dyes and dyeing materials—			
(*d*)	81	340	155
(*e*)	41	48	21
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	122	388	176
Iron and Steel— Unwrought (ore, pig iron, etc.)—			
(*d*)	3,153	547	90
(*e*)	..	14	932
(*f*)	428	56	36
Total	3,581	617	1,058
Machinery and Millwork—			
(*d*)	422	191	142
(*e*)	5,684	4,784	6,051
(*f*)	9	..	..
Total	6,115	4,975	6,193
Hardware and cutlery—			
(*d*)	3,072	1,416	1,733
(*e*)	2,340	5,306	9,135
(*f*)	809	292	165
Total	6,221	7,014	11,033
Iron and Steel— *contd.* Others, including bars, angles, beams and other sections—			
(*d*)	6,545	7,253	7,535
(*e*)	18,588	14,047	20,362
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	25,133	21,300	27,897
Petroleum— Kerosene oil—			
(*d*)	21,237	20,342	19,143
(*e*)	64,829	68,479	57,385
(*f*)	1,331	2,097	1,560
Total	87,397	90,918	78,088
Petrol—			
(*d*)	2,971	3,396	3,931
(*e*)	35,241	50,922	57,361
(*f*)	252	..	..
Total	38,464	54,312	61,292
Provisions and Oilman's Stores— Condensed milk—			
(*d*)	3,846	3,146	2,754
(*e*)	3,294	5,348	3,333
(*f*)	539	487	134
Total	7,679	8,981	6,221
Fish, dry and fish, wet (ngapi)—			
(*d*)	14,512	15,675	14,020
(*e*)	12,861	14,206	12,706
(*f*)	934	733	1,001
Total	28,307	30,614	27,727
Other provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
(*d*)	2,981	2,448	2,118
(*e*)	17,321	26,485	10,381
(*f*)	402	883	458
Total	20,654	29,816	12,957
Salt—			
(*d*)	73,503	79,069	67,460
(*e*)	157,300	132,261	135,236
(*f*)	1,514	2,044	1,305
Total	232,317	213,374	204,001
Silk— Raw—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	18	..	..
Total	18	..	..

Note.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, inward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), exportations from Burma.

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Articles	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Silk—*contd.*				Candles—			
Manufactured—				(*d*) . .	1,577	1,297	1,104
(*d*) . .	27	10	46	(*e*) . .	7,383	6,208	4,198
(*e*) . .	..	..	..	(*f*) . .	176	364	189
(*f*) . .	..	..	..	Total .	9,136	7,869	5,491
Total .	27	10	46				
Jade Stone—				Matches—			
(*d*) . .	175	121	132	(*d*) . .	2,584	3,125	3,454
(*e*) . .	..	..	..	(*e*) . .	3,188	6,144	4,368
(*f*) . .	..	..	..	(*f*) . .	371	388	242
Total .	175	121	132	Total .	6,143	9,657	8,064
Sugar—							
Refined—							
(*d*) . .	6,055	6,117	5,794				
(*e*) . .	10,308	13,806	10,248	Woollen goods (piecegoods, rugs, blankets, woollen twist and yarn, etc.)—			
(*f*) . .	686	1,299	994				
Total .	17,049	21,222	17,036	(*d*) . .	123	63	80
Unrefined, including jaggery—				(*e*) . .	191	102	143
(*d*) . .	3,966	2,711	3,869	(*f*) . .	..	..	..
(*e*) . .	3,489	3,520	1,994	Total .	314	165	223
(*f*) . .	..	67	9				
Total .	7,455	6,298	5,872				
Tea, dry—							
(*d*) . .	850	742	1,071	Treasure—			
(*e*) . .	1,858	1,980	1,601	Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
(*f*) . .	21	24	10				
Total .	2,729	2,746	2,682				
				Silver (in ounces)—			
Tobacco—				(*d*) . .	..	..	..
(*d*) . .	878	434	598	(*e*) . .	..	..	..
(*e*) . .	3,546	2,701	2,100	(*f*) . .	2,748	324	..
(*f*) . .	761	528	438	Total .	2,748	324	..
Total .	5,185	3,663	3,136				

No. 59.—Chief Imports into Burma from India.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Coal . . . . tons	413	342	370	615	703	654	51	65	1,09	1,00	1,08	96
Cotton—Twist and yarn . . lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,944	10,234	13,498	12,430	56	97	2,35	69	1,01	70
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—												
Indian . . . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	7,287	7,905	6,797	14	22	37	19	20	17
Foreign . . . „	3,009	3,116	5,496	4,541	2,356	1,811	5	9	24	12	6	4
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—												
Indian . . . yds.	3,707	5,895	4,485	3,024	3,625	4,984	8	18	25	11	12	15
Foreign . . . . „	2,586	3,741	2,003	527	310	524	5	13	11	2	1	1
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Coloured, printed or dyed—												
Indian . . . . „	12,199	21,312	18,122	15,895	13,591	11,249	27	60	95	58	53	43
Foreign . . . „	2,333	4,434	3,842	1,094	756	1,357	6	20	25	5	3	4
Jute bags . . . . no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	51,962	48,856	49,030	1,19	1,66	1,88	2,57	2,40	1,87
Betelnuts . . . . cwts.	311	279	294	251	246	272	60	56	64	60	59	48
Tobacco—Unmanufactured . lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	14,477	12,614	10,225	58	43	51	44	45	33
Pulse . . . . tons	14	12	15	12	12	18	20	20	36	28	26	30
Wheat flour . . . „	16	12	18	28	26	23	29	27	52	69	61	44

No. 60.—Chief Exports from Burma to India.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Rice in the husk . . . tons	214	168	93	188	173	175	1,54	1,12	86	1,90	1,62	1,17
Rice not in the husk . . „	383	806	709	1,060	909	811	4,18	7,96	10,93	14,75	12,10	8,28
Pulse . . . . . „	19	19	46	32	35	23	17	19	64	43	50	27
Oils, mineral—												
Kerosene . . . . gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	110,761	120,571	113,728	3,32	3,72	4,10	4,10	5,29	4,98
Lubricating . . . . „	*	2,967†	2,160	3,623	3,693	6,515	*	21†	21	34	35	46
Benzine and Petrol . . „	*	4,215 (a)	14,371	43,061	52,108	51,101	*	46 (a)	2,01	4,60	3,27	3,21
Candles . . . . . lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	3,746	3,159	2,871	12	15	18	11	9	8
Jaggery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	43	52	37	4
Wood and timber—												
Teakwood . . C. tons	128	110	166	160	169	123	1,17	1,32	2,39	2,53	2,65	1,90
Other timber . . „ „	28	20	25	31	36	21	18	14	28	41	41	21

* Included with "Oils— Mineral—Other kinds" prior to April 1915.
† Average of four years.
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol only.

No. 61.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1927	1928	1929	1930
United Kingdom.						
Total	6,550	4,950	3,529	3,484	2,844	2,246
Argentine	2,250	2,090	2,784	2,992	1,979	1,414
India	1,360	2,380	564	336	762	712
India's percentage	*21%*	*48%*	*16%*	*10%*	*27%*	*32%*
France.						
Total	2,514	1,337	1,802	2,114	2,154	1,945
Argentine	1,143	546	1,039	1,394	1,344	974
India	1,026	617	610	560	636	868
India's percentage	*41%*	*46%*	*33%*	*26%*	*30%*	*45%*
Italy.						
Total	454	324	731	657	590	533
Argentine	133	11	193	188	285	113
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	466	421	267	373
India's percentage (including Ceylon)	*57%*	*87%*	*64%*	*64%*	*45%*	*70%*
	1913	1914-15	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Australia.						
Total	35	46	194	247	222	159
Argentine	..	..	..	31	..	55
India	27	38	192	213	217	85
India's percentage	*77%*	*82%*	*99%*	*86%*	*98%*	*53%*

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1927	1928	1929	1930
United Kingdom.						
Total	530	620	84	369	314	99
India	190	210	56	266	178	46
India's percentage	*36%*	*34%*	*67%*	*72%*	*57%*	*46%*
Belgium.						
Total	94	..	23	25	39	38
Roumania	14	..	6	7	3	11
Argentine	3	..	..	..	7	..
India	67	..	5	5	16	21
India's percentage	*72%*	..	*22%*	*20%*	*41%*	*55%*
Italy.						
Total	102	220	686	204	36	31
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	679	190	14	19
India's percentage	*93%*	*83%*	*99%*	*94%*	*41%*	*61%*
France.						
Total	538	404	138	143	138	129
India	482	303	111	108	102	84
India's percentage	*90%*	*75%*	*80%*	*76%*	*74%*	*65%*

Note.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

No. 61—*continued.*

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1927	1928	1929	1930
FRANCE.						
Total import	278	261	54	78	52	33
India	228	251	..	42	14	..
India's percentage	*82%*	*96%*	..	*54%*	*27%*	..
China	10	2	11	17	13	23
China's percentage	*4%*	*7%*	*21%*	*22%*	*25%*	*70%*
ITALY.						
Total import	Not available	Not available	31	123	158	258
India's share (including Ceylon)	..	..	20	85	38	34
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon).	..	..	*65%*	*69%*	*24%*	*13%*
China	..	..	8	27	114	217
Percentage of China's share	..	..	*26%*	*22%*	*72%*	*84%*

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1927	1928	1929	1930
UNSHELLED.						
Senegal	1,738	1,734	2,854	2,583	2,857	3,436
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	232	218	168	236
India	325	265	72	33	32	45
Total	2,634	2,742	3,401	2,935	3,118	3,752
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	2,539	2,202	2,338	2,814
SHELLED.						
India	2,442	2,700	1,602	2,681	2,919	2,548
Senegal	..	20	1	..	35	65
Other countries	245	262	545	650	698	812
Total	2,687	2,982	2,148	3,331	3,652	3,425
**Percentage of total supplied by India.*	*58%*	*58%*	*35%*	*49%*	*49%*	*41%*

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

——	Pre-war Average	War Average	1927	1928	1929	1930
UNITED KINGDOM—						
India	189,093	233,423	303,545	288,820	306,735	289,997
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	142,513	139,281	153,095	152,668
China	19,652	17,682	12,504	6,569	9,195	8,738
Java	17,999	18,594	74,792	71,222	85,404	84,613
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	537,002	508,857	559,168	541,443
Percentage of India's share of total	*54·2*	*61·9*	*56·5*	*56·8*	*54·9*	*53·6*
FRANCE—						
India	1,515	2,957	794	1,286	1,125	914
China	7,359	5,785	3,361	2,476	2,720	1,428
TOTAL	9,601	11,093	6,488	6,375	6,237	4,487
Percentage of India's share of total	*15·8*	*26·7*	*12·2*	*20·2*	*17·8*	*20·4*
CANADA—						
India	13,850	13,019	22,523	22,760	23,760	33,880
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	10,485	11,754	10,513	13,214
China	2,772	1,763	929	887	594	392
Japan	4,128	5,556	3,201	3,122	3,028	2,938
Java	..	4,444	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	38,117	39,527	38,677	50,886
Percentage of India's share of total	*37·7*	*33·4*	*59·1*	*57·6*	*61·4*	*66·6*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*a*)—						
India	6,640	10,722	13,481	15,541	14,733	16,564
Ceylon	18,893	19,247	24,685	28,510	27,706	28,691
China	22,130	18,902	10,212	9,307	9,488	6,513
Japan	46,245	49,339	26,403	23,422	24,539	20,948
Java	158	8,656	6,689	6,189	6,058	5,409
TOTAL	95,126	100,715	89,169	89,824	89,373	84,926
Percentage of India's share of total	*7·0*	*10·6*	*15·1*	*17·3*	*16·5*	*19·5*
AUSTRALIA—						
India	8,714	8,430	2,627	5,820	5,350	4,435
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	19,831	19,538	25,170	16,213
China	2,897	1,982	967	887	950	1,904
Java	3,756	7,746	21,849	23,719	19,254	23,615
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	45,379	50,032	50,790	46,427
Percentage of India's share of total	*24·6*	*20·1*	*5·8*	*11·6*	*10·5*	*9·6*
NEW ZEALAND—						
India	651	857	776	404	365	398
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	9,758	10,555	11,492	9,643
China	39	58	81	87	131	92
Java	..	342	206	101	72	44
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	10,825	11,149	12,061	10,178
Percentage of India's share of total	*8·6*	*9·3*	*7·2*	*3·6*	*3·0*	*3·9*

NOTE.—Figures for Australia represent those for the official years 1926-27 to 1929-30.

(*a*) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States.

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CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(*a*) During the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(Private and Government)

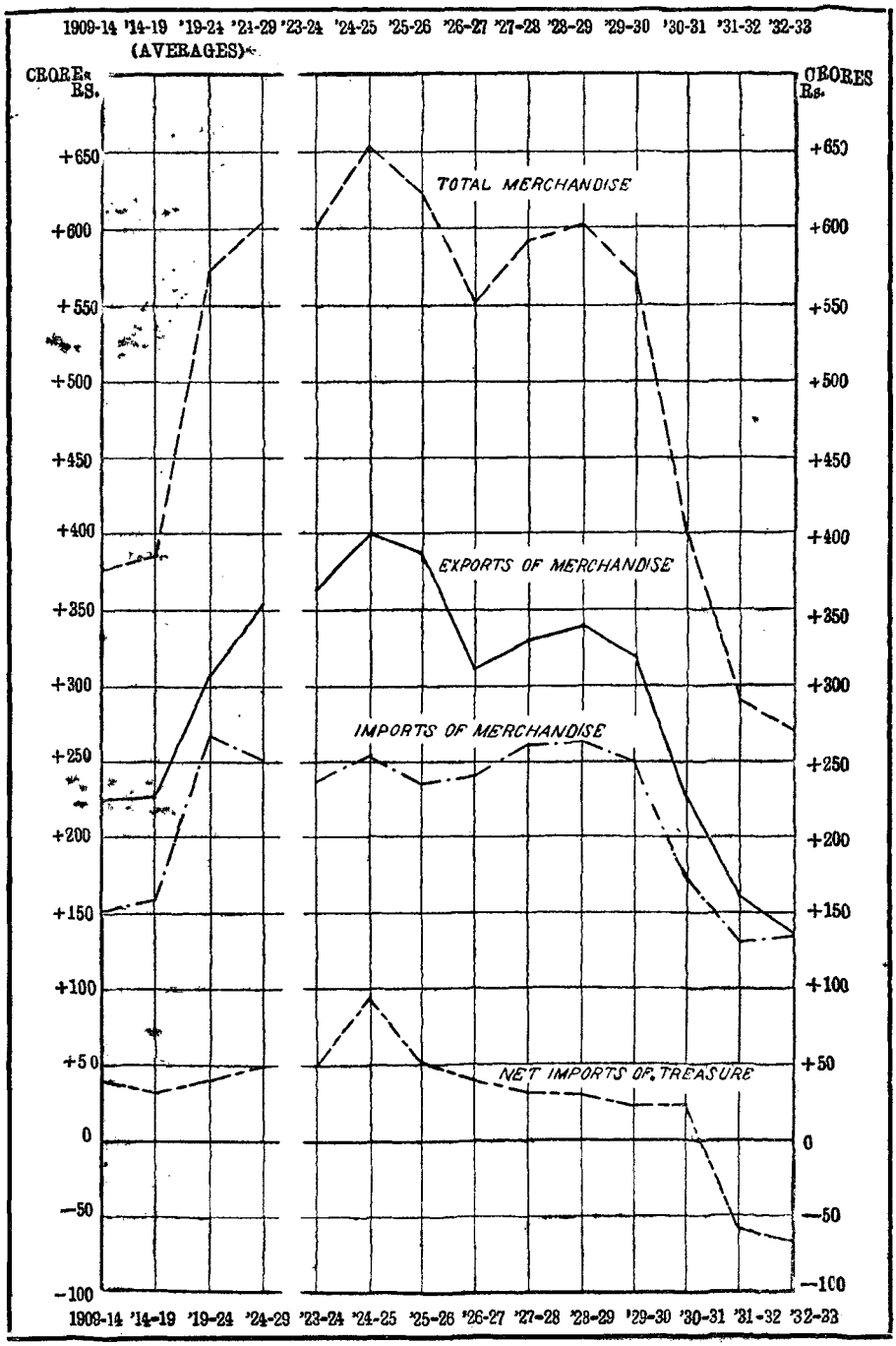


CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(*b*) During the sixty-five years (1864-69 to 1924-29). Quinquennial Averages.

(Private and Government)

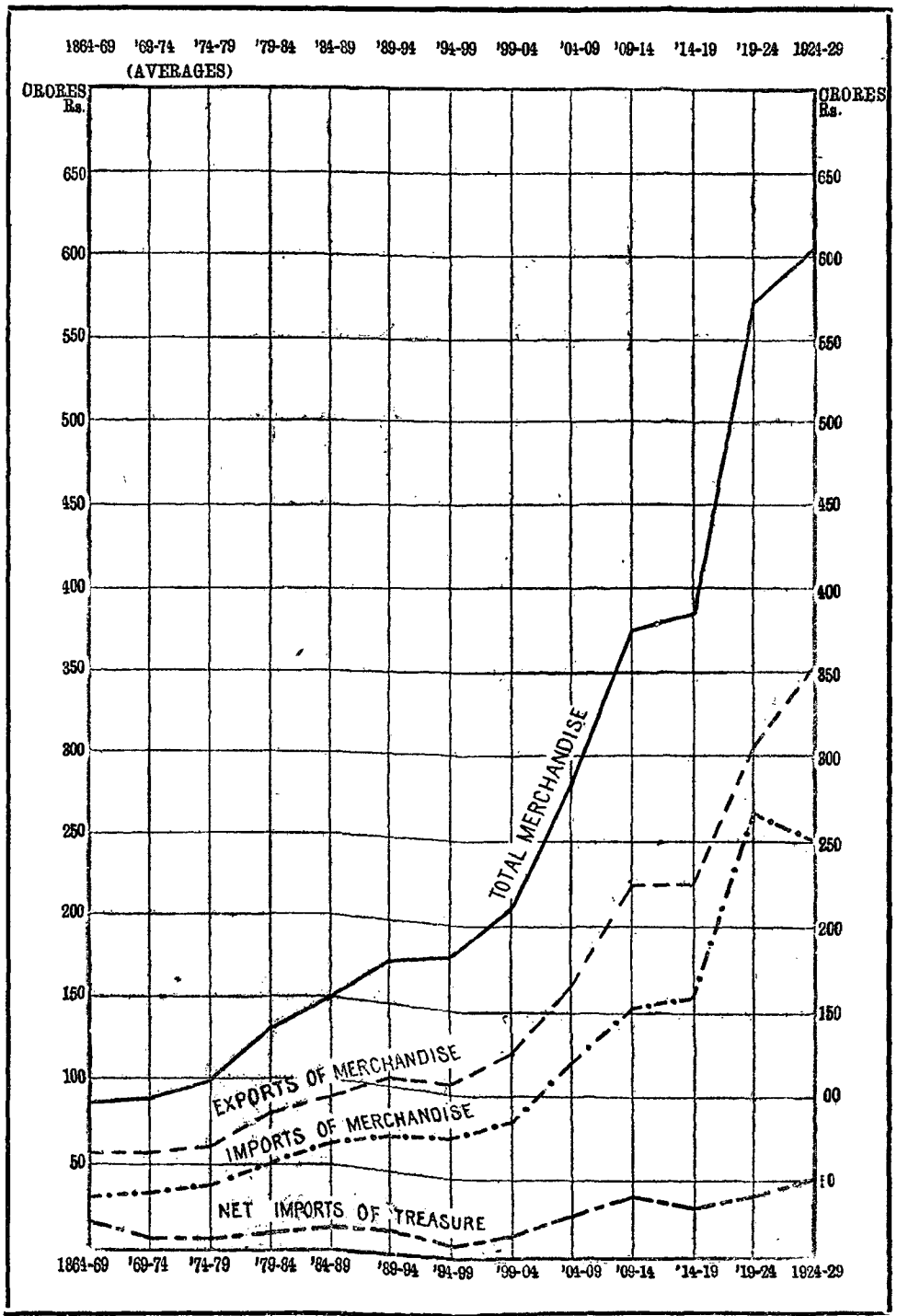


CHART 2.

(a) Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS

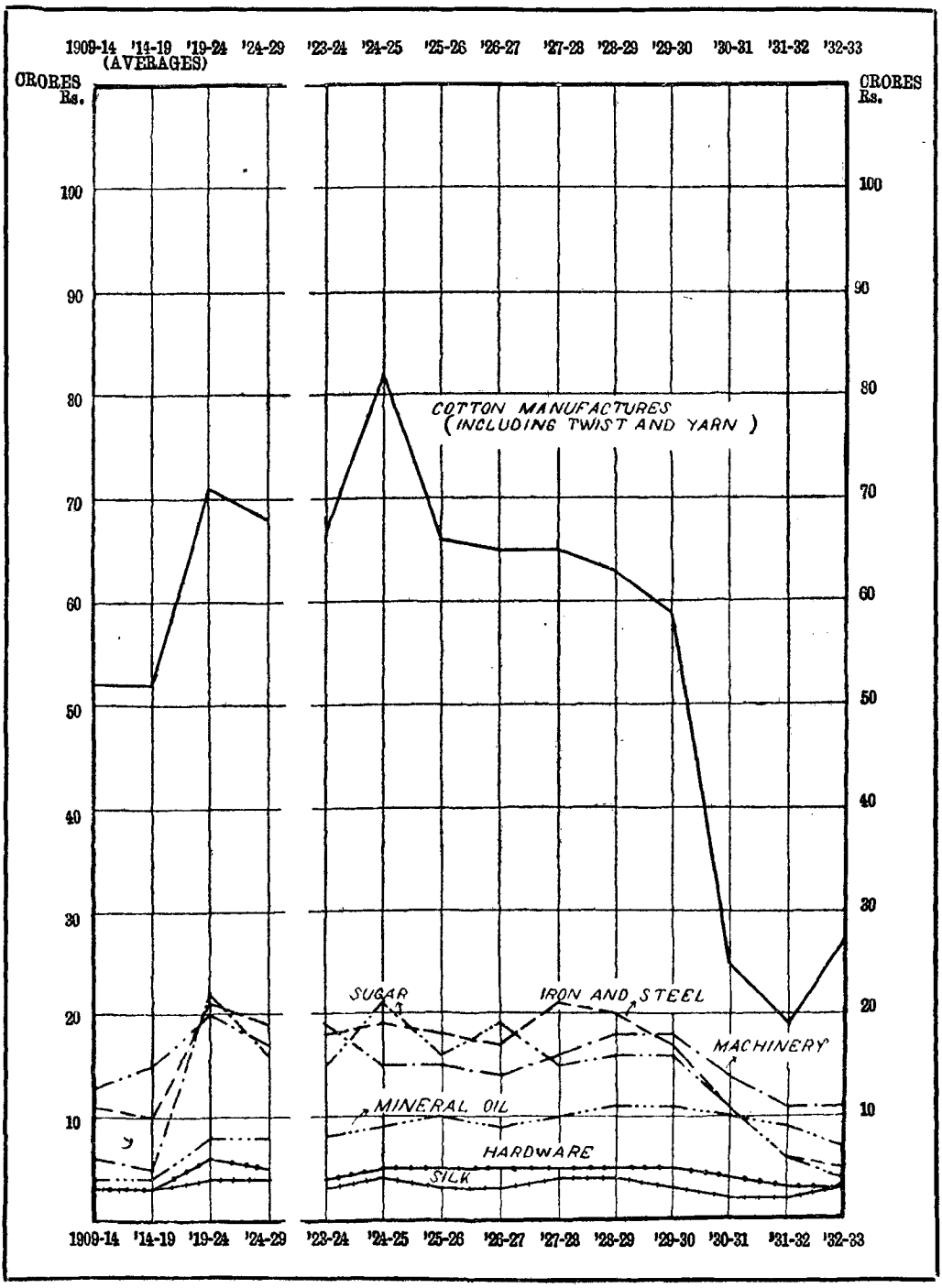


CHART 2.

(*b*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

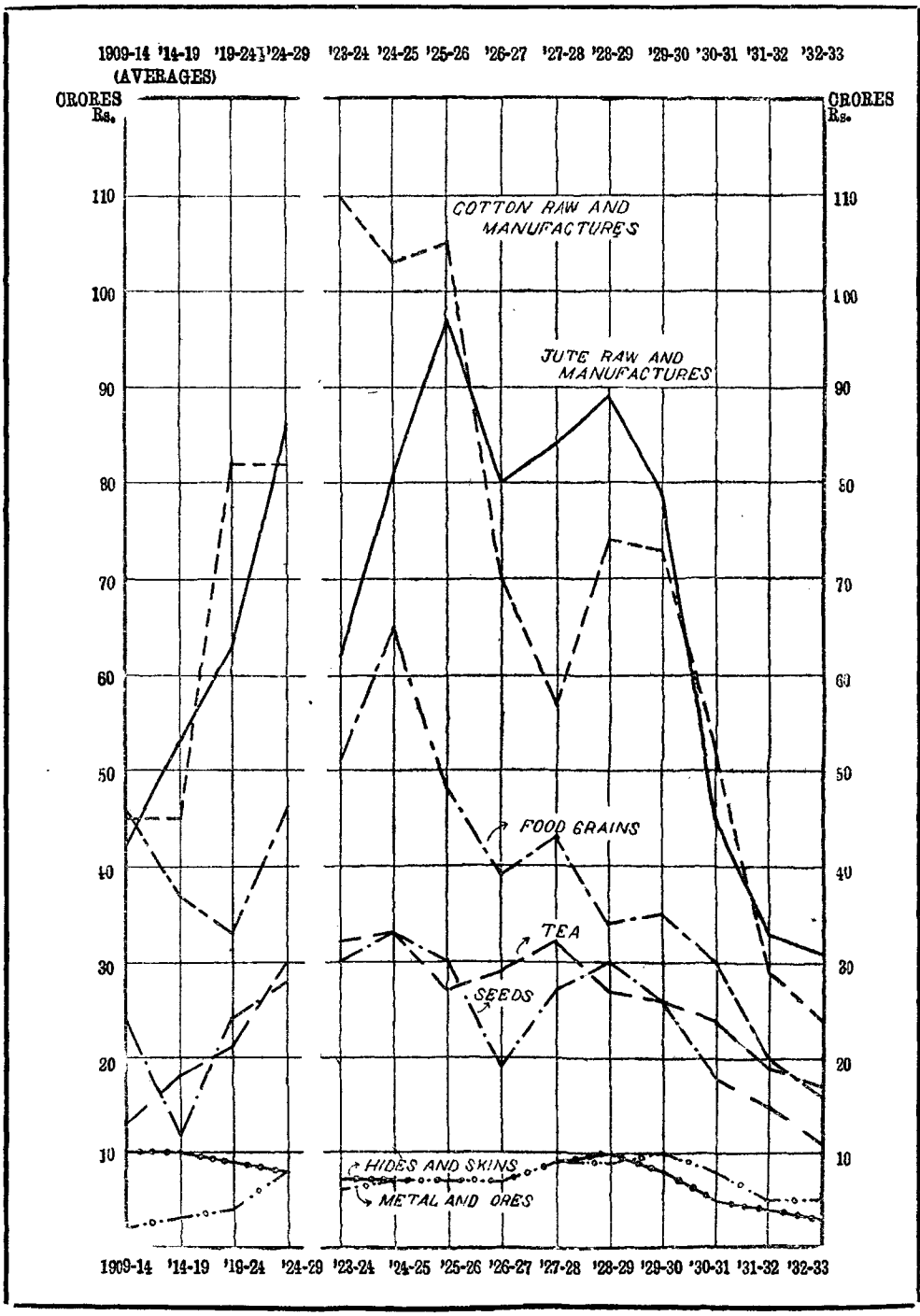


CHART 3.

Import and Export trade of British India (Private Merchandise only) and Excess of Exports over Imports.

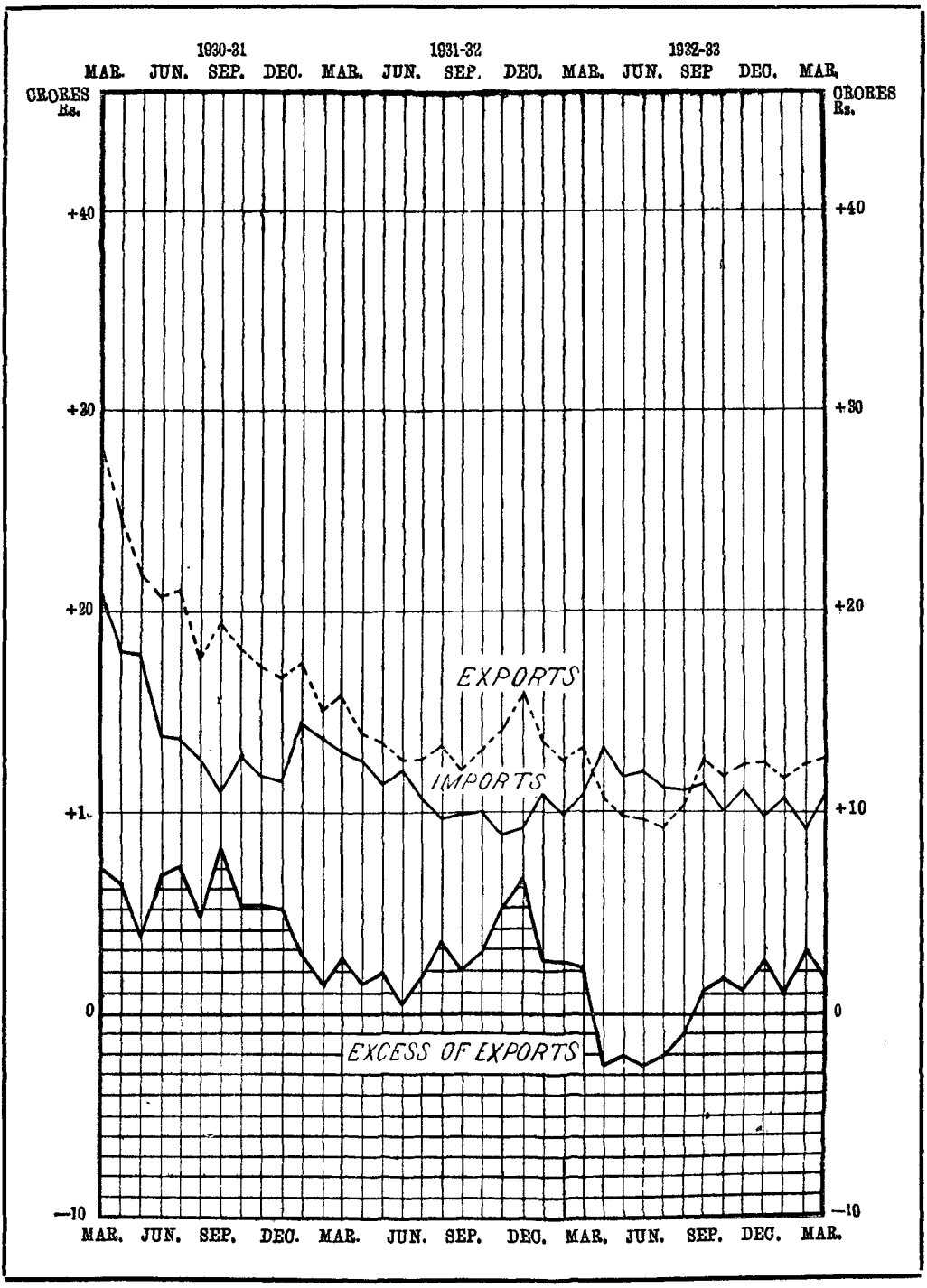


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (I)

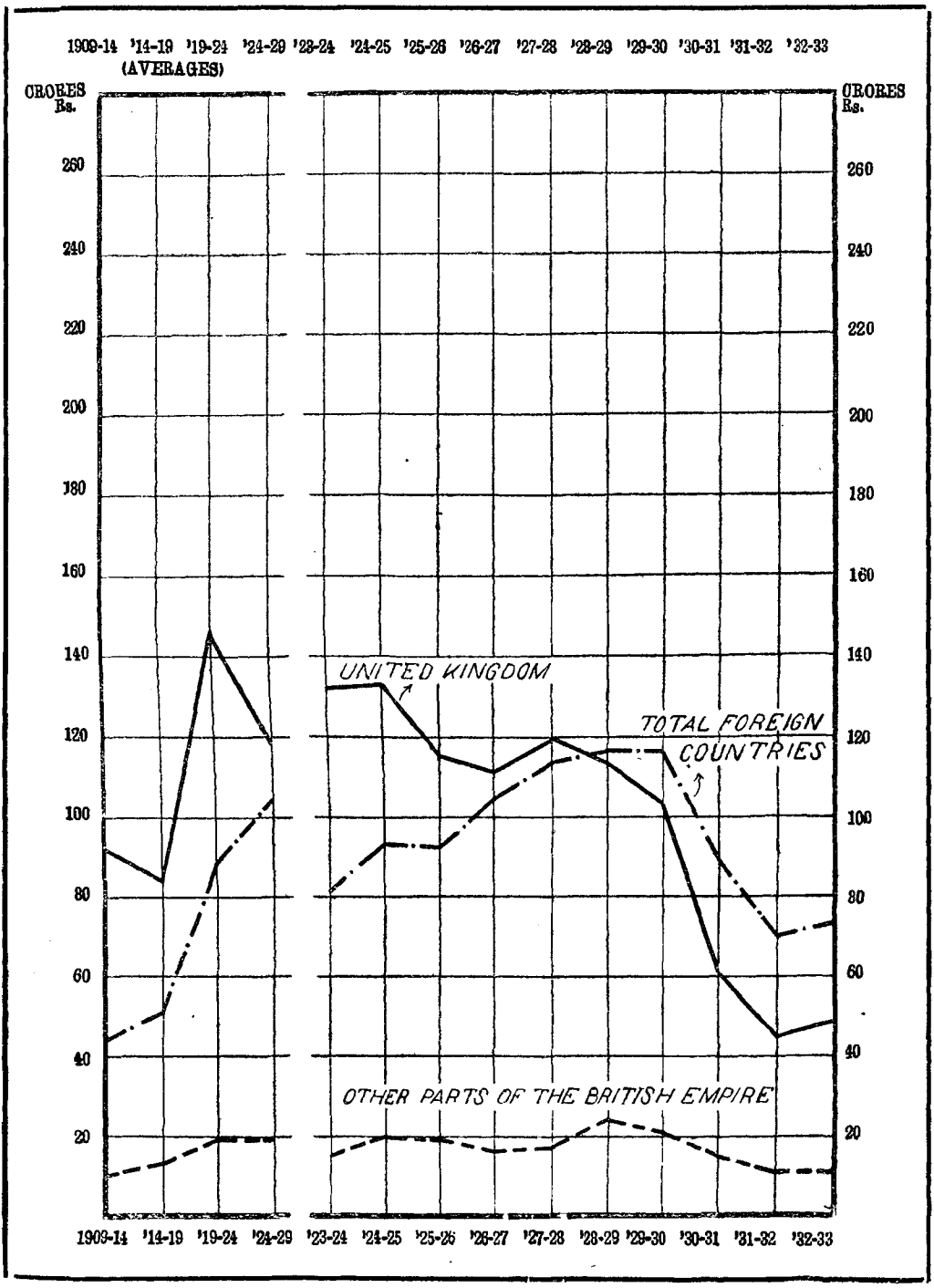


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (II)

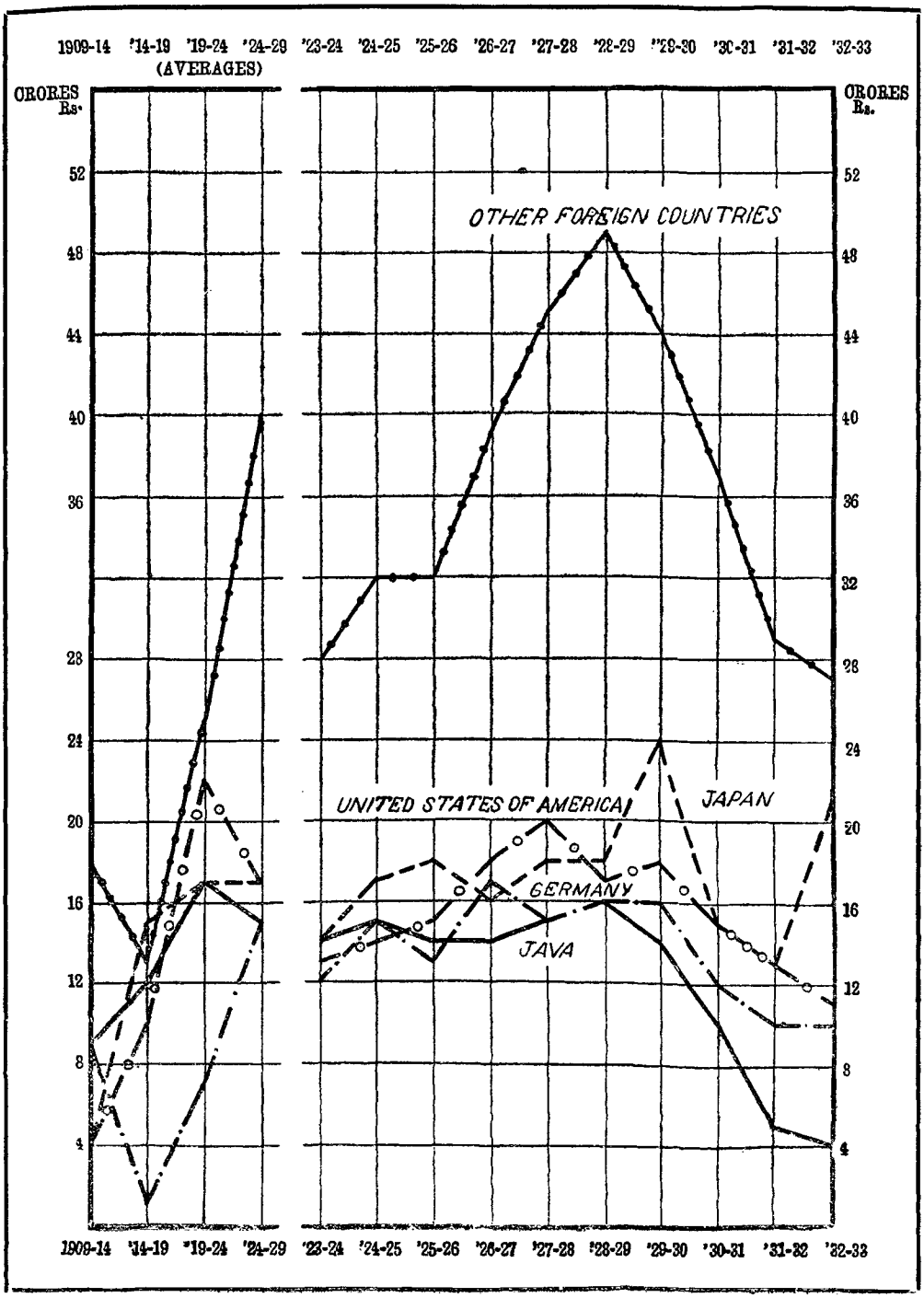


CHART 4.

(*b*) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

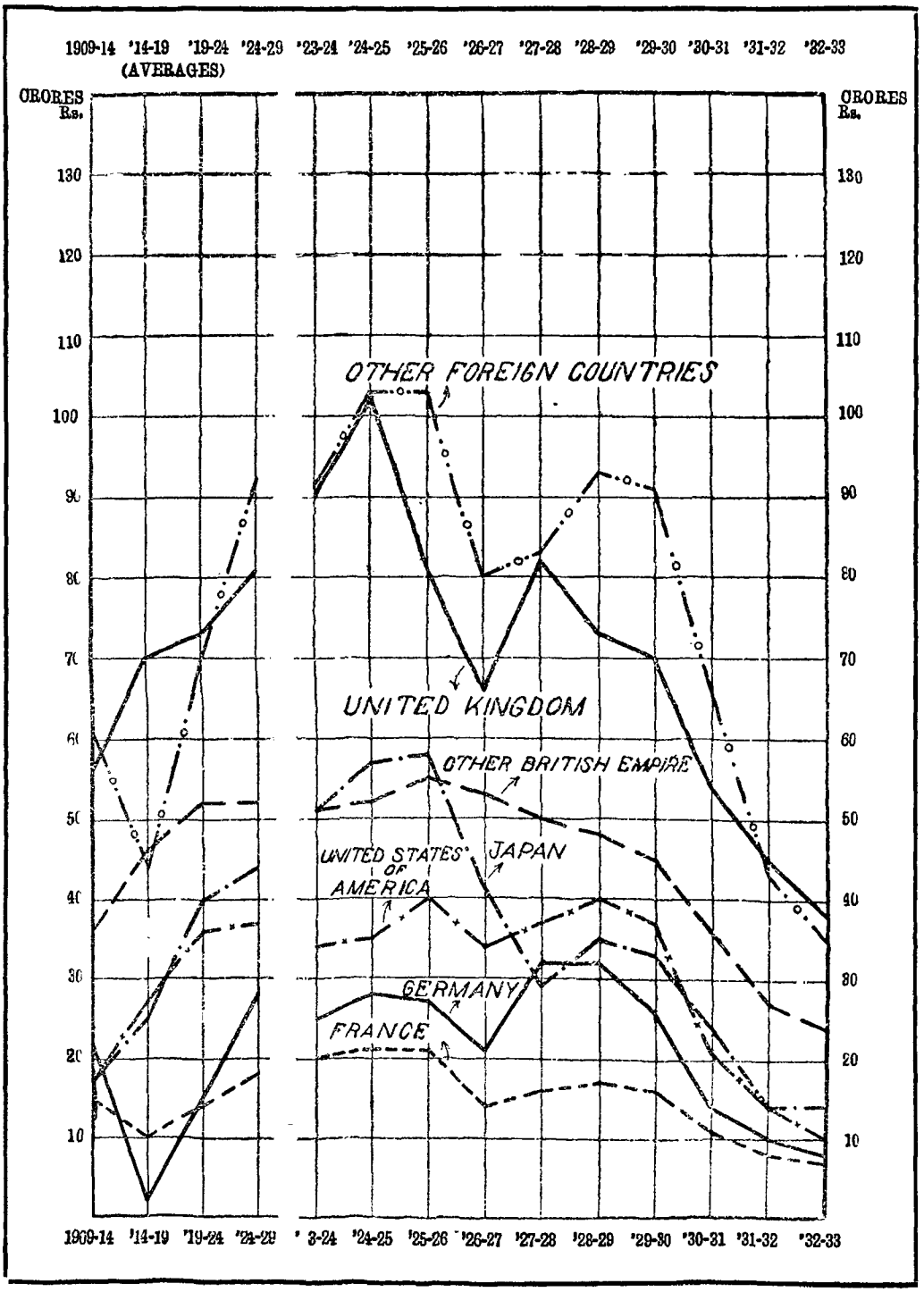


CHART 5.

Monthly fluctuations in the net imports or net exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1931-32 and 1932-33.

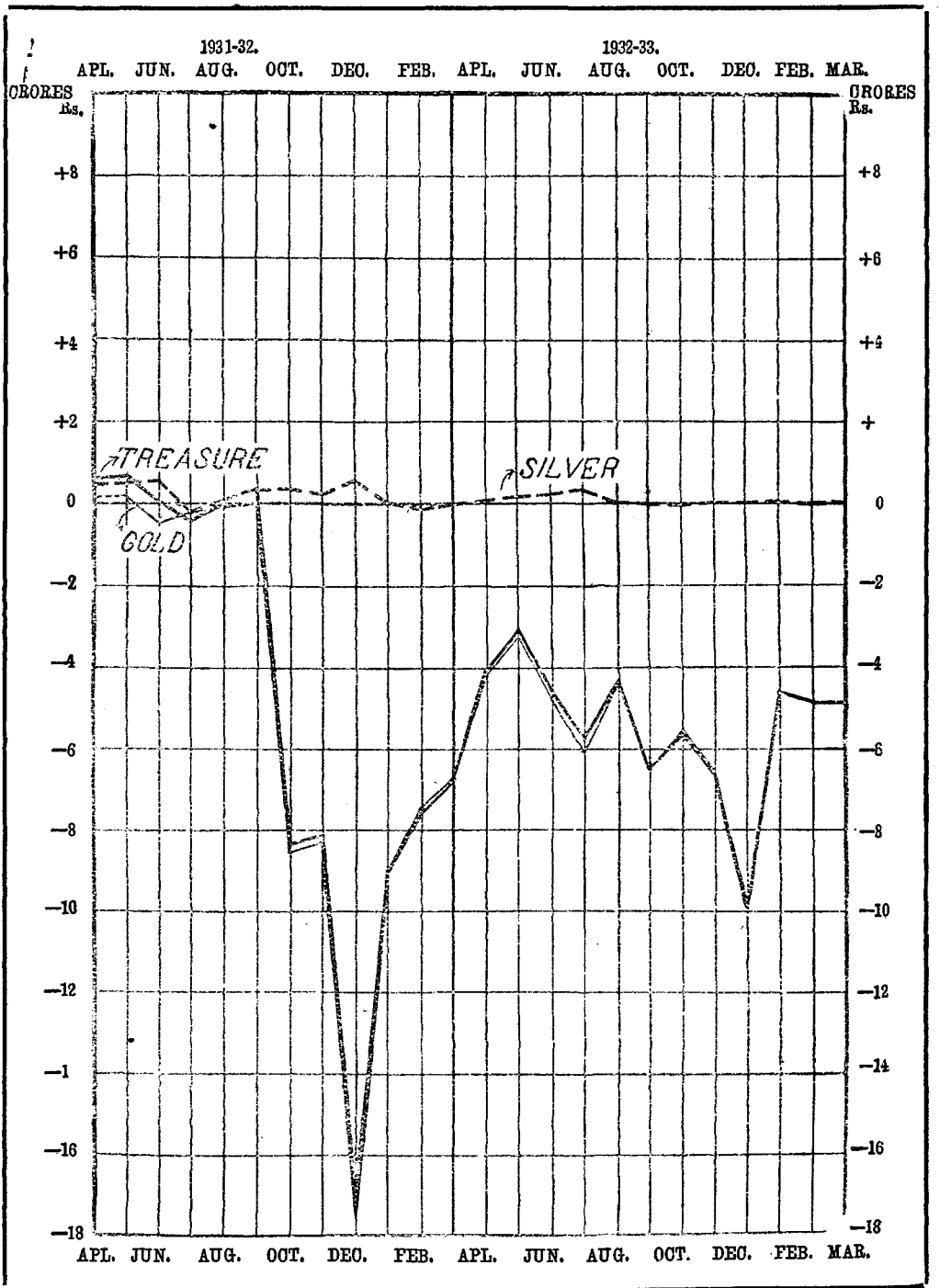


CHART 6.

Price per *tola* of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1931-32 and 1932-33.

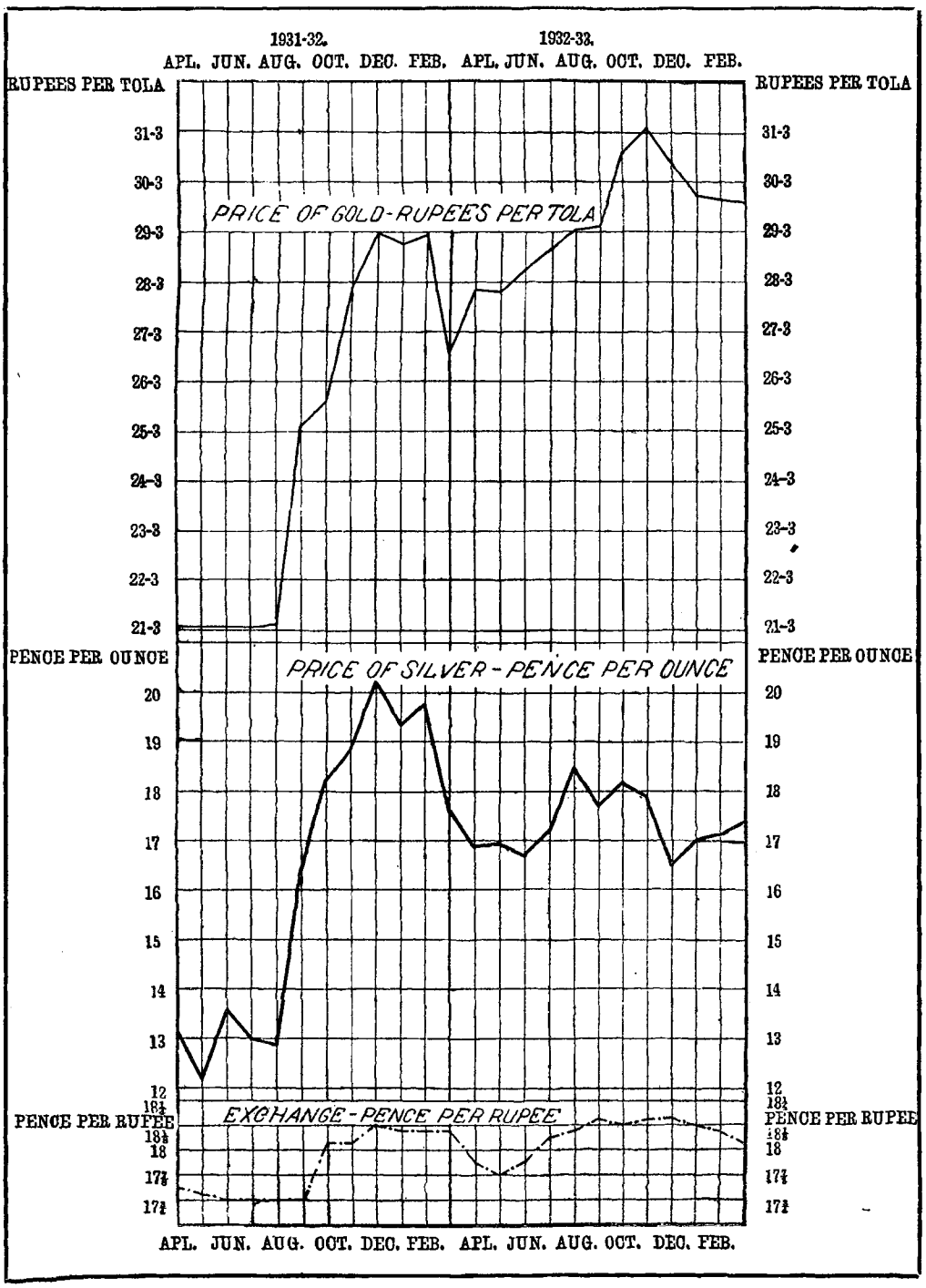


CHART 7.

(*a*) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS

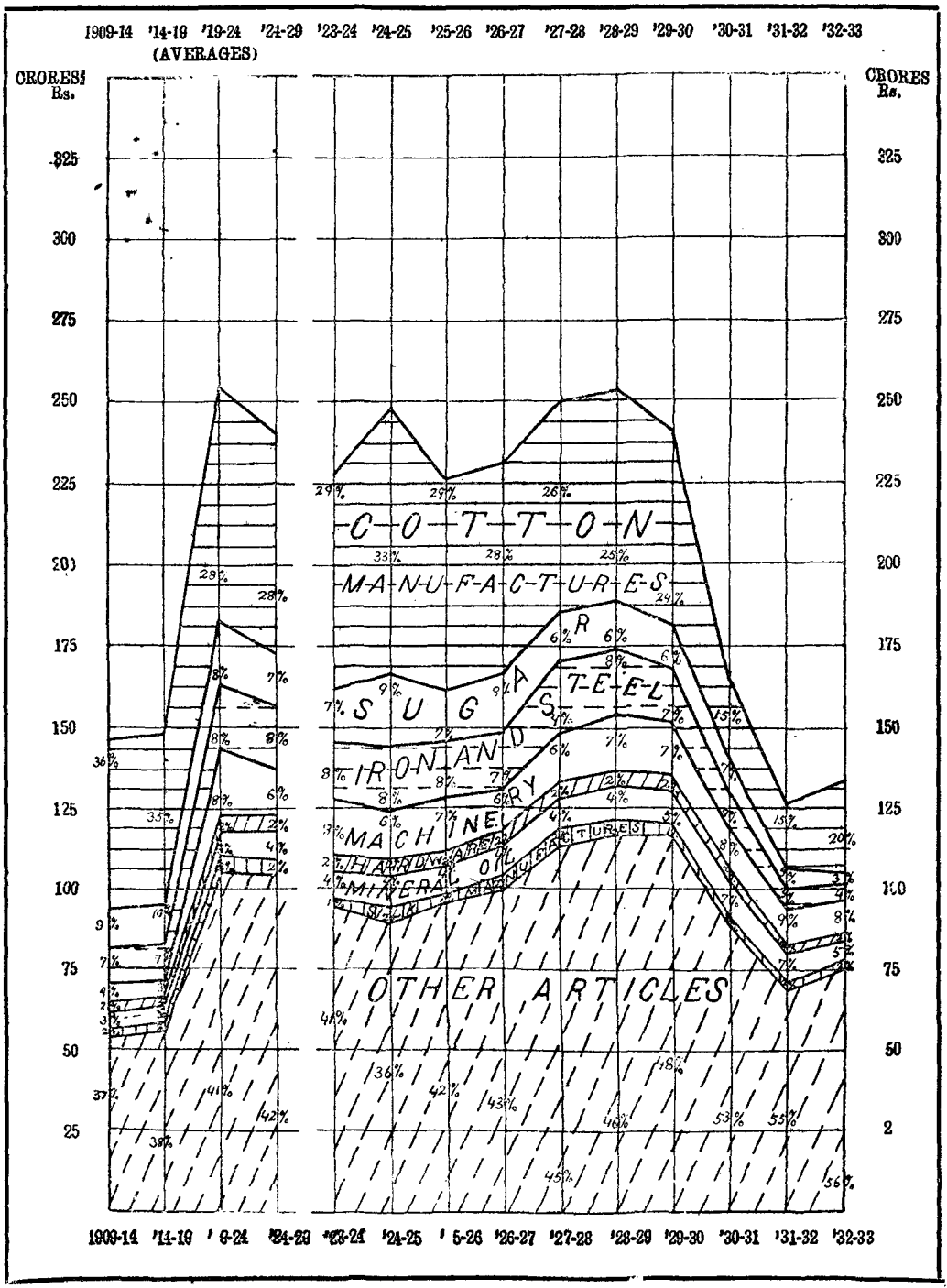


CHART 7.

(*b*) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

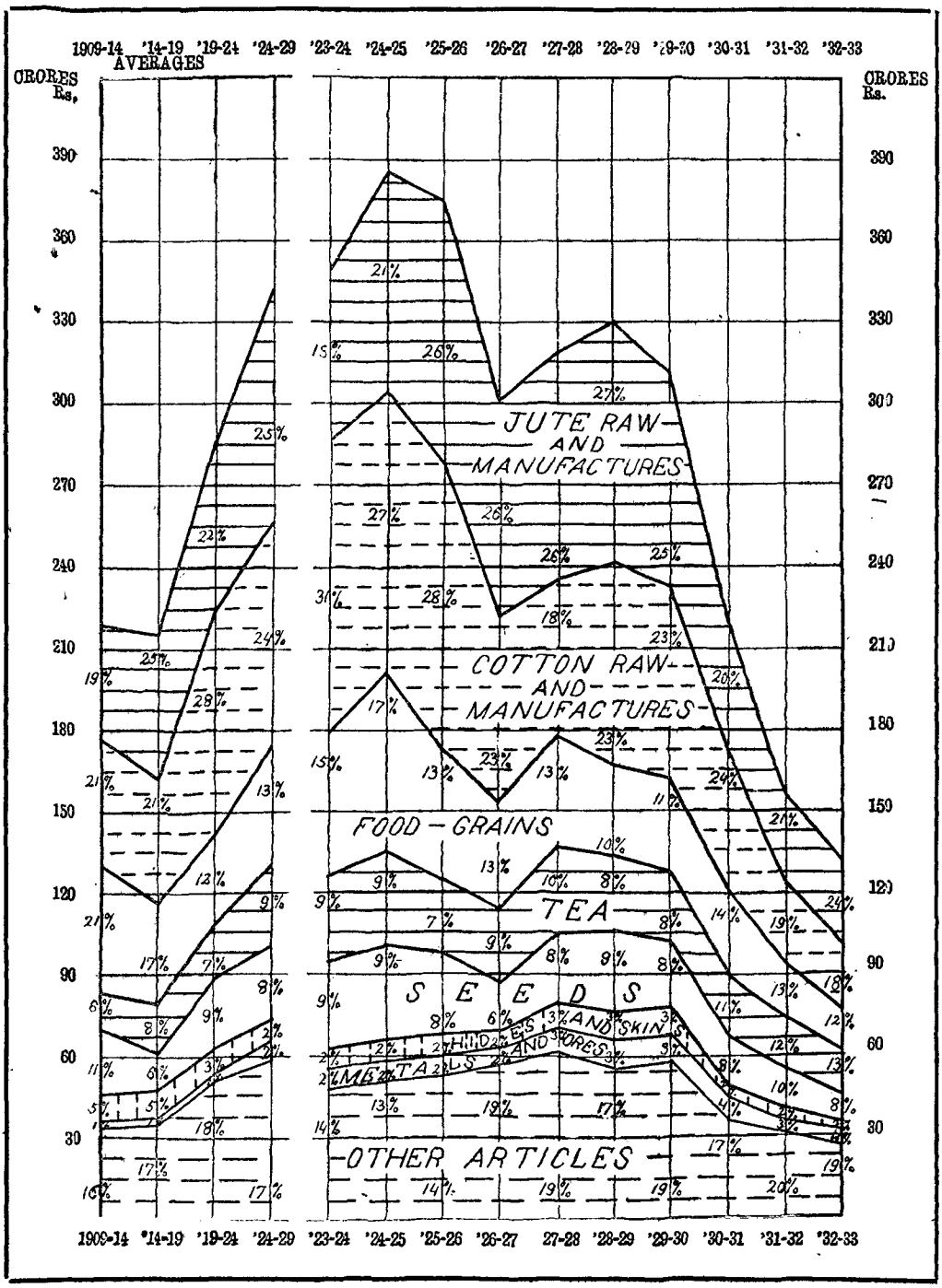


CHART 8.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS

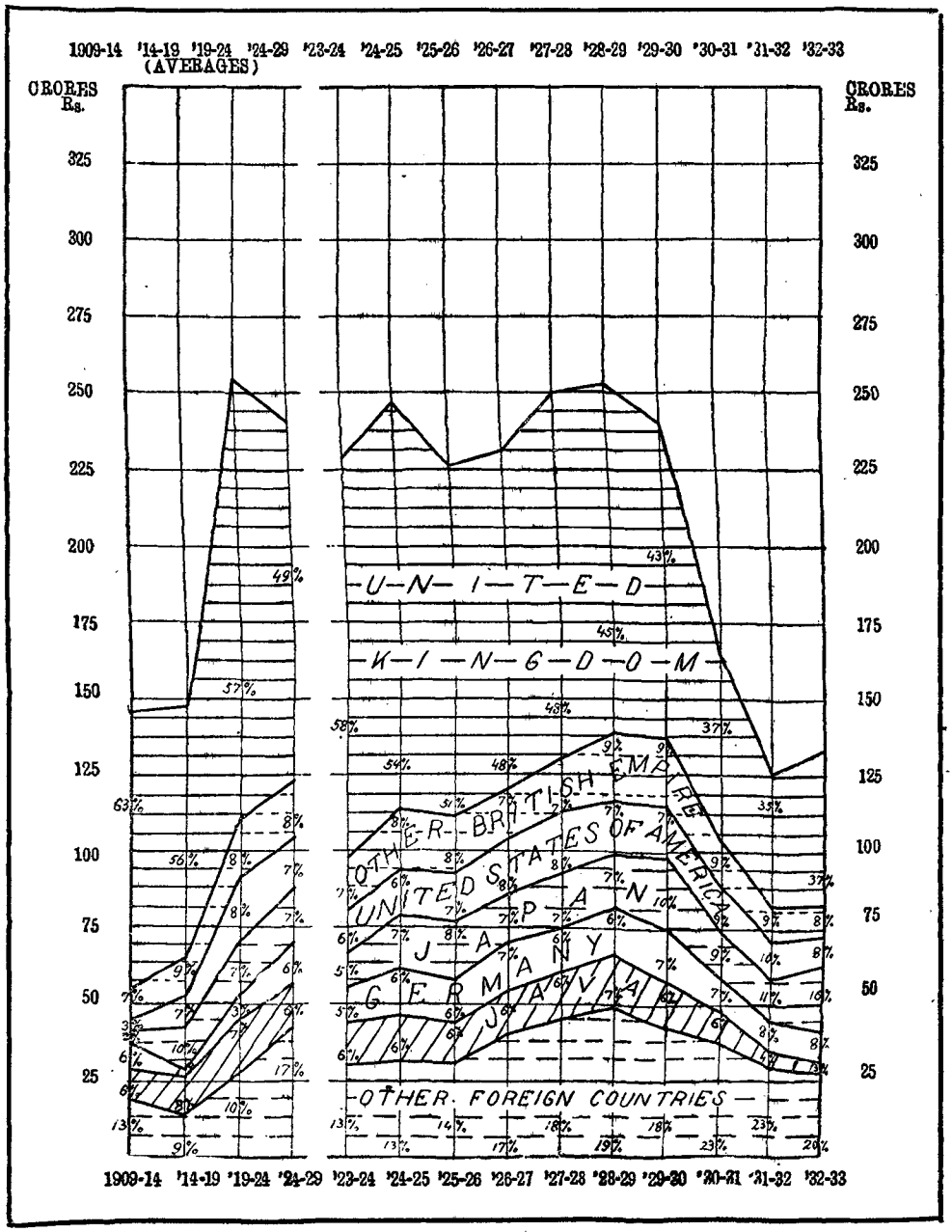


CHART 8.

(*b*) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

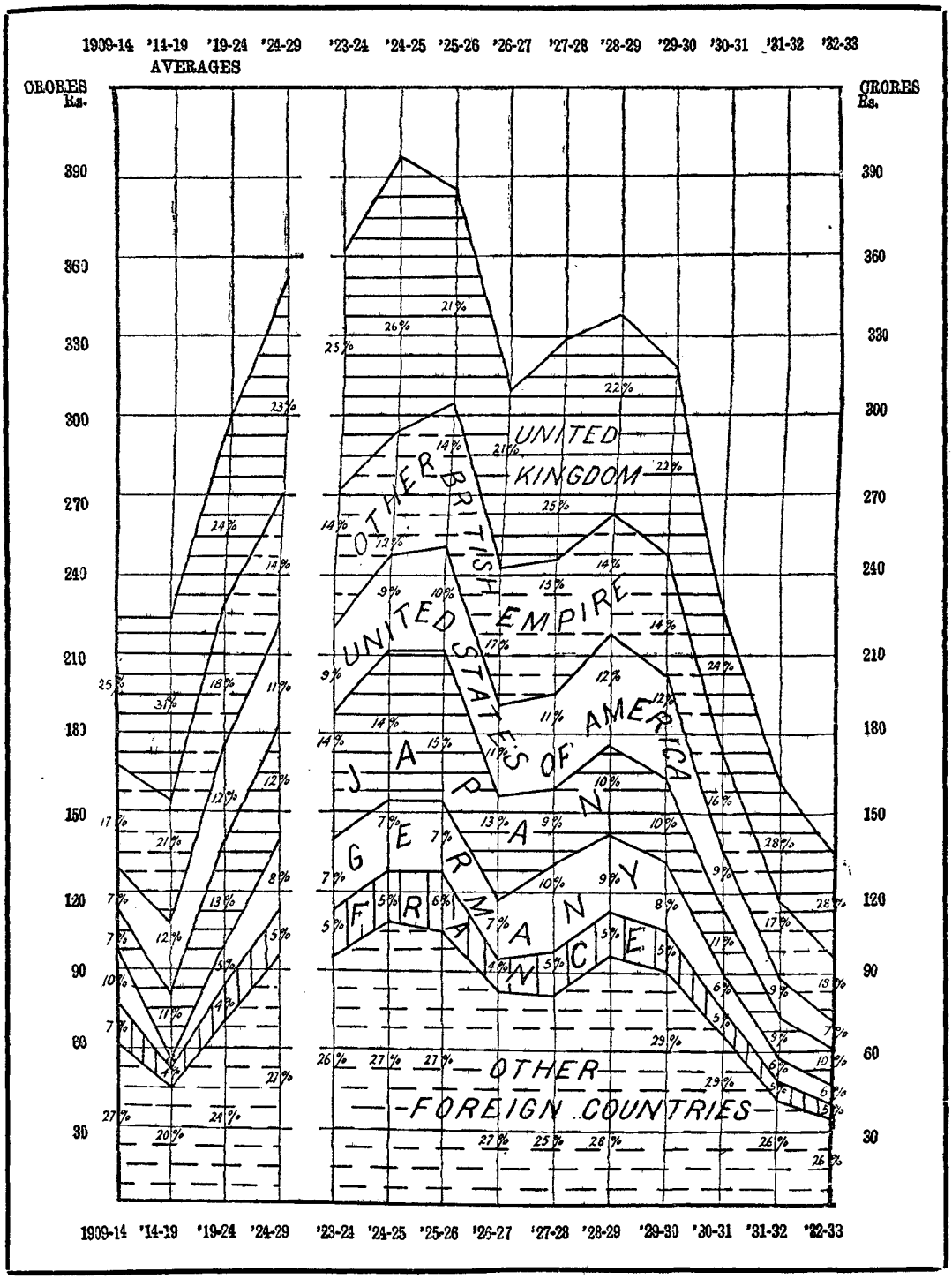


CHART 9.

Sheet No. 1.

Chart showing prices, etc.

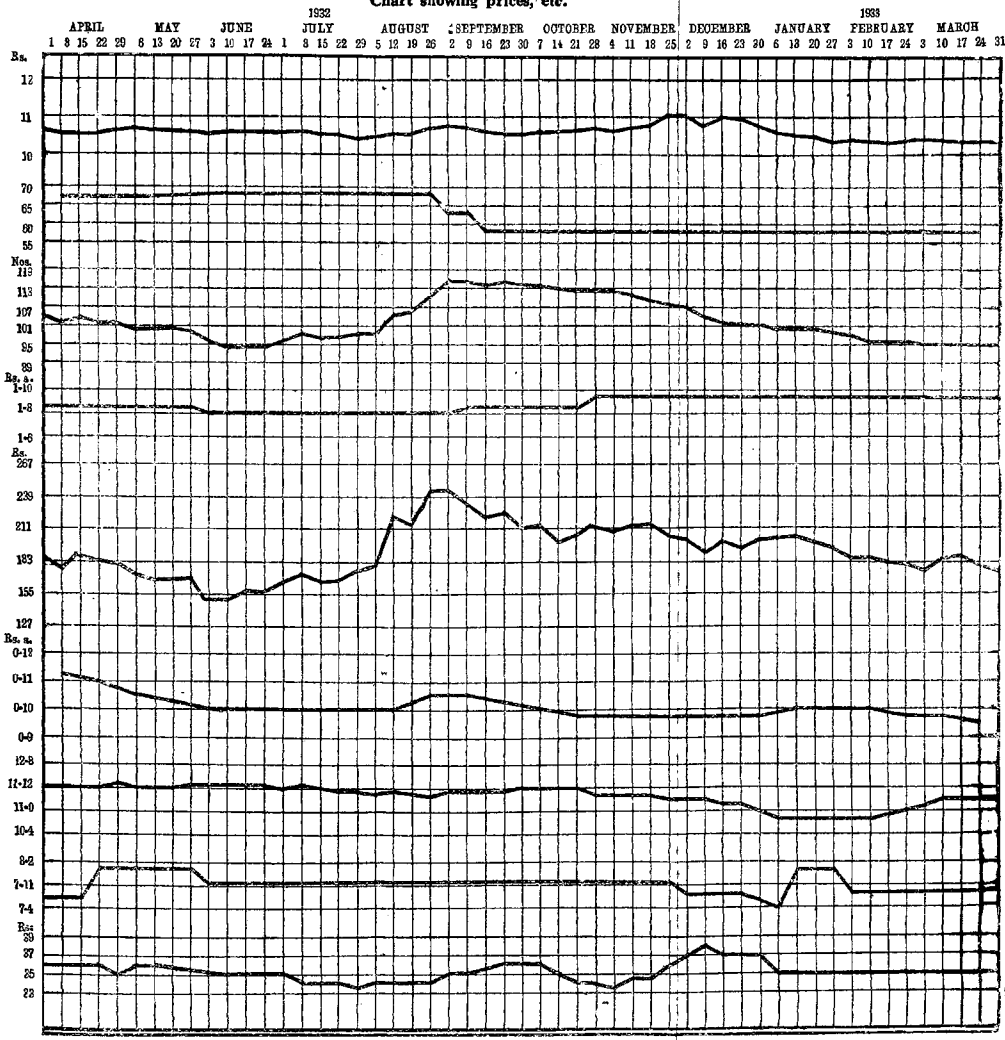


CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.

Sheet No: 2.

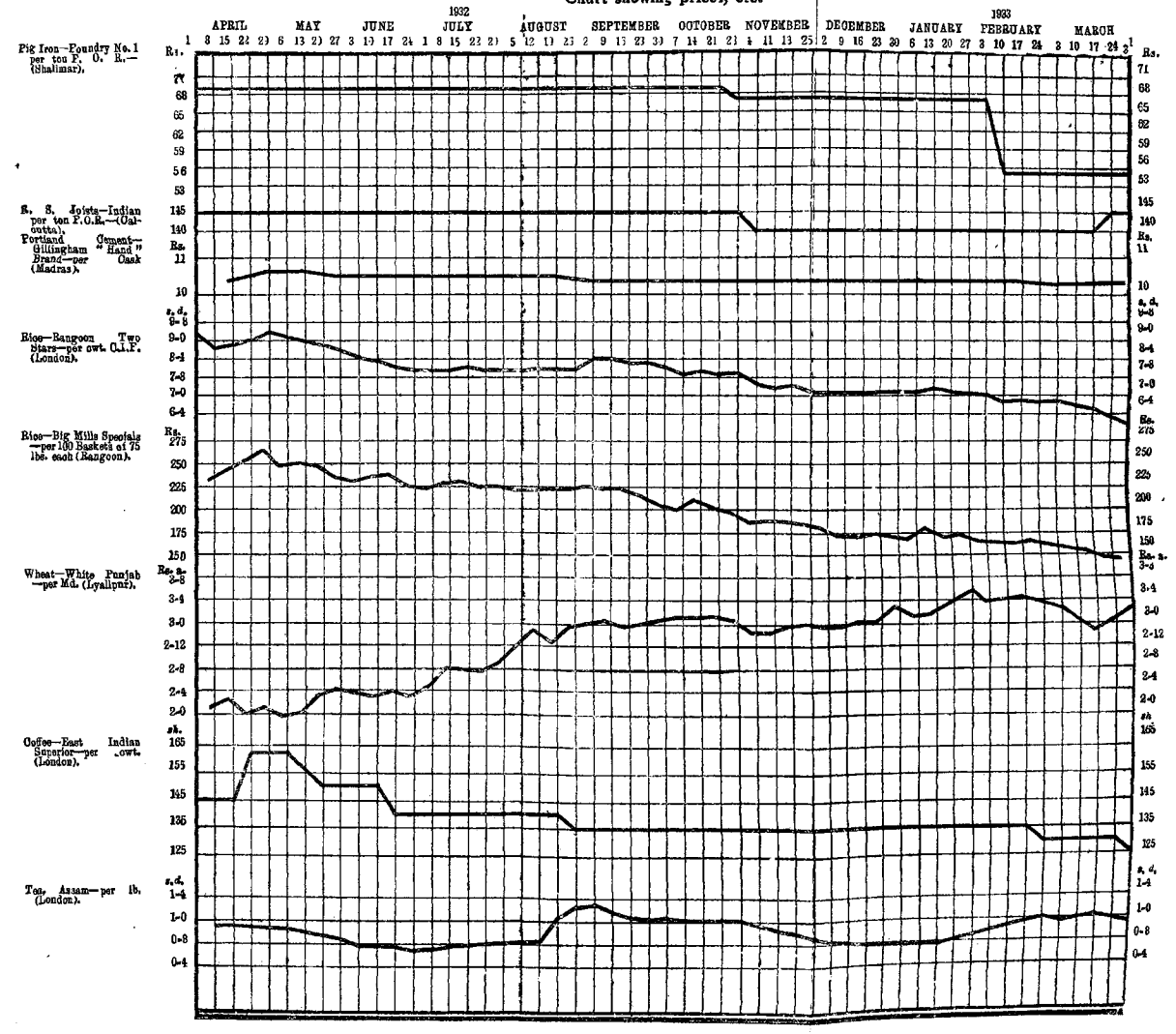


CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.

Sheet No. 3

1932 1933

APRIL 1 6 15 22 29 | MAY 6 13 20 27 3 | JUNE 10 17 24 1 | JULY 8 15 22 29 5 | AUGUST 12 19 26 2 | SEPTEMBER 9 16 23 30 7 | OCTOBER 14 21 28 4 | NOVEMBER 11 18 25 2 | DECEMBER 9 16 23 30 6 | JANUARY 13 20 27 3 | FEBRUARY 10 17 24 3 | MARCH 10 17 24 31

Tea Sales Average—per lb. (Calcutta). Rs. a. 0-7 0-6 0-5 0-4

Linseed, Bombay—per ton (London). £ s. 12-15 11-18 11-1 10-4 9-7

Linseed—Sold per cwt. (Bombay). Rs. a. 7-0 6-8 6-0 5-8 5-0

Linseed—Small grain—per Ind. Md. (Calcutta). Rs. a. 4-8 4-3 3-14 3-9 3-4

Groundnuts, Coromandel (Machined) —per ton (London). £ s. 16-14 15-12 14-10 13-8 12-6 11-4

Groundnuts, Machine decorticated—per Candy of 500 lbs. (Madras). Rs. 43 40 37 34 31 28 25

Rapeseed—Toria, 9 per cent Admixture—per Candy of 656 lbs. (Karachi). Rs. 42 36 30 24

CHART 9.

Sheet No. 44

Chart showing prices, etc.

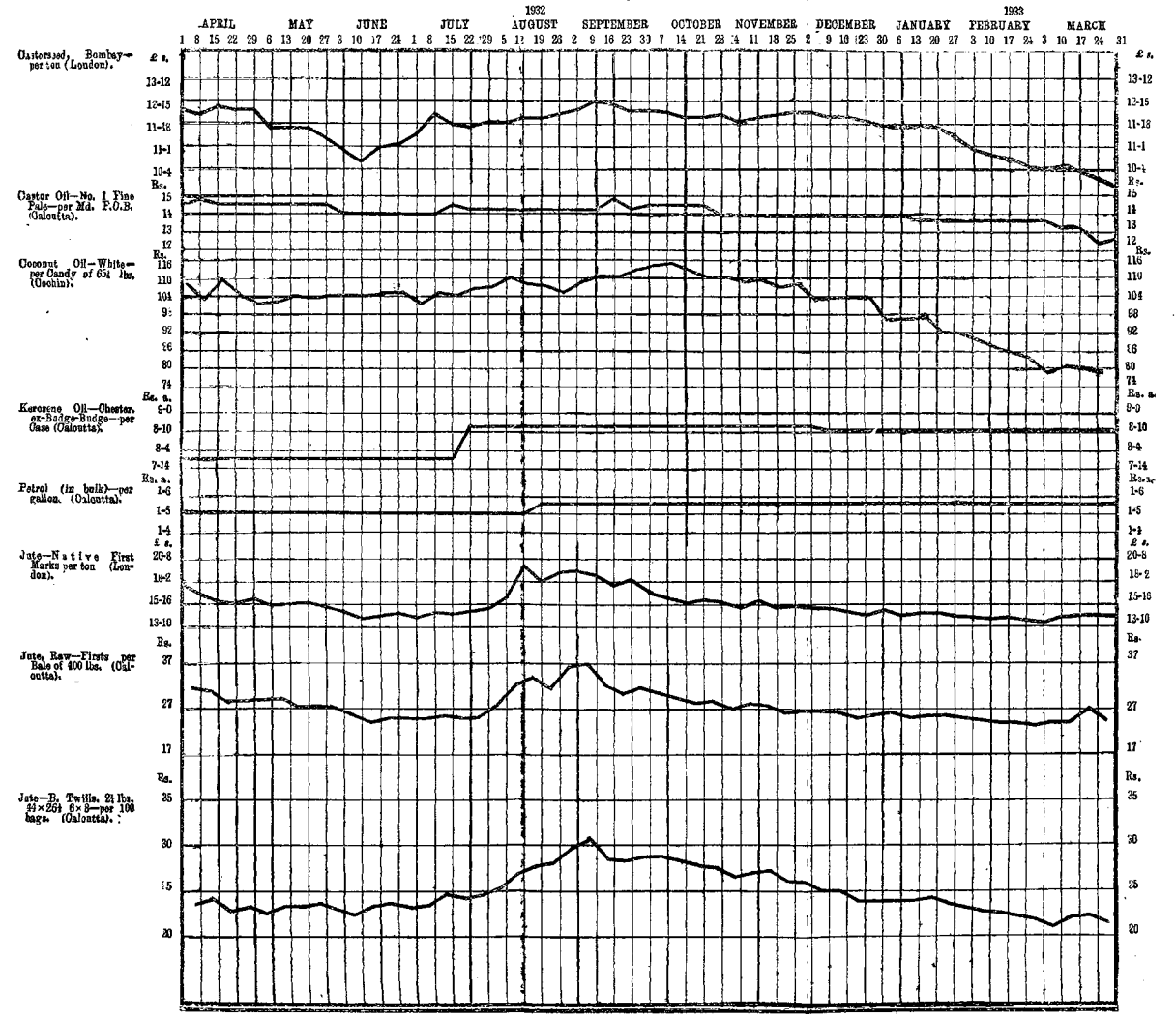


CHART 9.

Sheet No. 5.

Chart showing prices, etc.

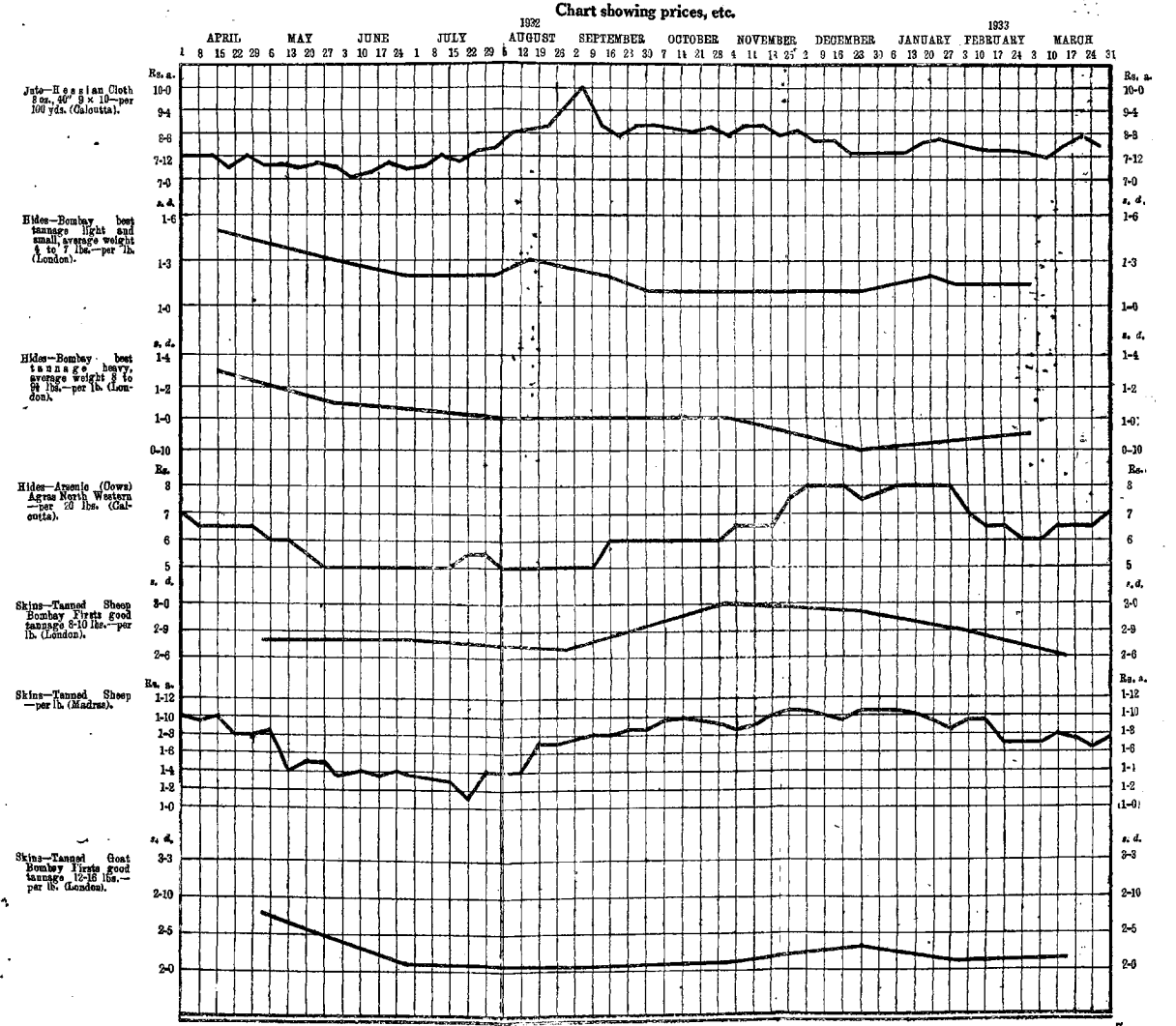
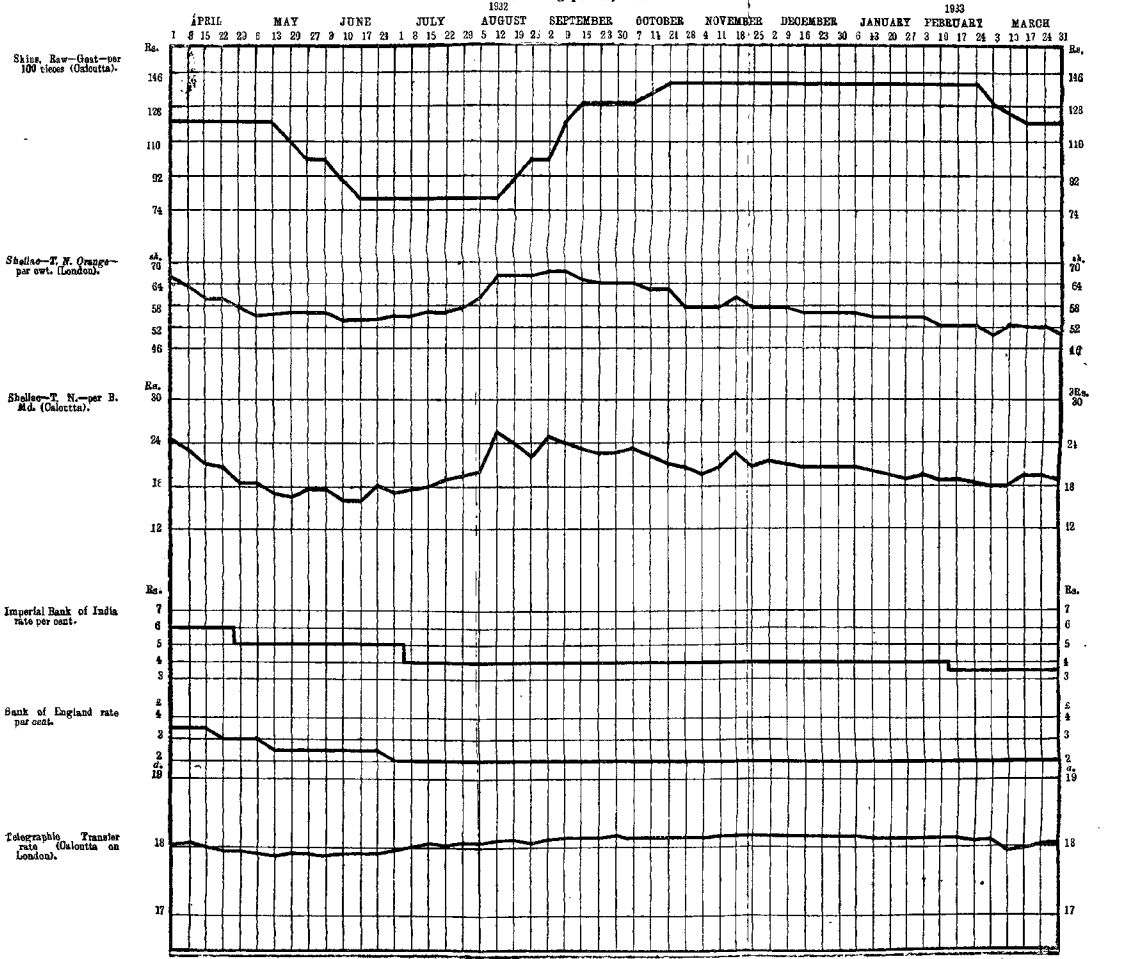


CHART 9.

Sheet No. 6.

Chart showing prices, etc.


1932
1933
APRIL 1 8 15 22 29
MAY 6 13 20 27
JUNE 3 10 17 24
JULY 1 8 15 22 29
AUGUST 5 12 19 26
SEPTEMBER 2 9 15 23 30
OCTOBER 7 14 21 28
NOVEMBER 4 11 18 25
DECEMBER 2 9 16 23 30
JANUARY 6 13 20 27
FEBRUARY 3 10 17 24
MARCH 3 10 17 24 31
Skins, Raw—Goat—per 100 pieces (Calcutta).
Rs. 146 128 110 92 74
Shellac—T. N. Orange—per cwt. (London).
sh. 70 64 58 52 46
Shellac—T. N.—per B. Md. (Calcutta).
Rs. 30 24 18 12
Imperial Bank of India rate per cent.
Rs. 7 6 5 4 3
Bank of England rate per cent.
£ 4 3 2
s. 19
Telegraphic Transfer rate (Calcutta on London).
18 17

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1932-33.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The monsoon of 1932 was fairly normal and gave, on the whole, well-distributed rains in spite of a rather weak start and a prolonged break in August. Averaged over the plains of India, the total rainfall during the monsoon period was only 3 per cent below the normal. During the retreating period of the monsoon the rainfall was in excess in Bengal, Bombay, Mysore, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Hyderabad and Madras, but defective elsewhere. Taking the year as a whole, the total rainfall was within 20 per cent of the normal over most of the country. The season was generally favourable, and crops fairly good. The outturn of rice, though it fell short of last year's plentiful harvest by 7 per cent, was quite good, being almost equal to the average of the preceding five years. A very good yield was obtained for the sugarcane crop of 1932-33 and the total production exceeded the previous year's record yield by 17 per cent. The outturns of cotton and sesamum increased by 12 and 14 per cent respectively, and those of groundnut and castor seed by 25 and 1 per cent respectively as compared with the preceding year. Under restricted cultivation the production of jute in 1932 amounted only to 5·8 million bales,† which, though slightly greater than the previous year's yield, was still about half the average production during the preceding five years. The wheat crop of 1931-32, which moved mostly during the year under review, was 3 per cent less than that of the preceding season, but was slightly above the average of the preceding five years. The production of rape, mustard and linseed (winter oilseeds) crops for 1931-32 also showed increases of 4 and 10 per cent respectively as compared with the preceding season.

Agricultural conditions in India. *

Industrial situation in India.—The year 1932 must be considered as satisfactory so far as industrial disputes are concerned, for the numbers of

* Information regarding *rabi* crops, such as wheat, linseed, and rape and mustard, refers to the production of 1931-32, as these crops came into the market in 1932-33.

†The figure has since been revised to 7·1 million bales.

strikes and of workers involved during the year were the lowest recorded for any year since 1920. Such strikes as did occur during 1932 mostly affected the railways and jute mills, the only serious cases being the strikes in the workshops of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways at Perambur, Arkonum and Hubli and in the Howrah, Kinnison, Kelvin and Standard Jute Mills in Bengal. The first quarter of the year 1933, however, has already been marked by disputes in the Bombay cotton mills.

Economic situation abroad.

The hopes generated by the Lausanne Conference were not realised during the year under review. In fact the depression appeared to be getting worse than it had been in the previous years. In 1931-32 there started the financial blizzard, which first affected Austria and Germany and Central Europe. In the autumn of that year England felt its full effects. This year it was the turn of the United States of America to go through the same difficulties. The beginning of the financial year 1932-33, however, was full of promise. The Lausanne Conference had ended apparently successfully and it was hoped that the vexed question of Reparations and War Debts would be settled once for all. Further, the successful conversion operation of the British Government with its consequent lowering effect on the rate of interest had created a feeling of optimism in the market and, as a result, there was renewed activity in all the speculative markets in the summer of 1932 and prices showed some tendency to rise. But as the year advanced these hopes receded further and further. In the first place, without the co-operation of America the War Debt question could not be satisfactorily solved and as America's attitude on this question was not accommodating in view of her own domestic difficulties, the question had to be left over in an undecided state. Further, the failure of the Disarmament Conference also added to the prevailing gloom. In the meanwhile each country was trying to protect its own markets for its nationals by raising tariffs, by prohibiting imports or by other devices. The result was a deepening of the depression as the year advanced. At the close of the year under review the American financial crisis started and as a result America went off the gold standard and the dollar began to depreciate. The year 1932-33, therefore, was most inconclusive so far as economic and financial decisions were concerned and the eyes of the world were turned to the World Economic Conference which was expected by some to offer hopes of a solution of most of the difficulties from which the world was suffering. At the time of writing, however, the progress of the Conference has not been such as to raise any very high hopes of a successful conclusion.

Index numbers of prices.—The calamitous decline in commodity prices, which started towards the last quarter of 1929 and resulted in so much economic distress, has not yet been arrested and one of the main tasks facing the World Economic Conference in London was to devise means for the restoration of prices to the pre-depression level. When England and some other countries suspended the gold standard in September 1931, the immediate result was a slight improvement in prices. This improvement, however, could not be maintained. In March 1933 the United states of America was forced to declare an embargo on the exportation of gold, a procedure virtually equivalent to the suspension of the gold standard. The table which follows shows the extent

to which prices have declined in the more important countries of the world from September, 1929. It will be seen from the index numbers of prices given that the countries with depreciated currencies—with the sole exception of Japan—and those that retained the gold standard both suffered from declining prices.

	India, Calcutta (July, 1914=100)	United Kingdom (1913=100)	United States of America (1926=100)	Canada (1926=100)	Australia (1911=100)	Japan (October, 1900=100)	France* (1913=100
1929—							
September	143	135·8	96·1	97·3	185·8	217·5	608
October	140	136·1	95·1	96·7	183·2	216·2	(a)
November	137	134·0	93·5	95·8	180·4	211·1	(a)
December	134	132·5	93·3	96·2	176·0	205·0	596
1930—							
January	131	131·0	92·5	95·6	171·9	201·4	576
February	126	127·8	91·4	94·0	167·4	199·8	567
March	125	124·5	90·2	91·9	164·7	195·9	558
April	123	123·7	90·0	91·7	166·2	192·8	548
May	121	122·0	88·8	89·9	168·3	189·4	546
June	116	120·7	86·8	88·0	165·7	181·2	540
July	115	119·2	84·4	85·8	164·4	176·6	558
August	114	117·8	84·3	84·1	162·0	175·6	560
September	111	115·5	84·4	82·5	153·2	171·5	556
October	107	113·0	83·0	81·4	147·9	164·6	552
November	103	112·0	81·3	79·8	143·7	162·2	551
December	100	108·9	79·6	77·8	139·9	160·8	541
1931—							
January	98	106·9	78·2	76·7	145·4	158·5	541
February	99	106·2	76·8	76·0	144·8	158·0	538
March	100	105·9	76·0	75·1	145·6	158·3	539
April	98	105·7	74·8	74·5	144·7	157·9	540
May	97	104·4	73·2	73·0	144·0	154·0	520
June	93	103·2	72·1	72·2	142·5	150·7	518
July	93	102·2	72·0	71·3*	142·8	152·8	500
August	92	99·5	72·1	70·5*	139·9	151·8	488
September	91	99·2	71·2	69·7*	139·1	149·6	473
October	96	104·5*	70·3	69·9*	140·2	146·9	457
November	97	106·5*	70·2	70·7*	142·8	147·0	447
December	98	105·9*	68·6	70·4*	142·5	151·0	442
1932—							
January	97	106·0*	67·3	69·4	141·4	159·5	439
February	97	105·4*	66·3	69·2	144·9	161·4	446
March	94	104·7*	66·0	69·1	143·8	158·5	444
April	92	102·4	65·5	68·4	143·1	154·1	439
May	89	100·7	64·4	67·7	140·8	150·3	438
June	86	98·0*	63·9	66·6	139·0	146·4	425
July	87	97·7	64·5	66·6	139·7	147·7	430
August	91	99·6*	65·2	66·8	141·5	155·8	415
September	91	102·1	65·3	66·9	144·1	167·4	413
October	91	101·1	64·4	65·0	140·4	169·1	412
November	90	101·1	63·9	64·8	138·2	177·9	413
December	88	101·0	62·6	64·0	136·7	184·6	418
1933—							
January	88	100·3	61·0	63·9	134·4	185·0	411
February	86	98·9	59·8	63·6	133·0	179·6	404
March	82	97·6	60·2	64·4	133·3	177·4	390
April	84	97·2	60·4	65·4	136·0	176·2	387
May	87	99·2	62·7	66·9	..	176·8	383
June	89	..	..	..	..	..	403

* Revised.
(a) Not available.

The index number for Calcutta wholesale prices fell by 43 per cent from September, 1929 to March, 1933. The index in September, 1931 was 91 as against 143 in the same month in 1929. For the five months October, 1931 to February, 1932 the index number was steady, ranging between 96 to 98, owing to the disassociation of the sterling from gold, but from March, 1932 the decline started again. Similarly, in the case of the United Kingdom, the index in September, 1929 was 135·8 and in March, 1933 97·6 which means a fall of over 28 per cent. By September, 1931 the index fell to 99·2, while from October, 1931 to March, 1932 it ranged between 104·5 and 106·5. The Bureau of Labour index number for the United States of America was 96·1 in Septem-

ber, 1929. By March, 1933 it fell to 60·2 or a fall of over 37 per cent. In this case there was no break in the decline as noticed elsewhere towards the close of 1931, as the United States of America retained its gold standard up till March, 1933. The lowest point touched during the year under review was in February, 1933 when the index was 59·8. France recently revised its index number series, and according to the new series, the index dropped from 608 in September, 1929 to 390 in March, 1933 or a fall of about 36 per cent. As in the case of the United States of America, the decline in prices has been more or less continuous in France too. In Canada the fall from September, 1929 (97·3) to March, 1933 (64·4) was one of about 34 per cent. The index in February, 1933 was 63·6, the lowest reached during the year under review. The fall in the Australian index number was 25 per cent up to September, 1931. The slight improvement that followed was maintained up till April, 1932 after which prices declined again with a break in September of that year when the fall over September, 1929 was about 22½ per cent. In February, 1933 the index was 133·0 or a fall of over 28 per cent. In Japan, as a consequence of the depreciation of the *yen*, commodity prices internally have maintained a comparatively firmer tone. The index dropped from 217·5 in September, 1929 to 146·9 in October, 1931—a fall of 32 per cent. Thereafter the index gradually rose to 161·4 in February, 1932. By June of that year it fell again to 146·4 but improved steadily thereafter, reaching 185·0 in January, 1933 or a fall of only about 15 per cent. The index in March, 1933 was 177·4. Recently there has been a slight tendency generally to a rise in prices and the Indian Calcutta index number also records an increase from 82 in March, 1933 to 89 in June, 1933 which is a hopeful sign. Apart from the tendency, there were few indications, however, that the turning point in the world depression had been reached. The index numbers of international gold prices (*Economist*), which are shown in the table below with the *Economist* sterling index numbers as also the Calcutta index numbers converted to a gold basis by allowing for the fluctuations in the rupee-dollar exchange, also showed some increase in gold prices after March, 1933.

	Economist Indices (*September 18, 1931=100*)		India, Calcutta (*August, 1931=100*)	
	Sterling	Gold*	Rupee	Gold†
1931—				
End of August	..	..	100	98·0
„ September . . .	107·8 (*30th*)	94·7	98·9	73·2
„ October . . .	108·4 (*28th*)	101·4	104·3	82·4
„ November . . .	109·1 (*25th*)	98·0	105·4	75·9
„ December . . .	108·9 (*30th*)	94·4	106·5	73·5

* American dollar.
† Based on rupee-dollar exchange.

	Economist Indices (*September 18, 1931=100*)		India, Calcutta (*August, 1931=100*)	
	Sterling	Gold*	Rupee	Gold†
1932—				
End of January	108·3 (*27th*)	93·8	105·4	74·8
„ February	110·9 (*24th*)	89·6	105·4	75·9
„ March	108·1 (*22nd*)	86·5	102·2	79·7
„ April	103·8 (*20th*)	83·6	100·0	75·0
„ May	100·2 (*June 1st*)	79·8	96·7	72·5
„ June	97·4 (*29th*)	80·5	93·5	69·2
„ July	99·5 (*27th*)	84·1	94·6	68·1
„ August	102·5 (*24th*)	89·3	98·9	71·2
„ September	106·0 (*21st*)	89·6	98·9	71·2
„ October	103·1 (*19th*)	84·0	98·9	67·3
„ November	103·1 (*30th*)	77·7	97·8	63·6
„ December	101·2 (*28th*)	76·9	95·7	66·0
1933—				
End of January	101·3 (*25th*)	78·0	95·7	67·0
„ February	99·5 (*22nd*)	76·9	93·5	66·4
„ March	99·0 (*22nd*)	80·1	89·1	63·3
„ April	98·7 (*19th*)	88·7	91·3	70·3
„ May	105·3 (*31st*)	108·5	94·6	77·6
„ June	107·6 (*28th*)	117·4	96·7	84·1

* American dollar
† Based on rupee-dollar exchange

The comparative falls in prices in the case of raw materials and in the case of manufactured articles in India as given by the prices of exported and imported articles respectively are shown in the two tables below :—

TABLE I.

Indian Index Number Series (1873).

	Exported Articles.	Imported Articles.
1929—		
September	217	167
1930—		
December	138	141
1931—		
December	123	151

TABLE I—*contd.*

Indian Index Number Series (1873)—contd.

	Exported Articles.	Imported Articles.
1932—		
January	125	149
February	124	150
March	124	154
April	119	147
May	117	146
June	114	141
July	114	141
August	119	141
September	125	144
October	124	143
November	122	143
December	120	135
Fall in December 1931 as compared with September 1929	*43%*	*10%*
Fall in September 1932 as compared with September 1929	*42%*	*14%*
Fall in December 1932 as compared with September 1929	*45%*	*19%*
Fall in December 1932 as compared with December 1931	*2·4%*	*10·6%*
1933—		
January	119	134
February	119	133
March	115	130
April	111	130
May	114	131
Fall in March 1933 as compared with September 1929	*47%*	*22%*
Fall in March 1933 as compared with December 1931	*6·5%*	*13·9%*

TABLE II.

Calcutta Index Number Series (1914).

	Exported Articles.	Imported Articles
1929—		
September	133	150
1930—		
December	85	125
1931—		
December	81	124
1932—		
January	79	124
February	78	125
March	73	123
April	70	121
May	67	119
June	66	117
July	67	116
August	73	117
September	73	117
October	72	117
November	72	117
December	69	115

TABLE II—*contd.*

Calcutta Index Number Series (1914)—contd.

	Exported Articles.	Imported Articles.
1933—		
January	70	115
February	69	111
March	65	110
April	66	111
May	71	111
June	75	113
Fall in December 1931 as compared with September 1929	*39%*	*17%*
Fall in September 1932 as compared with September 1929	*45%*	*22%*
Fall in December 1932 as compared with September 1929	*48%*	*23%*
Fall in December 1932 as compared with December 1931	*14·8%*	*7·2%*
Fall in March 1933 as compared with September 1929	*51%*	*27%*
Fall in March 1933 as compared with December 1931	*19·8%*	*11·3%*

Table I gives the Indian Price Index Number series for exported articles and imported articles, month by month, from January, 1932 and also gives, for purposes of comparison, index numbers for September, 1929, December, 1930 and December, 1931. Table II is based on a rough division of the Calcutta index number series into articles of export and articles of import. It will be noticed from both the tables that up to December, 1931, the decline in the export price level was much heavier than that in the import price level. But according to the Indian Index Number series the position was reversed thereafter. According to this series, the fall on the export side was 43 per cent in December, 1931, as compared with September, 1929, while that on the import side was only 10 per cent. The fall in March, 1933 on the export side on the same basis was 47 per cent, while that on the import side was 22 per cent. Compared with December, 1931, the fall in the export price level was 6·5 per cent in March, 1933 and that in the import price level was 13·9 in the same month. In the next month, however, the export index number fell by 4 points, though the import index number underwent no change. According to the Calcutta Index Number series, the fall in export price level from September, 1929 to December, 1931 was one of 39 per cent and in import price level one of 17 per cent. From 81 in December, 1931, the export index number dropped to 65 in March, 1933 or a fall of 19·8 per cent as compared with December, 1931. The drop on the import side was from 124 to 110, or 11·3 per cent as compared with December, 1931. The export price level improved thereafter, though the import price level remained more or less steady, the respective index numbers being 66 in April and 71 in May on the export side and 111 in both the months on the import side.

The table below gives the Calcutta Index Numbers for the various groups of articles for September, 1929, December, 1930 and 1931 and for each month from January, 1932 to June, 1933. It also gives the percentage decline in December, 1930 and 1931, September and December, 1932 and March and June 1933, as compared with September, 1929.

	Index Numbers. (July 1914=100).																					Percentage decline on the basis of September, 1929.					
	September, 1929.	December, 1930.	December, 1931.	January, 1932.	February, 1932.	March, 1932.	April, 1932.	May, 1932.	June 1932.	July, 1932.	August, 1932.	September, 1932.	October, 1932.	November, 1932.	December, 1932.	January, 1933.	February, 1933.	March, 1933.	April, 1933.	May, 1933.	June, 1933.	December, 1930.	December, 1931.	September, 1932.	December, 1932.	March, 1933.	June, 1933.
Cereals—																											
Rice . . .	124	93	74	67	64	63	62	60	58	58	60	58	58	60	56	55	54	52	54	60	65	25	40	53	55	58	48
Wheat . . .	135	72	86	88	84	77	77	74	79	85	89	93	95	89	89	105	107	89	78	89	86	47	36	31	34	34	36
Tea . . .	129	115	68	61	62	60	59	57	61	57	66	58	69	63	57	62	74	70	71	74	94	11	47	55	56	46	27
Oilseeds . .	175	99	80	81	84	72	71	72	71	75	76	77	76	75	77	78	74	65	68	72	77	43	54	56	56	63	56
Jute, raw . .	90	45	58	52	51	49	45	42	38	41	51	50	45	40	38	39	36	38	46	50	45	50	36	44	58	58	50
Cotton, raw . .	146	69	97	103	106	89	89	81	76	86	105	95	87	94	89	87	79	79	80	84	87	53	34	35	39	46	40
Hides and Skins .	109	79	61	55	55	54	52	43	37	39	41	53	56	59	59	61	56	54	52	61	68	28	44	51	46	50	38
Jute manufactures .	122	74	87	82	82	76	71	70	68	71	80	82	77	76	70	71	68	68	76	87	87	39	29	33	43	44	29
otton manufactures	161	125	121	124	132	128	127	119	114	114	114	114	113	112	112	113	113	112	112	115	115	22	25	29	30	30	29
Metals . . .	130	109	110	113	109	109	105	104	103	103	104	106	105	104	104	103	92	92	95	95	101	16	15	18	20	29	22
Sugar . . .	164	128	147	146	150	147	147	145	145	146	149	144	146	147	139	134	131	127	129	128	129	22	10	12	15	23	21
All commodities(including pulses, etc.)	143	100	98	97	97	94	92	89	86	87	91	91	91	90	88	88	86	82	84	87	89	30	31	36	38	43	38

General.

An examination of the above table brings out the main characteristic of the Indian price index numbers during the past few years, *viz.*, the larger fall in agricultural prices as compared with industrial prices. Another noticeable feature is that the distinct improvement in prices of most of the staple commodities, which marked the close of the year 1931 and the beginning of the year 1932, was not in evidence later. Coming to details, it is noticed that the heaviest declines in December, 1930, were in cotton raw, jute raw, wheat and oilseeds ; in December, 1931 in oilseeds, tea, hides and skins and rice ; in December, 1932 in jute raw, oilseeds and tea, rice, and hides and skins ; in March, 1933 in oilseeds, rice and jute raw, hides and skins and tea ; and in June, 1933 in oilseeds, jute raw, rice, cotton raw, and hides and skins. It will be thus seen that the heaviest declines have invariably been in raw materials. Among manufactured articles, the slump in prices of jute manufactures was consistently heavier than in the prices of any other manufactured article, cotton manufactures and metals following in order. Of agricultural products, sugar suffered least, largely as a result of the increased import duties on this article.

The table below gives the values of the imports into, and exports from, British India of private merchandise and gold and silver during the three years 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

Imports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

——	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Private merchandise	1,64,79	1,26,37	1,32,58
Gold and silver	26,71	7,22	2,95
TOTAL IMPORTS .	1,91,50	1,33,59	1,35,53

Exports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

——	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Private merchandise	2,25,64	1,60,55	1,35,63
Gold and silver	2,31	62,61	67,74
TOTAL EXPORTS .	2,27,95	2,23,16	2,03,37

From these figures it will be seen that, compared with 1931-32, there was a slight improvement—*viz.*, one of ₹6,21 lakhs in the imports of private merchandise during 1932-33. The political excitement in the country had practi-

cally died down during the year and the boycott movement was gradually ebbing out and this may explain the slight improvement. But it must be noted that any large improvement in India's demand for imported articles is possible only when the purchasing power of the *ryot* has increased considerably and of such an increase there were no signs in the year under review. On the other hand, the position in this respect was greatly aggravated, as can be seen from the continued fall in prices and the contraction of the export trade in Indian produce.

India, it may once again be mentioned, is mainly an agricultural country and it has been shown above that the prices of agricultural commodities have fallen to a much larger extent than those of manufactured goods. This great fall in the prices of agricultural goods has affected India's national income which has shrunk considerably as a result. The fall has not been uniform in the case of the various agricultural commodities, as can be seen from the tables given above, and, therefore, the agricultural income of the various provinces has been affected differently. This is illustrated roughly by the following tables in which the main crops of each of the provinces are taken for the agricultural year 1928-29, the year just before the depression started—and for 1931-32, the latest agricultural year. The crops have been evaluated in most cases by taking the average harvest price for each of the crops in the different provinces. Thus the money which the cultivator gets for his produce, *i.e.*, more or less the real agricultural income, not including transport and other charges, has been taken as far as possible. The following tables give the results of the computations :—

TABLE I.

Value of total production of the principal crops considered in each Province in 1928-29 and 1931-32.

Provinces.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of rupees	1931-32. Values in lakhs of rupees	Change in value in lakhs of rupees	Percentage decrease from 1928-29
Madras	1,80,78	1,01,25	—79,53	—44·0
Bombay	1,20,52	66,56	—53,96	—44·8
Bengal	2,32,59	1,06,71	—1,25,88	—54·1
United Provinces	1,40,52	92,21	—48,31	—34·4
Punjab	76,78	37,49	—39,29	—51·2
Burma	63,38	29,20	—34,18	—53·9
Bihar and Orissa	1,35,17	71,05	—64,12	—47·4
Central Provinces	68,77	32,42	—36,35	—52·8
TOTAL	10,18,51	5,36,89	—4,81,62	—47·3

TABLE II.

Value of some principal crops in Madras in 1928-29 and 1931-32.

Crops.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of rupees	1931-32. Values in lakhs of rupees	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
1. Rice	97,26	61,39	—35,87
2. Cotton	11,00	4,33	—6,67
3. Sugarcane	6,54	4,55	—1,99
4. Tea	1,98	1,57	—41
5. Groundnut	34,64	12,77	—21,87
6. Sesamum	2,45	1,79	—66
7. Castor	65	47	—18
8. Jowar	15,54	8,94	—6,60
9. Bajra	10,72	5,44	—5,28
TOTAL	1,80,78	1,01,25	—79,53

TABLE III.

Value of some principal crops in Bombay in 1928-29 and 1931-32.

Crops.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of rupees	1931-32. Values in lakhs of rupees	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
1. Cotton	15,94	7,07	—8,87
2. Wheat	7,94	4,40	—3,54
3. Sesamum	75	43	—32
4. Sugarcane	5,03	2,88	—2,15
5. Gram	2,07	1,60	—47
6. Jowar	21,21	9,89	—11,32
7. Bajra	9,86	4,35	—5,51
8. Rice	31,77	18,77	—13,00
9. Tobacco	9,50	7,73	—1,77
10. Groundnut	16,45	9,44	—7,01
TOTAL	1,20,52	66,56	—53,96

TABLE IV.

Value of some principal crops in Bengal in 1928-29 and 1931-32.

Crops.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of rupees	1931-32. Values in lakhs of rupees	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
1. Rice	1,71,35	83,00	—88,35
2. Jute	37,25	10,29	—26,96
3. Tea	6,73	3,55	—3,18
4. Sugarcane	5,02	3,67	—1,35
5. Linseed	41	24	—17
6. Sesamum	62	49	—13
7. Rapeseed	2,93	1,76	—1,17
8. Wheat	52	32	—20
9. Barley	25	19	—6
10. Gram	63	46	—17
11. Cotton	24	7	—17
12. Tobacco	6,64	2,67	—3,97
TOTAL	2,32,59	1,06,71	—1,25,88

TABLE V.

Value of some principal crops in the United Provinces in 1928-29 and 1931-32.

Crops.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of rupees	1931-32. Values in lakhs of rupees	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
1. Wheat	35,87	18,21	—17,66
2. Cotton	3,80	1,51	—2,29
3. Sugarcane	18,32	19,40	+1,08
4. Rapeseed	7,32	4,67	—2,65
5. Linseed	1,72	1,50	—22
6. Rice	22,16	22,14	—2
7. Barley	18,06	7,93	—10,13
8. Jowar	4,83	2,68	—2,15
9. Bajra	4,48	1,87	—2,61
10. Maize	8,56	3,54	—5,02
11. Gram	15,40	8,76	—6,64
TOTAL	1,40,52	92,21	—48,31

TABLE VI.

Value of some principal crops in the Punjab in 1928-29 and 1931-32.

Crops.	1928-29 Values in lakhs of rupees	1931-32 Values in lakhs of rupees	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
1. Wheat	35,52	15,50	—20,02
2. Cotton	8,47	4,52	—3,95
3. Sugarcane	4,72	3,83	—89
4. Rapeseed	3,03	1,69	—1,34
5. Barley	2,41	64	—1,77
6. Jowar	1,06	41	—65
7. Bajra	3,40	1,95	—1,45
8. Maize	4,31	1,55	—2,76
9. Gram	9,26	5,51	—3,75
10. Rice (unhusked)	4,60	1,89	—2,71
TOTAL	76,78	37,49	—39,29

TABLE VII.

Value of some principal crops in Burma in 1928-29 and 1931-32.

Crops.	1928-29 Values in lakhs of rupees	1931-32 Values in lakhs of rupees	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
1. Rice	56,20	25,61	—30,59
2. Sesamum	88	45	—43
3. Groundnut	1,93	1,33	—60
4. Rubber	57	14	—43
5. Maize	21	7	—14
6. Gram	38	19	—19
7. Tobacco	3,21	1,41	—1,80
TOTAL	63,38	29,20	—34,18

TABLE VIII.

Value of some principal crops in Bihar and Orissa in 1928-29 and 1931-32.

Crops.	1928-29 Values in lakhs of rupees	1931-32 Values in lakhs of rupees	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
1. Rice	94,62	48,75	—45,87
2. Wheat	8,38	4,47	—3,91
3. Barley	5,92	3,15	—2,77
4. Gram	6,62	3,77	—2,85
5. Sugar	5,49	3,00	—2,49
6. Rapeseed	3,79	1,62	—2,17
7. Linseed	1,97	89	—1,08
8. Maize	5,11	3,20	—1,91
9. Tobacco	3,05	2,08	—97
10. Cotton	22	12	—10
TOTAL	1,35,17	71,05	—64,12

TABLE IX.

Value of some principal crops in Central Provinces in 1928-29 and 1931-32.

Crops.	1928-29 Values in lakhs of rupees	1931-32 Values in lakhs of rupees	Change in value in lakhs of rupees
1. Rice	25,44	16,11	—9,33
2. Cotton	18,52	4,61	—13,91
3. Wheat	7,62	4,57	—3,05
4. Gram	2,13	1,47	—66
5. Sesamum	1,24	61	—63
6. Linseed	99	79	—20
7. Jowar	12,83	4,26	—8,58
TOTAL	68,77	32,42	—36,35

It will be seen that the largest decrease in the agricultural income occurs in the case of Bengal and amounts to over 54 per cent in 1931-32 as compared with 1928-29. Since the close of the agricultural year in 1932 prices of jute have fallen still further and the percentage decrease will be even greater than what is shown above. Burma shows a decline almost as great as Bengal and this is chiefly due to the disastrous fall in rice prices ; the fall in the case of Burma is only just under 54 per cent. The fall in the case of the Central Provinces is a little under 53 per cent and that in the case of the Punjab a little over 51 per cent. In Bihar and Orissa the fall is 47 per cent and in Madras and Bombay the fall amounts to 44 and 45 per cent

respectively. The United Provinces seems to have suffered least of all the provinces, the decline in this case being only a little under 35 per cent. The production of sugarcane which has been increasing rapidly in India in the last two or three years and the prices of which are comparatively fairly remunerative is responsible, to some extent, for the smallness of the decline in the case of the United Provinces. Taking these eight provinces together, the fall in the agricultural income amounts to a little over 47 per cent. Thus it can be said that the income of the cultivators in India has been reduced by nearly a half in 1931-32 as compared with 1928-29. As the bulk of the population in India lives on agriculture, this has a very important bearing on the purchasing power and the economic welfare of India as a whole. It may be remarked, however, that, as far as the foodcrops are concerned, the agriculturist consumes a certain portion of the crop which he grows and, to that extent, it may be held that the fall in prices of foodstuffs does not affect him. The proceeds which he obtains from his surplus are, however, reduced by the fall in prices and it is from such reduced proceeds that he has to meet his cash payments which are more or less fixed, *e.g.*, rent, interests on debts, etc. In the end, therefore, the balance left after meeting his fixed cash payments is severely contracted and *ipso facto* his ability to buy industrial goods is considerably reduced.

Imports and exports.—The total value of the imports of merchandise into British India during 1932-33 amounted to R133 crores and that of exports to R136 crores. Compared with the preceding year, there was an improvement of R7 crores or 5 per cent in the case of imports, while there was a decline of R25 crores or 15 per cent under exports. On the import side there was an improvement noticeable in India's demand for foreign textiles. The increase recorded under this head amounted to one of R12 crores on a total of R35 crores recorded in 1931-32. Expressed in percentages, this meant an advance of 34 per cent over the figures for 1931-32 and of 13 per cent over those of 1930-31. The advance under the textile group was primarily the result of larger imports of cotton piecegoods, the total receipts of which amounted to 1,225 million yards valued at R21,26 lakhs as compared with 776 million yards valued at R14,67 lakhs in 1931-32. All the principal descriptions of cotton piecegoods participated in this improvement, grey goods increasing by 107 million yards, whites by 133 million yards and coloured by 202 million yards. Imports from the United Kingdom as well as Japan recorded advances under all the descriptions. Arrivals of cotton twist and yarn also rose from 31·6 million lbs. valued at R2,99 lakhs to 45·1 million lbs. valued at R3,79 lakhs. There were concurrent advances under some of the other important items included in the textile group—notably an increase of R1,59 lakhs under silk raw and manufactured, of R1,34 lakhs under wool and woollens and of R72 lakhs under artificial silk (including yarn and goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials). Owing to increased finer spinning in the local mills the imports of raw cotton rose still further from 79,000 tons to 85,000 tons. Under the metals group there was a decline of R5 lakhs. Imports of iron and steel fell from 371,000 tons to 326,000 tons in quantity and from R6,32 lakhs to R5,30 lakhs, in value. Under machinery and mill work there was a decline of R38 lakhs, although sugar and textile machinery recorded increases. The value of hardware imported advanced from R2,61 lakhs to R2,99 lakhs.

General.

The year witnessed a further diminution in the imports of motor vehicles from R2,89 lakhs to R2,43 lakhs, the number of motor cars imported having fallen from 7,220 to 6,201 and that of omnibuses from 4,302 to 2,676. Concomitantly with the reduction under motor vehicles, the value of the imports of rubber manufactures also declined from R2,21 lakhs to R1,98 lakhs. Mainly as a result of the increased local production under the shelter of the protective duty, India's requirements of foreign sugar of all kinds fell from 556,000 tons valued at R6,16½ lakhs to 401,000 tons valued at R4,23 lakhs. Arrivals of mineral oils also declined from 217 million gallons to 188 million gallons and in value from R9,04 lakhs to R6,70 lakhs. Imports of kerosene oil declined from 85·7 million gallons to 59·5 million gallons, while those of fuel oils advanced from 100·8 million gallons to 104·5 million gallons. Consignments of provisions also contracted from R3,41 lakhs to R2,93 lakhs, chiefly due to a falling off in the value on vegetable products, condensed milk and farinaceous foods. Imports of paper and pasteboard recorded an improvement of 449,000 cwts. in quantity and of R36 lakhs in value. Arrivals of wheat fell away from 111,300 tons to 33,500 tons in quantity and from R73 lakhs to R29 lakhs in value.

On the export side, the outstanding feature was a further slump in the raw cotton trade due to comparatively high prices of the Indian staples. Despatches of raw cotton fell from 2,369,000 bales valued at R23 crores to 2,063,000 bales valued at R20 crores. Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) recorded a decline of R1½ crores and amounted to R3 crores. Exports of twist and yarn receded from 22 million lbs. to 15 million lbs. in quantity and from R1,28 lakhs to R79 lakhs in value. Owing to severe competition from Japan in practically all the usual markets abroad shipments of Indian cotton piecegoods dropped from 104·6 million yards worth R3,24 lakhs to 66·4 million yards worth R2,09 lakhs. The downward movement in the export trade in jute continued during the year and the decline in the value of raw and manufactured jute exported amounted to one of about R1½ crores. Shipments of raw jute declined from 3,285,000 bales to 3,153,000 bales in quantity and from R11,19 lakhs to R9,73 lakhs in value. Exports of gunny bags, however, advanced from 389 millions valued at R10,94 lakhs to 415 millions valued at R11,16 lakhs, while those of gunny cloth shrank from 1,021 million yards worth R10,45 lakhs to 1,012 million yards worth R10,24 lakhs. Under foodgrains the value of the shipments declined from R20,37 lakhs to R16,08 lakhs and the quantity from 2,614,000 tons to 2,056,000 tons. Exports of wheat which had amounted to 20,000 tons in 1931-32 fell away to 2,000 tons only in 1932-33. Despatches of rice dropped from 2,372,000 tons to 1,887,000 tons in quantity and from R18,14 lakhs to R14,46 lakhs in value. Shipments of tea improved in quantity from 342 million lbs. to 379 million lbs., but on account of the low level of prices the value declined from R19,44 lakhs to R17,15 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds amounted to 733,000 tons valued at R11,31 lakhs, which meant a decline of 26 per cent in quantity and of 22 per cent in value in comparison with the exports of the preceding year. The decline was chiefly due to a falling off in the demands for groundnuts from 672,000 tons to 433,000 tons, for linseed from 120,000 tons to 72,000 tons, and for castor seed from 104,000 tons to 86,000 tons. Rapeseed, however, recorded an improvement of 61,000 tons in quantity and of R80 lakhs in

value. Despatches of metals and ores declined from 829,000 tons worth R5,47 lakhs to 695,000 tons worth R4,68 lakhs. There was a decline in the shipments of hides and skins from 49,300 tons valued at R8,92 lakhs to 41,700 tons valued at R7,43 lakhs. Exports of lac amounted to 418,300 cwts. valued at R1,24 lakhs which represented a decline of 10 per cent in quantity and of 33 per cent in value in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1931-32. Exports of coffee rose by 18,000 cwts. in quantity and by R15 lakhs in value.

The total value of re-exports amounted to R3,22 lakhs which represented a decline of R1,44 lakhs in comparison with the value recorded in 1931-32 and of R1,92 lakhs on the basis of that for 1930-31. There were larger re-exports of cotton manufactures (chiefly piecegoods) which rose from R44 lakhs to R57 lakhs. Shipments of raw skins, which normally constitute one of the major items in the re-export trade of India, dropped in quantity from 365 tons to 226 tons and in value from R86 lakhs to R28 lakhs. Re-exports of sugar also decreased from 5,600 tons to 4,000 tons. Shipments of raw wool fell away from 9·1 million lbs. valued at R37 lakhs to 3·9 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs. As was to be expected, this decline in the volume of the re-export trade particularly affected Bombay through which the bulk of the entrepôt trade of India passes. Of the total trade Bombay accounted for R1,97 lakhs which meant a decline of R87 lakhs as compared with 1931-32, her percentage share continuing stationary at 61 as in 1931-32.

The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fairly reliable measure of the course of trade :—

(In crores of Rupees)

——	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Imports .	183	137	143	156	181	190	189	157	143	162
Exports .	244	250	246	223	248	260	263	235	200	176
TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE, EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	427	387	389	384	429	450	452	392	343	338

The table above shows a further retrogression from the level of 1931-32, indicating as it does a decline of R5 crores, on the basis of 1913-14 prices, in the total trade in merchandise (excluding re-exports). It is significant that the decline was confined to the export side, the imports having shown an increase of R19 crores. The extent to which the general level of prices for the imported articles adjusted itself to the general level for the exported articles may be seen from the following index numbers, which have been obtained by comparing the values of imports and exports, as shown in the preceding table, with the values actually recorded for each.

——	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Imports .	100	180	158	148	136	133	128	105	88	82
Exports .	100	154	152	132	130	127	118	94	78	75

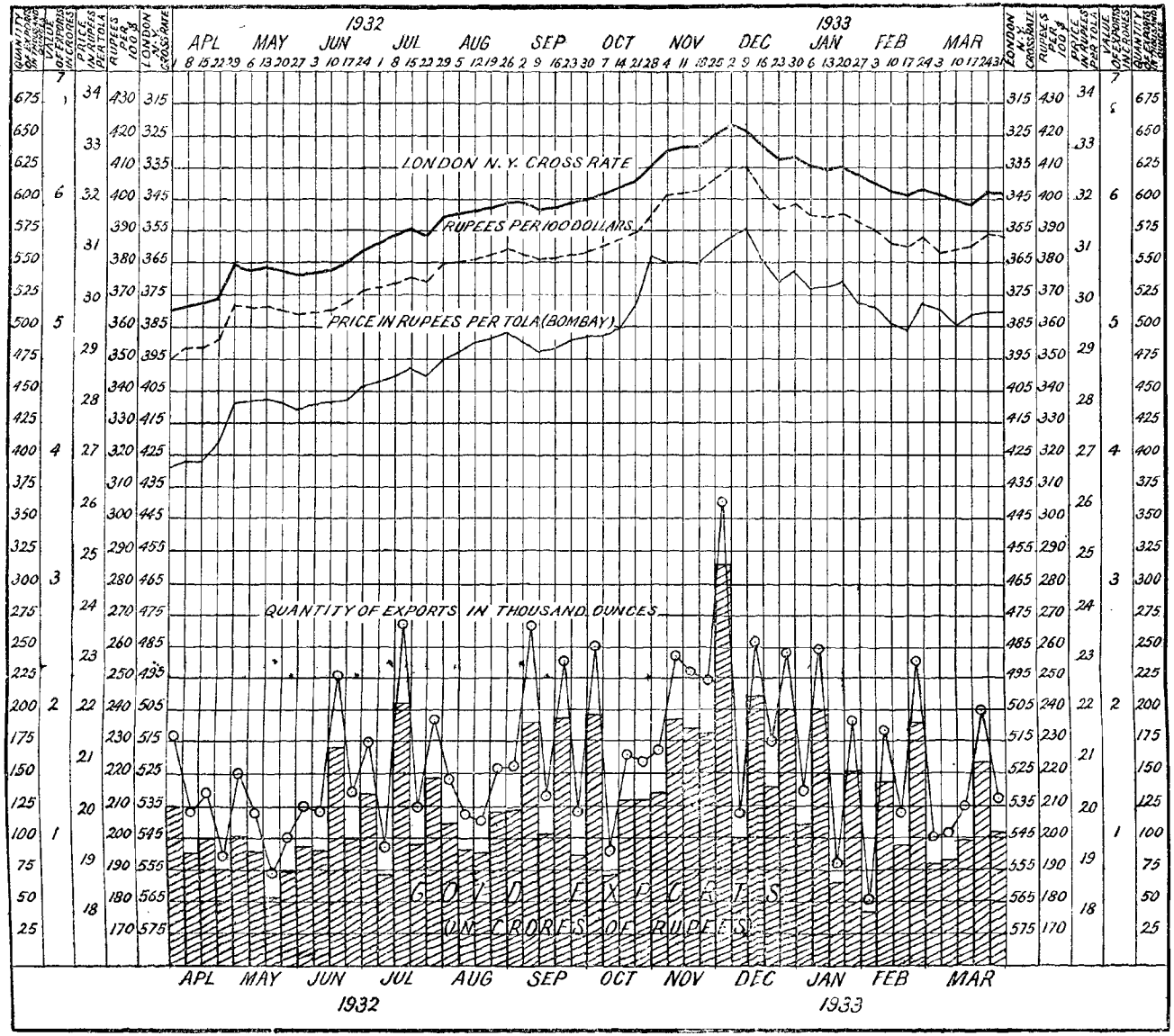
It will appear from this that prices declined at a higher rate on the import than on the export side in comparison with the preceding year. The margin between the index numbers for imports and exports which was 10 points in 1931-32 further contracted during the year to 7 points. The index numbers of prices of imported articles and exported articles separately, which have been given earlier in this report, refer to the internal prices. The prices which are considered here are external prices and a comparison with the figures given earlier will only be valid, if due allowance is made for the difference between the rates of import duties in the base year 1913-14 and in the year 1932-33. It may be stated, however, that the index numbers under consideration in this paragraph give only a rough idea of the movements involved.

Balance of trade.—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1932-33 was in favour of India to the extent of ₹68 crores as compared with ₹90 crores in 1931-32, ₹38 crores in 1930-31 and the record figure of ₹109 crores in 1925-26. The transactions in treasure on private account resulted in a net export of treasure, amounting to ₹65 crores as against ₹55⅔ crores in the preceding year. Gold showed a net export of ₹65½ crores and silver a net import of ₹73 lakhs. Net exports of currency notes amounted to ₹13 lakhs.

Rupee sterling exchange.—The year opened with a sluggish movement in the export trade in gold and the Government tenders for the purchase of sterling were small. The opening rate for the year, $18\frac{1}{32}d.$, ruled with minor fluctuations for a month and half and fell on the 13th May to $17\frac{7}{8}d.$, the lowest rate for the year. The market remained easy till the end of June when the gold exports improved. Owing to large funds being repatriated from London to India through the sale of Indian sterling stocks, the rate advanced to $18\frac{1}{16}d.$ on the 15th July. In the beginning of August T. T. reached $18\frac{3}{32}d.$ and Government began sterling purchases which had been suspended for three months. The rate remained almost steady for some time till it reached $18\frac{1}{8}d.$ on 9th September. Government received large tenders for sterling and the rate spurted up to $18\frac{5}{32}d.$ on the 26th September, the highest rate for the year, which, however, was followed by a fall of $\frac{1}{32}d.$ after a week. The rate stood at this level for five weeks. Pronounced weakness in the London-New York cross rate in November caused appreciation in the price of gold, resulting in larger exports thereof. This stimulated the exchange market and it recorded $18\frac{5}{32}d.$ on the 8th November, a figure which was maintained till the 12th January. Thereafter the rate, however, steadily declined. President Roosevelt's proclamation of the 6th March imposing an embargo on exports of gold and silver from the United States of America had a reactionary effect on the Exchange market and there was a precipitate fall to $17\frac{7}{8}d.$ on that day. The market showed a remarkable degree of uncertainty and the unsteadiness continued for about two weeks. Gradually, however, confidence in the Rupee-Sterling exchange was restored and the rate rose to $18\frac{3}{32}d.$ on the 22nd March. The average rate for the year was $18\frac{1}{16}d.$

Gold exports.—The year witnessed a further development of the export trade in gold, the net exports during the year having amounted to ₹65,52 lakhs as compared with ₹57,98 lakhs in the preceding year. The outward flow of gold on such a heavy scale has been a novel feature of India's external

GOLD EXPORTS, PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATES.


1932
1933
APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
LONDON N.Y. CROSS RATE
RUPEES PER 100 DOLLARS
PRICE IN RUPEES PER TOLA (BOMBAY)
QUANTITY OF EXPORTS IN THOUSAND OUNCES
VALUE OF EXPORTS IN CRORES OF RUPEES
RUPEES PER 100 $
LONDON N.Y. CROSS RATE
PRICE IN RUPEES PER TOLA

trade, the exports having begun to assume importance only from October 1931. The table below gives the average monthly price of gold and the quantity and value of gold exported each month :—

Table showing monthly average price of gold at Bombay and quantity and value of gold exported from British India by sea.

Month.	Monthly average price of English bar gold 100 touch per tola.	Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.
1932—	Rs. A. P.	Fine ounces.	₹
April	27 2 2 2/5	587,152	4,23,78,391
May	27 15 10 1/2	442,197	3,30,42,415
June	28 1 6	651,902	4,87,01,637
July	28 9 9	809,502	6,17,04,437
August	29 3 1 1/2	581,792	4,51,52,962
September	29 2 6 3/5	844,742	6,56,49,503
October	29 14 1 1/2	714,698	5,67,38,922
November	30 12 11 1/4	823,980	6,71,75,252
December	30 14 0 3/5	1,221,401	10,08,19,639
1933—			
January	30 3 6 1/4	592,627	4,76,28,256
February	29 11 3 3/4	627,481	4,95,88,974
March	29 11 6 2/5	628,767	4,98,28,959
April	29 14 3 3/4	573,779	4,55,59,311
May	30 7 4 1/2	642,770	5,21,92,332
June	30 4 6 3/5	694,347	5,62,50,139

It will be seen from the above table that there was, comparatively speaking, a lull in the export movement at the beginning of the year and that by May shipments had dwindled down to ₹3,30 lakhs. But the subsequent months witnessed a gradual stimulation of the export movement, which again came to a peak in December with shipments valued at ₹10,08 lakhs. Latterly, consignments fell off, the value of the exports in any month up till May 1933 having been in the neighbourhood of ₹5 crores. The causes and implication of these gold exports were discussed in last year's Review. But as the continuance of the gold movement has given rise to a certain amount of controversy it may be worth while in this connection to quote the following from the latest Report of the Controller of the Currency on the subject :—

" There has been considerable controversy as to whether the gold exported since October 1931 has been mostly ' distress ' gold, that is to say, gold which had to be sold by necessitous holders to meet current expenses, or whether it has been parted with as a business proposition to realise the profit from the prevailing premium. While it is probably true that a certain proportion of the gold exported in recent months has come out because holders had to realise their savings to meet current expenditure owing to the very low prices obtained for primary commodities, it is equally certain that a large proportion, possibly the larger proportion, has been sold as a purely business proposition to realise the premium. It is well-known that bullion dealers all over the country have been very active in collecting gold for sale to the export markets, and in some districts special purchasing agencies were opened by exporters. It is reasonable to infer that many holders who parted with their gold would not have done so but for the allurement of an immediate profit which was pressed on their notice persistently."

General.

Imperial Bank of India rate.—Bank rates of most of the important countries of the world were at low levels. The opening rate of the Imperial Bank of India for the year—*viz.*, 6 per cent—continued till the 27th April when it came down to 5 per cent. Slackness in trade and decline in the export of gold gave the market an abundant supply of money. Following the reduction in the discount rates of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of England, the Imperial Bank of India rate was reduced to 4 per cent on the 7th July at which level it remained steady till the middle of February, 1933. On the 16th February the rate was further reduced to 3½ per cent which is the lowest point reached since the inception of the Imperial Bank of India in 1921.

Government of India Paper.—The following figures show the prices and yields of 3½ per cent Government of India paper on or about the 1st April during the past ten years :—

Year.	Price.	Yield.
	Rs. a.	Per cent.
1924	67 0	5·2
1925	67 14	5·2
1926	74 6	4·7
1927	78 11	4·4
1928	75 6	4·6
1929	71 5	4·9
1930	68 14	5·1
1931	63 0	5·5
1932	61 3	5·7
1933	88 4	4·0

Freight rates.—Compared with the previous year, freight rates during the year under review reached further low levels. The rates were more or less steady at the beginning of the year, but there was a sharp decline from May to July. Even the seasonal improvement that followed was less pronounced than in the previous year. According to the *Economist*, the index number of whole-cargo charter rates, calculated with the year 1913 as base, was 71·7 in March, 1933, while it was 78·4 and 81·3 in the corresponding month of 1932 and 1931 respectively.

Tariff changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the latter part of 1931 and the earlier part of 1932 were dealt with in the preceding year's Review. Since then seven Acts have been passed, introducing numerous changes in the tariff.

The most important of these Acts is the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932, which gave effect to the tariff changes necessitated by the Trade Agreement made by the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom at the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa during July—August, 1932. Hitherto the Indian tariff was a single-decker one and did not differentiate between imports from different countries, except in the case of certain protected classes of iron and steel goods and cotton piecegoods where higher rates of duty on goods manufactured in countries other than the United Kingdom were imposed. Under the Ottawa Trade Agreement India for the first time departed from the single-decker tariff policy and adopted, on terms of reciprocity, tariff preference for certain classes of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom.

The Agreement also provided for the exchange of preference with the non self-governing Colonies and Protectorates.

On the part of India this Agreement involved the grant to the United Kingdom of a 7½ per cent tariff preference on certain classes of motor vehicles (motor cars and motor omnibuses, chasis for motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries and parts and accessories thereof) and a 10 per cent tariff preference on the following classes of goods :—

Apparel (excluding hosiery and articles made of silk or artificial silk), certain arms and ammunition, asbestos manufactures, boots and shoes of leather, brushes and brooms, certain building and engineering materials, buttons, certain chemicals and chemical preparations excluding manures, cocoa and chocolate, confectionery, cordage and rope other than of jute and cotton, cork manufactures, cutlery, drugs and medicines except narcotics, earthenware and porcelain, furniture and cabinet-ware, glue, hardware excluding electro-plated ware, instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof (electrical, musical, photographic, scientific and philosophical, surgical, wireless and miscellaneous), leather and certain manufactures thereof liquors (ale and beer, spirit in drugs, etc., and perfumed spirit), certain machinery and millwork, metals (aluminium, brass, bronze and similar alloys, copper, German silver, certain classes of iron and steel, lead wrought and zinc wrought or manufactured), oils (fish oil, certain essential oils, mineral lubricating oil, petroleum in paints, etc., and vegetable oils other than coconut, groundnut and linseed), oil cloth and floor cloth, engine and boiler packing, certain paints and painters' materials, certain classes of paper and pasteboard, certain kinds of provisions and oilman's stores, rubber manufactures, smokers' requisites, toilet soap, stationery, textiles (haberdashery and millinery), woollen manufactures other than blankets and rugs, toilet requisites, toys and requisites for games and sports, umbrellas and umbrella fittings, vehicles not mechanically propelled and cycles.

In most of these classes of goods the preference was subject to certain specified exceptions and also to the general reservation that it did not extend to—

(*a*) commodities to which protective duties are applicable ;
(*b*) commodities which were free of duty at that time ; or
(*c*) commodities on which on grounds of national policy a specially low rate of duty had been imposed.

In the class of iron and steel goods, the preference extended only to those commodities which were not subject to protective duties and in the class of machinery only to those articles which paid ordinary revenue rate of 25 per cent *ad valorem* and not to those which in the interests of agriculture and industries were free of duty or were subject only to the temporary duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. In the class of textiles it extended only to articles of apparel, haberdashery and millinery which were dutiable at 25 per cent *ad valorem* and to woollen manufactures, with specified exceptions in each case. As regards goods made of cotton, silk or artificial silk, it was agreed that a 10 per cent preference would be extended to these goods with the exception of certain cotton manufactures (twist and yarn, piecegoods, thread for sewing, blankets, handkerchiefs in the piece, hosiery, rope and towels in the piece), silk and artificial silk yarn, piecegoods and thread for sewing, certain goods of silk and artificial silk mixed with other materials (twist and yarn, piecegoods and thread for sewing) and articles on which protective duties might be imposed as a result of the Indian Tariff Board's enquiry which was being conducted at that time.

In the case of Colonies and Protectorates, the Agreement provided for the grant by India of preference to certain staple exports of the Colonial Empire including—

Specified gums and resins, oil-seeds, vegetable and essential oils, unground spices, coconuts and coconut products, fish, fruits and vegetables, sago and tapioca, tea, coffee rum and unmanufactured tobacco.

A Supplementary Agreement regarding iron and steel was entered into between the two Governments in the September following, which provided for the adjustment of the Indian import duty on galvanised sheets as shown below :—

R30 *per ton* on sheet made in the United Kingdom from Indian sheet bar.
R53 *per ton* on sheet made in the United Kingdom from other sheet bar.
R83 *per ton* on sheet not made in the United Kingdom.
These revised duties will remain in force till the 31st March 1934

The Tariff Amendment Act mentioned above made necessary changes in Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 with effect from 1st January, 1933. The articles subject to the preferential rates of duty are included in two new parts, VIII and IX, to Schedule II. Part VIII contains all the articles which were dutiable under Part V at the general revenue duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* and which are now liable to the standard rate of 30 per cent and the preferential rate of 20 per cent for British goods. Part IX contains all the articles on the preferential list which were dutiable at special rates, that is, at rates either higher than or lower than the general revenue rate. In these cases the necessary preference has been provided for either by entirely raising the previous rate or partly by raising and partly by lowering it, the standard rate having in no case gone beyond 50 per cent *ad valorem*.

The next Act is the Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Amendment) Act, 1933, which extended the operation of the protective duties imposed under the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930. These duties were to expire on the 31st March, 1933 but the Amendment Act extended their operation up to 31st October, 1933, pending the consideration by the Government of India of the Tariff Board's Report on the Indian cotton textile industry.

The wheat Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1933, extended the operation of the temporary customs duty on wheat and wheat flour to 31st March 1934.

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1933, extended for another year the operation of the 1931 Act, subject to certain modifications, as recommended by the Salt Industry Committee of the Legislative Assembly. It reduced the additional duty from 4½ *as.* to 2½ *as.* per *maund* and extended its operation to 31st March, 1934.

The Indian Finance Act, 1933 fixed (i) a minimum specific duty of 2 *as.* (excluding surcharge) on uppers of boots and shoes not entirely made of leather and (ii) minimum specific duties of 4 *as.* per square yard and 2 *as.* 3 *p.* per square yard respectively, with no surcharge, on artificial silk piecegoods and silk or artificial silk mixtures. It also rounded off the *ad valorem* duty of 34⅜ per cent (including surcharge) on these mixtures to 35 per cent with no surcharge. This Act was passed on the 31st March, 1933, but under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, the tariff changes mentioned above came into force on the 1st of that month.

The Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Supplementary Amendment Act, 1933 corrected, with effect from the 8th April 1933, a few inaccuracies and discrepancies in the 1932 Act which had been brought to light by a further scrutiny of the schedules to that Act and by practical experience of the new tariffs. The reference to ferrous sulphate was deleted from item No. 88 as it had already been specified elsewhere as green copperas. Alum, the protective duty on which lapsed on the 31st March, was included in the non-preferential descriptions of chemicals. The preference inadvertently given to British

manufactures in respect of moist white lead and newsprinting paper was withdrawn. Copper braziers were grouped with copper sheets liable to preferential rate. Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof were specified separately and were made liable to the ordinary non-preferential rate. The preference to British incandescent mantles was made clear, while, on administrative grounds, the lubricating oil item was re-drafted to include oils other than mineral, pure and mixed, which are not ordinarily used for any purpose other than lubrication. The preferential rate for colonial products was withdrawn in the case of certain glass-making chemicals. Gold and gold-plated pen nibs were specified separately with the United Kingdom preference, while, in the interest of the Indian industry, two glass-making materials, liquid gold and covered crucibles, were given a specially low preferential rate of duty.

The last of the seven Acts is the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1933, which amended sub-items (i) and (ii) in item No. 148A relating to galvanized iron or steel sheets of British manufacture and made it clear that the preferential rate is applicable only to sheets manufactured from Indian sheet bar imported into the United Kingdom after the ratification of the Ottawa Trade Agreement.

The protective duties imposed under the Heavy Chemical Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, on hydrochloric, nitric and sulphuric acids, alum, aluminium sulphate, copper sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, sodium sulphide and zinc chloride lapsed on the 31st March, 1933, and these became liable to the ordinary duty with or without preference to the United Kingdom manufacture. Magnesium chloride, however, continues to be liable to the protective duty.

Besides the statutory changes mentioned above, the period of operation of the additional protection accorded to iron or steel galvanized sheets, fabricated, and pipes and tubes made therefrom has been extended to 31st March, 1934, under section 3 (4) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. Similarly, under section 3 (5) of the above Act, the import duty on Non-British cotton piece-goods was increased to 50 per cent *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 5¼ *as.* per lb. in the case of plain grey with effect from 30th August, 1932. With effect from 7th June, 1933, these rates have been further increased to 75 per cent *ad valorem* and 6¾ *as.* per lb. respectively.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

——	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1932-33
Cotton and cotton goods	67,15,16	62,90,88	31,64,57	26,18,81	34,08,53	25·71
Machinery and millwork	18,36,04	18,21,85	14,34,78	10,92,34	10,54,24	7·96
Metals and ores	26,98,84	23,61,91	15,92,26	9,77,65	9,73,49	7·34
Oils	11,53,23	11,68,65	10,92,25	9,72,26	8,00,01	6·03
Silk raw and manufactures	5,00,67	4,58,43	2,99,92	2,73,56	4,33,37	3·27
Sugar	16,08,95	15,77,65	10,96,47	6,16,53	4,22,87	3·19
Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	4,91,71	5,38,20	4,77,47	3,69,20	3,84,77	2·90
Vehicles	11,00,60	10,84,73	7,30,53	4,48,47	3,81,94	2·88
Hardware	5,23,28	5,06,65	3,60,28	2,60,91	2,99,22	2·25
Wool raw and manufactures	5,01,87	4,28,45	2,31,11	1,62,06	2,96,47	2·23
Provisions and oilman's stores	6,21,24	5,63,61	4,87,79	3,41,26	2,92,87	2·21
Paper and pasteboard	3,29,95	3,72,31	2,86,74	2,50,24	2,86,45	2·16
Chemicals	2,47,94	2,78,74	2,61,22	2,56,97	2,71,25	2·04
Dyes	2,83,31	2,43,31	2,59,00	2,67,65	2,50,48	1·89
Liquors	3,57,16	3,76,63	3,31,76	2,26,86	2,25,70	1·70
Rubber	2,86,13	3,32,67	2,58,24	2,22,28	1,99 05	1·50
Drugs and medicines	2,02,13	2,26,25	1,93,94	1,91,11	1,85,83	1·40
Spices	2,94,03	3,25,75	2,54,94	2,08,22	1,72,50	1·30
Glass and glassware	2,37,49	2,51,93	1,64,78	1,21,97	1,42,47	1·07
Fruits and vegetables	1,68,39	1,82,87	1,48,59	1,34,47	1,16,57	·88
Tobacco	2,74,60	2,69,71	1,51,16	94,34	96,94	·73
Paints and painters' materials	1,44,20	1,46,55	1,12,09	87,53	92,19	·69
Apparel	1,82,99	1,71,24	1,11,13	81,76	84,21	·63
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,16,83	1,09,65	59,74	45,00	83,64	·63
Soap	1,58,10	1,66,68	1,11,98	83,72	82,63	·63
Salt	1,46,82	1,30,39	1,14,97	71,99	78,96	·60
Building and engineering materials	1,21,96	1,34,44	1,09,88	83,78	77,35	·58
Stationery	1,01,59	1,05,06	81,25	68,03	72,36	·54
Grain, pulse and flour	10,72,81	5,42,05	2,81,63	1,17,61	70,98	·54
Haberdashery and millinery	1,34,07	1,04,28	72,98	54.29	67,80	·51
Toilet requisites	64,61	72,68	53,87	47,80	58,14	·44
Belting for machinery	83,11	90,21	63,62	50,11	52,86	·40
Manures	73,57	98,65	67,43	36,01	52,89	·40
Boots and shoes	68,12	87,81	88,05	64,93	51,77	·39
Wood and timber	83,46	1,03.54	89,82	60,69	51,44	·38
Earthenware and porcelain	73,09	72,34	48,16	38,36	49,56	·38
Tea chests	67,47	80,24	63,53	50,32	47,77	·36
Toys and requisites for games	66,69	64,84	49,06	37,04	47,33	·35
Books, printed, etc.	66,28	71,82	60,91	53,38	46,38	·35
Arms, ammunition and military store.	76,64	65,44	54,02	68,48	44,14	·33
Tea	74,22	63,90	45,68	43,57	34,63	·27
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver.	15,62	26,25	39,34	19,18	34,43	·26
Bobbins	35,93	39,88	42,99	31,91	28,57	·22
Umbrellas and fittings	57,19	43,66	31,09	30,16	27,77	·21
Tallow and stearine	24,63	31,02	27,23	20,79	24,65	·19
Cutlery	36,37	41,41	26,05	20,69	24,27	·18
Gums and resins	38,95	41,96	31,07	24.25	23,63	·18
Paper making materials	41,51	44,95	42,07	35,99	22,09	·17
Furniture and cabinet ware	36,98	37,66	27,73	20,11	17,65	·14
Flax raw and manufactures	35,45	33,38	21,69	17,75	16,75	·13
Animals, living	35,71	32,42	20,86	42,06	14,79	·11
Fish (excluding canned fish)	25,76	26,31	23,86	13,42	13,66	·10
Jute and jute goods	26,58	24,20	18,37	12,78	13,49	·10
Clocks and watches and parts	27,61	23,47	16,86	11,21	12,75	·10
Coal and coke	39,10	45,55	34,69	14,28	9,63	·08
Matches	17,22	10,89	4,11	1,05	52	·01
All other articles.	15,26,61	14,33,69	10,53,76	9,64,95	10,31,73	7·78
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	253,30,60	240,79,69	164,79,37	126,37,14	132,58,43	100

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton Manufactures (R26,83 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures in the year under review amounted to R26,83 lakhs as against R19,15 lakhs in the preceding year and R25,26 lakhs in 1930-31. Thus it will be seen that the imports under this head revived considerably as compared with the preceding year and even exceeded the figure of 1930-31. As compared with 1929-30, however, there was still much leeway to be made up, the value of the imports in that year having amounted to R59,49 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 45·1 million lbs. valued at R3,79 lakhs as against 31·6 million lbs. valued at R2,99 lakhs in 1931-32. Thus there was an increase of 13½ million lbs. or 43 per cent in the imports under this head. Imports of piecegoods in the year under review were 1,225 million yards valued at R21,26 lakhs as compared with 776 million yards valued at R14,67 lakhs in 1931-32 and 890 million yards valued at R20,05 lakhs in 1930-31. The increase in yardage as compared with the preceding year was, therefore, 450 million yards and even compared with 1930-31 that was 335 million yards. Compared with the last normal year, 1929-30, however, the imports were 694 million yards less.

It will be seen from the above figures that the import trade in cotton manufactures showed a distinct improvement as compared with the preceding year or even with 1930-31. Compared with 1929-30, the last normal year, however, the trade was still considerably smaller. The improvement in the year under review was of considerable magnitude and it will be worth while examining the causes of this upward movement. The first cause which suggests itself is a probable revival in the demand for piecegoods, the consumption of which had fallen off considerably in the previous two years. It will be seen from the table on page 34 that the amount available for consumption was 333 and 364 crores of yards in 1930-31 and 1931-32 respectively as compared with 419 crores of yards in 1929-30, 365 crores of yards in 1928-29 and 413 crores of yards in 1927-28. Thus the postponement of demand which was the result of the peculiar conditions of the two previous years may have led to a better demand in the year under review. A second cause which also improved the demand was the considerably lower prices of piecegoods which ruled in the year under review. The declared values of all classes of piecegoods touched lower levels, the fall being greater in the cases of white and coloured goods. The Calcutta index number in the case of cotton manufactures, which is an index of internal prices, fell much further than in the previous years. The index was 127 in April, 1931, and in spite of a very slight fall in the end of the year 1931-32 it remained at 127 in April, 1932. By April, 1933, however, the index had fallen to 112. This fall in the prices of cotton manufactures certainly encouraged their consumption, especially as this fall tended to reduce, to some extent, the wide disparity between the fall in the agricultural incomes of the masses and the fall in the cost of the imported goods which they bought. The chief cause of the fall in prices of cotton piecegoods was the selling of cotton piecegoods in India by Japan at very low rates. The depreciating *yen* exchange helped Japan in this respect and even the additional duty placed on these imports in the middle of the year did not stem the tide, as the Japanese manufacturers' advantage increased with the further depreciation of the rupee-yen exchange. The very low prices at which Japanese goods were offered greatly increased their consumption and the

prices of competing goods of other than Japanese origin had also to be lowered to keep pace. These lower prices created a better effective demand for piecegoods and consequently the consumption as well as imports improved considerably. This has been one of the most important causes of the improvement in piecegoods imports. A third cause of the increase in imports is to be found in the comparative weakness of the boycott agitation in the year under review. Owing to the measures adopted by Government the agitation had been considerably weakened and the trade in imported piecegoods became profitable again. These causes led to an increase in imports both from Japan and the United Kingdom; but owing to the low prices which Japan would take, her share increased far more than that of the United Kingdom. The effects of these causes on the shares of the United Kingdom and Japan may be studied in the first instance. The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn for the four years 1929-30 to 1932-33 from the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries.

Imports of cotton twist and yarn.

	Quantity				Value			
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
From—	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom .	20,112	10,315	11,913	13,357	2,96	1,27	1,22	1,32
Japan . .	10,870	6,895	6,206	18,149	1,64	84	83	1,61
Other countries .	12,900	11,930	13,456	13,597	1,40	97	94	86
Total .	43,882	29,140	31,575	45,103	6,00	3,08	2,99	3,79
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	—	R.a.p.s 1-5-10	R.a.p. 1-0-11	R.a.p. 0-15-2	R.a.p. 0-13-5

From this table it will be seen that the imports of cotton twist and yarn increased very considerably in the year under review, amounting to 45·1 million lbs. as compared with 31·6 million lbs. in the preceding year and 29·1 million lbs. in 1930-31, and these exceeded even the imports during 1929-30, the last of the normal years, by 1·2 million lbs. The value of the imports, however, though higher than in 1931-32 and 1930-31, was considerably less than that of 1929-30 owing to the great fall in the declared value per lb., which amounted to 13 *as.* 5 *p.* in 1932-33 as compared with 15 *as.* 2 *p.* in the preceding year and Re. 1-5-10 in 1929-30. The increase in the quantity of imports shows that the trade under this item had more or less regained its old position and that the rigour of the boycott against foreign yarn had weakened considerably. The table further shows that the increase in imports was the largest in the case of Japan, the share of which country increased from 6·2 million lbs. in 1931-32 to 18·1 million lbs. in 1932-33, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom did not show such a striking increase and amounted to only 13·4 million lbs. as compared with 11·9 million lbs. in the preceding year, while imports from other countries were almost of the same dimensions as in the preceding year. Japan had penetrated the market in this trade to a larger degree in the year under review, and the increase in the total imports of cotton manufactures as com-

pared with the preceding year can be attributed very largely to the incease of imports from Japan.

In spite of the large imports of foreign yarn the home production did not show any signs of falling off. The total production of yarn during 1932-33 amounted to 1,016 million lbs. as compared with 966 million lbs. in the preceding year. It will be noticed that the figure of yarn production is creating a new record every year, the figures for the last three or four years being all records on the previous figures.

Imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, increased from 776 million yards in 1931-32 to 1,225 million yards in 1932-33, an increase of 58 per cent. Compared with 1929-30, however, the imports were still 36 per cent lower. The table below gives the imports of cotton piecegoods under the three main heads, grey, white and coloured for the four years from 1929-30 :—

[In millions of yards]

Year	Grey goods	White goods	Coloured goods	Total piecegoods
1929-30	926	474	483	1,919
1930-31	365	272	246	890
1931-32	249	280	223	776
1932-33	356	413	425	1,225

These figures yield the following percentage variations. Imports of grey goods in 1932-33 increased by 43 per cent as compared with 1931-32 but were 62 per cent lower when compared with 1929-30. Imports of white goods in the year under review increased by 48 per cent as compared with the preceding year but were 13 per cent below the figure in 1929-30. The increase in the case of coloured goods as compared with 1931-32 was 91 per cent, but as compared with 1929-30 the figure had fallen by 12 per cent. The total increase in the quantity of imports of piecegoods in the year under review as compared with the preceding year amounted to 449 million yards. As compared with the year 1929-30, however, the imports fell short by 694 million yards.

The table below shows that the imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom were 521 million yards in 1929-30. By 1931-32 they had fallen to 60 million yards, a decline of 461 million yards. There was some revival of the trade with the United Kingdom which in the year under review amounted to 111 million yards. These imports, though considerable as compared with the preceding year, are extremely small as compared with those in 1929-30. Imports from Japan which were 394 million yards in 1929-30 had dropped to 185 million yards in 1931-32. In the year under review, however, they increased to 244 million yards or by nearly a third as compared with the preceding year. From these figures it will be seen that Japan has improved her position in relation to the United Kingdom and now has a predominant share in this trade.

As regards white goods the imports from the United Kingdom in the year under review amounted to 281 million yards as compared with 207 million yards in the preceding year and 436 million yards in 1929-30. Thus there

has been some revival of the trade in this line as far as the United Kingdom is concerned. Japan, however, has been consistently increasing her trade under this head since 1929-30. Imports from that country amounted to only 14 million yards in 1929-30. In 1931-32 they had risen to 60 million yards and in the year under review they reached the figure of 120 million yards or exactly double the imports of the preceding year. It will be seen, therefore, that from an absolutely insignificant position in this trade Japan now holds an important share.

Under coloured goods imports from the United Kingdom increased from 110 million yards in 1931-32 to 194 million yards in 1932-33. Compared with 1929-30, however, there is still a big gap. Japan increased her share enormously under this head and imports from that country for the first time exceeded those from the United Kingdom. Japan sent 214 million yards in the year under review as compared with 95 million yards in the preceding year and 154 million yards in 1929-30. Thus Japan has, to a great extent, ousted the United Kingdom from her position as the chief supplier of coloured goods. It may be mentioned in this connection that the duty on white and coloured goods of British manufacture was lower than the duty on similar goods from other countries by 25 per cent, the duty on the latter being 50 per cent.

Imports of cotton piece-goods	Quantity				Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1932-33 as compared with 1931-32	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1932-33 as compared with 1929-30	Value				Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1932-33 as compared with 1931-32	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1932-33 as compared with 1929-30
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33			1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33		
	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)			Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)		
Grey.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	521	143	60	111	+85	—79	11,76	2,81	96	1,76	+83	—85
Japan .	394	218	185	244	+32	—38	8,91	3,98	2,89	3,30	+14	—63
Other countries.	11	4	4	1	—75	—91	26	8	7	1	—86	—96
Total .	926	365	249	356	+43	—62	20,93	6,87	3,92	5,07	+29	—76
White.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	436	230	207	281	+36	—36	12,03	5,23	4,02	5,27	+31	—56
Japan .	14	28	60	120	+100	+757	33	51	93	1,63	+75	+394
Other countries.	24	14	13	12	—8	—50	92	47	38	43	+13	—53
Total .	474	272	280	413	+47	—13	13,28	6,21	5,33	7,33	+38	—45
Coloured.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	279	148	110	194	+76	—30	9,50	4,48	2,85	4,88	+71	—49
Japan .	154	74	95	214	+125	+39	3,45	1,44	1,63	2,92	+79	—15
Other countries.	50	24	18	17	—6	—66	2,20	90	57	54	—5	—76
Total .	483	246	223	425	+91	—12	15,15	6,82	5,05	8,34	+65	—45
Total Cotton piecegoods.												
Share of—												
Bengal .	857	345	226	353	+56	—59	20,35	6,86	3,92	5,47	+40	—73
Bombay .	518	181	171	335	+96	—35	14,05	4,37	3,35	5,93	+77	—58
Sind .	292	184	218	303	+39	+4	7,65	4,06	4,03	5,28	+31	—31
Madras .	107	76	62	93	+50	—13	3,39	1,87	1,27	1,78	+40	—47
Burma .	145	104	99	140	+41	—3	4,81	2,89	2,10	2,80	+33	—42
Total .	1,919	890	776	1,225	+58	—36	50,25	20,05	14,67	21,26	+45	—58

Cotton Manufactures.

India is essentially a price market and with the lower purchasing power of the consumer this characteristic of the market had been still further accentuated. In examining the course of the relative shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the import trade, it is of importance to compare the prices of similar qualities from the two sources. The table which follows gives the declared values of cotton piecegoods under grey, white and coloured, as imported from these two countries. It is, of course, appreciated that these figures do not necessarily represent prices for similar qualities, particularly under white and coloured; but, in the case of grey it is probable that the difference in quality is not very great.

Declared values of imported piecegoods.

(Rupee per yard)

	Grey		White		Coloured	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1932—						
April	·157	·155	·205	·148	·260	·154
May	·154	·149	·198	·151	·254	·153
June	·161	·146	·192	·144	·253	·142
July	·163	·142	·191	·144	·247	·133
August	·158	·146	·187	·144	·253	·141
September	·166	·131	·184	·123	·231	·135
October	·148	·125	·185	·131	·250	·124
November	·157	·126	·175	·125	·244	·126
December	·158	·123	·180	·128	·241	·126
1933—						
January	·163	·133	·188	·129	·250	·134
February	·157	·124	·180	·127	·258	·135
March	·155	·119	·179	·125	·262	·140

It will be seen from this table that at the beginning of the year the difference in the declared values for grey goods from the United Kingdom and Japan was 2 points only. By July, however, the difference had increased to 21 points as there was an increase of 6 points in the price of imports from the United Kingdom and a fall of 13 points in the price of Japanese imports. The difference was lessened to 12 points in August, but in September again the difference amounted to 35 points. Next month the difference narrowed down to 23 points, but in the subsequent months the difference ranged about 30 points. It will be observed that from nearly equal prices at the beginning of the year the gap had widened to 30 points in the subsequent months of the year. This difference is noteworthy in view of the fact that the rate of duty on non-British plain grey goods imported from Japan was increased from $31\frac{1}{4}$ per cent *ad valorem* or $4\frac{3}{8}$ *as.* per lb. to 50 per cent or $5\frac{1}{4}$ *as.*, whichever is greater from September. As regards white goods, the difference was 57 points in April 1932 in Japan's favour. The gap became slightly less

in the subsequent four months and ranged about 47-48 points. By September the gap had increased to 61 points. In the three subsequent months the gap was round about 50 points and it remained more or less at this level, except in January when it amounted to 59 points. As regards coloured goods, the gap was 106 points in April 1932. It remained about this level for the subsequent five months. In October, however, it widened to 126 points. There was a slight narrowing down of the difference in the subsequent months, but the difference remained about 118 to 120 points throughout the period. These relative prices of goods from various countries have a most important bearing on the consideration of the transfer of trade from one country to another even in normal times and their importance is greatly enhanced during a period when the purchasing power of the consumer has fallen in a marked degree, as has been the case in India in the last three or four years.

The fall in the imports of piecegoods as compared with the year 1929-30 was to some extent counterbalanced in several ways. The production of Indian mills in 1932-33 increased even over the large figure of the preceding year. The table below shows the production of Indian mills, month by month, from April 1929.

(In thousand yards)

Month	Total Indian Production			
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
April . . .	198,970	213,077	236,048	257,864
May . . .	157,033	213,220	240,003	241,380
June . . .	160,755	215,162	246,837	253,382
July . . .	176,777	211,127	246,349	263,300
August . . .	191,332	187,111	233,031	283,871
September . .	202,377	193,018	268,587	277,293
October . . .	221,575	191,429	233,846	268,350
November . .	220,219	208,130	227,729	281,588
December . .	239,459	236,604	275,797	294,970
January . . .	228,369	240,153	249,206	263,542
February . .	208,401	225,834	261,181	236,087
March . . .	213,714	226,268	271,277	248,271
TOTAL .	2,418,981	2,561,133	2,989,891	3,169,898

From this table it will be seen that the production of Indian mills in 1932-33 was 3,170 million yards as compared with 2,990 million yards in 1931-32 and 2,561 million yards in 1930-31, thus showing an increase of 180 million yards and 609 million yards respectively. This larger production filled the gap due

to the fall in the imports as compared with the year 1929-30. The stocks of piecegoods with the Indian mills, however, on the 1st April 1933 were about 601 million yards, an increase of 219 million yards over those on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

It may be remarked that the mills outside Bombay Island accounted for the whole of the increase in total production. As far as Bombay Island was concerned, there was a slight decrease of 6 million yards in the production of the year as compared with the preceding year. This may have been due to the long drawn out communal riots in the City from May to July of the year under review. The table given below shows the production of cotton piecegoods in Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India separately.

(In thousands of yards)

Month.	Bombay Island			Ahmedabad			Rest of India		
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
April	81,284	94,598	102,834	57,423	63,157	67,820	74,370	78,293	87,210
May	87,258	96,611	85,194	53,481	63,981	68,444	72,481	79,410	87,742
June	88,639	105,245	95,382	53,601	60,132	70,044	72,922	81,460	87,957
July	82,169	103,949	100,462	51,854	60,699	69,933	77,104	81,700	92,905
August	64,023	97,671	118,965	48,093	55,356	67,727	74,995	80,004	97,180
September	62,926	118,980	109,976	56,441	64,584	75,463	73,651	85,023	91,854
October	63,902	88,675	112,020	54,550	64,333	67,684	72,977	80,838	88,646
November	73,295	85,968	111,840	60,362	64,041	76,016	74,473	77,719	93,731
December	88,420	106,662	111,549	68,333	80,791	85,642	79,851	88,345	97,779
January	99,046	103,847	96,670	63,115	59,683	72,343	77,992	85,677	94,529
February	89,147	106,560	82,773	61,967	69,640	67,102	74,720	84,981	86,212
March	87,477	108,120	82,933	62,374	74,839	71,649	76,417	88,319	93,689
Total	967,586	1,216,886	1,210,598	691,594	781,286	859,867	901,953	991,769	1,099,484

It will be observed from the above table that, except in the middle of the year, the mills in Bombay Island were manufacturing goods at a lower rate than in the preceding year. The production for 1932-33 in the Bombay Island was 1,211 million yards as against 1,217 million yards in the preceding year, showing a small decline of 6 million yards. On the other hand, the Ahmedabad mills produced 860 million yards in the year under review as compared with 781 million yards in the preceding year and 692 million yards in 1930-31. Thus, in two years the production in Ahmedabad increased by 168 million yards or 24 per cent. Production in 1932-33 for the rest of India amounted to 1,099 million yards as compared with 992 million yards in the preceding year and 902 million yards in 1930-31. In two years the production for these mills increased by 197 million yards or 22 per cent. Apart from Bombay Island, therefore, there was an increase in production in all the other centres.

The details given below show that the figures of imports of piecegoods throughout the year under review were larger than those of the year 1931-32. The imports were heavy for the four months from June to September. There

was a setback, however, from October to February, but imports seem to have revived in the last month of the year. The table below shows the monthly imports of piecegoods, excluding fents, in millions of yards.

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
April . . .	213	164	71	91
May . . .	154	134	54	83
June . . .	100	91	69	108
July . . .	141	73	68	119
August . . .	171	73	62	129
September . .	160	48	65	121
October . .	131	42	63	90
November . .	148	36	48	96
December . .	132	46	45	82
January . .	194	62	71	91
February . .	157	45	63	80
March . . .	179	67	73	103

There were some *hartals* during the year due to the resumption of the civil disobedience movement at the beginning of 1932. There were also further troubles in Bombay as regards selling in one or two markets. The civil disobedience movement, however, was not so strong even in Bombay as in preceding years and except in the first half of the year, there was little or no disturbance of trade in the year under review. The communal riots from May to July, however, affected the production in Bombay City and led to restricted dealings on the markets in that City.

The lower purchasing power of the consumers in India was still an important factor in discouraging the consumption of cotton piecegoods on as large a scale as would have been justified by the low prices ruling in the market. As has been pointed out in Chapter I, the fall in the prices of India's staple products continued almost throughout the year under review and very seriously affected the purchasing power of the *ryot*, thereby, to a great extent, reducing the demand for such imports as are more of the nature of comforts and luxuries than of absolute necessities. As explained in Chapter I, the value of India's exports which go to pay for her imports was reduced considerably in the year under review. Thus the decline in the value in the case of exports of raw cotton was R3 crores as compared with the lean year 1931-32 and R45 crores as compared with the last normal year 1929-30. Similarly, raw jute showed a decline of nearly R17½ crores as compared with 1929-30, though only a decrease of R1½ crores as compared with 1931-32. Exports of jute

manufactures were down by over R30 crores as compared with 1929-30, though as compared with 1931-32 the fall was only R22 lakhs. Exports of grains, pulse and flour showed a decline of R18½ crores as compared with 1929-30, and even compared with 1931-32 the decline was over R4 crores. Tea showed a decline of a little under R9 crores as compared with 1929-30, oilseeds of over R15 crores, raw hides and skins R5 crores and lac nearly R6 crores. The total decline in the values of exports of these articles, therefore, amounts to over R145 crores as compared with 1929-30. Without any shadow of doubt this vital change was bound to affect the purchasing power of the *ryot* most seriously and he had, therefore, no alternative but to reduce his purchases as compared with those in 1929-30, among which cotton piecegoods occupy an important position.

Tariff changes affected the imports of cotton piece goods only to a small extent, the only change effected during the year under review being in the rates of duty applicable to cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture. These duties were introduced in the middle of the year and were applicable to the imports from Japan and other countries. In the case of Japan, however, the effect of the tariff change was completely nullified by a further depreciation of the *yen*; and it may be concluded that the tariff changes caused little actual reduction in the imports of the year under review.

The uncertainty about the prices of raw cotton affected the cotton industry both in England and in India. From the middle of April 1932 till the beginning of June prices of American middling were generally on the decline and fell from 5*d.* per lb. on the 15th April to 4·09*d.* on June 10th. From then till the first week of September prices were generally on the increase and on the 2nd of September the highest quotation of the year, 6·57*d.*, was recorded. From that time onwards till the first week of March 1933 prices were generally on the decline and this long spell of falling prices was not favourable to the cotton industry. The price recorded on 3rd March was 4·79*d.*, but there was a rally during the month and the year closed with 5·15*d.*

As is generally the case cotton prices in India followed prices in England. As in the case of Liverpool prices, from the first week of April till the beginning of June prices in India generally were on the decline. From then till the beginning of September they were increasing, the highest quotation of the year, R244-8-0, being recorded on September 2. From that date till the beginning of March prices declined and on March 3 the quotation was R175-4. On March 17 the quotation had gone up to R187-8, but by March 31 it again receded to R174-8. These falling prices for the greater portion of the year made buyers of cotton piecegoods unwilling to place orders as naturally they expected the price of piecegoods to come down with falling raw cotton prices.

A factor, which was referred to in last year's Review in explaining the smaller dimensions of imports under cotton piecegoods, was that the coloured, printed and dyed goods were being replaced, to some extent, by piecegoods of artificial silk. It was remarked that Japan had been exporting to India very large quantities of artificial silk piecegoods at phenomenally low prices. This factor was also in operation during the year under review and Japan increased the imports under artificial silk by a considerable extent in 1932-33. Imports under this head from Japan amounted to 115 million yards as com-

pared with 75 million yards in the preceding year and 38 million yards in 1930-31. These imports, to some extent, replaced coloured cotton piecegoods and this factor has, therefore, to be taken into account in explaining the lower figure of imports of cotton piecegoods as compared with the normal year, 1929-30.

The table below gives the annual quantity of mill-made cotton piecegoods available for consumption in each of the last 30 years and also the annual *per capita* consumption in yards (allowing for the variation in population) from year to year.

Consumption per capita *of mill-made cotton piecegoods in India.*

	Net imports		Net available mill production		Total available for consumption	
	Actual	*Per capita*	Actual	*Per capita*	Actual	*Per capita*
	Yards (Crore)	*Yards*	Yards (Crore)	*Yards*	Yards (Crore)	*Yards*
1903–04	196	*6·53*	52	*1·73*	248	*8·26*
1904–05	223	*7·36*	59	*1·95*	282	*9·31*
1905–06	239	*7·84*	61	*2·00*	300	*9·84*
1906–07	226	*7·36*	63	*2·05*	289	*9·41*
1907–08	247	*7·99*	74	*2·40*	321	*10·39*
1908–09	194	*6·24*	74	*2·38*	268	*8·62*
1909–10	214	*6·84*	87	*2·78*	301	*9·62*
1910–11	224	*7·11*	94	*2·98*	318	*10·09*
1911–12	237	*7·50*	106	*3·35*	343	*10·85*
1912–13	295	*9·33*	113	*3·58*	408	*12·91*
1913–14	313	*9·90*	107	*3·39*	420	*13·29*
1914–15	241	*7·60*	107	*3·38*	348	*10·98*
1915–16	211	*6·66*	133	*4·19*	344	*10·85*
1916–17	183	*5·77*	132	*4·17*	315	*9·94*
1917–18	147	*4·62*	142	*4·47*	289	*9·09*
1918–19	101	*3·17*	130	*4·09*	231	*7·26*
1919–20	99	*3·10*	144	*4·52*	243	*7·62*
1920–21	145	*4·55*	143	*4·48*	288	*9·03*
1921–22	102	*3·17*	157	*4·87*	259	*8·04*
1922–23	152	*4·68*	156	*4·80*	308	*9·48*
1923–24	142	*4·33*	154	*4·69*	296	*9·02*
1924–25	177	*5·33*	179	*5·39*	356	*10·72*
1925–26	153	*4·57*	179	*5·34*	332	*9·91*
1926–27	176	*5·21*	206	*6·09*	382	*11·30*
1927–28	194	*5·69*	219	*6·42*	413	*12·11*
1928–29	191	*5·54*	174	*5·04*	365	*10·58*
1929–30	190	*5·46*	229	*6·58*	419	*12·04*
1930–31	87	*2·48*	246	*7·01*	333	*9·49*
1931–32	76	*2·17*	288	*8·23*	364	*10·40*
1932–33	120	*3·33*	310	*8·61*	430	*11·94*

It will be seen that the net imports of piecegoods increased from 76 crores of yards in 1931-32 to 120 crores of yards in 1932-33. The net available mill production also increased from 288 crores of yards in the previous year to 310 crores of yards in 1932-33. The total yardage available for consumption in 1932-33 amounted to 430 crores which compares favourably with the peak years 1912-13 and 1913-14 as well as 1927-28 and 1929-30. The consumption *per capita* amounted to 11·94 yards which, though not a record figure, compares quite favourably with earlier figures of high consumption. It must be remarked, however, that the above calculation neglects the position of stocks and, as has been remarked above, stocks of Indian mill-made goods have been piling up in the year under review and, to this extent, some part of the rise in consumption is more apparent than real.

Cotton Manufactures.

The following table shows the gross imports by countries of consignment, and the production in India of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards.

Gross imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards.

	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Italy	United States of America	Switzerland	Japan	China	Others	Total imports	Mill production in India	Total
1902-03 . .	2,071	12	3	8	..	..	..	13	2,107	..	..
1903-04 . .	1,997	13	4	6	..	..	..	13	2,033	..	..
1904-05 . .	2,251	13	4	4	..	..	..	16	2,288	678	2,966
1905-06 . .	2,415	16	5	10	..	..	..	17	2,463	..	..
1906-07 . .	2,276	16	5	8	..	..	..	13	2,318	..	..
1907-08 . .	2,487	16	7	4	..	..	..	18	2,532	808	3,340
1908-09 . .	1,941	23	4	9	6	..	..	10	1,993	824	2,817
1909-10 . .	2,141	23	4	10	5	..	..	10	2,193	964	3,157
1910-11 . .	2,252	22	8	8	6	..	..	12	2,308	1,043	3,351
1911-12 . .	2,379	23	7	9	4	1	..	15	2,438	1,136	3,574
1912-13 . .	2,942	26	12	16	5	6	..	16	3,023	1,220	4,243
1913-14 . .	3,104	25	23	10	6	9	..	20	3,197	1,164	4,361
1914-15 . .	2,378	21	10	12	3	16	..	6	2,446	1,136	3,582
1915-16 . .	2,049	21	13	17	4	39	..	5	2,148	1,442	3,590
1916-17 . .	1,786	14	14	11	3	100	1	5	1,934	1,578	3,512
1917-18 . .	1,430	6	7	13	1	95	1	3	1,556	1,614	3,170
1918-19 . .	867	1	1	11	1	238	..	3	1,122	1,451	2,573
1919-20 . .	976	8	1	10	2	76	..	8	1,081	1,640	2,721
1920-21 . .	1,292	13	16	13	4	170	1	7	1,510	1,581	3,091
1921-22 . .	955	12	2	23	1	90	1	6	1,090	1,732	2,822
1922-23 . .	1,453	13	2	8	3	108	3	3	1,593	1,725	3,318
1923-24 . .	1,319	11	6	7	7	123	6	7	1,486	1,702	3,188
1924-25 . .	1,614	12	10	9	7	155	5	11	1,823	1,970	3,793
1925-26 . .	1,287	16	11	15	7	217	2	9	1,564	1,954	3,518
1926-27 . .	1,467	20	17	16	12	244	2	10	1,788	2,259	4,047
1927-28 .	1,543	20	26	28	15	323	7	11	1,973	2,357	4,330
1928-29 . .	1,456	20	38	30	11	357	15	12	1,937	1,893	3,830
1929-30 . .	1,248	22	25	33	10	562	10	9	1,919	2,499	4,338
1930-31 . .	523	13	10	9	6	321	2	6	890	2,561	3,451
1931-32 . .	383	7	11	19	8	340	4	4	776	2,990	3,766
1932-33 . .	597	5	8	20	10	580	1	4	1,225	3,170	4,395

The table shows that in 1932-33 imports from the United Kingdom increased as compared with the preceding year and were higher than in 1930-31. Compared with pre-depression years, however, the imports show a very considerable decline. On the other hand, imports from Japan are a record

figure for that country and exceed the earlier record figure of 562 million yards in 1929-30. Indian mill production is also a record figure.

The values of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past five years and the pre-War year, 1913-14, are set forth below.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	6,29	6,00	3,08	2,99	3,79
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached) . . .	25,45	20,19	20,93	6,87	3,92	5,07
White (bleached) . . .	14,29	15,33	13,27	6,20	5,33	7,33
Coloured, printed or dyed . .	17,86	17,35	15,15	6,82	5,05	8,34
Fents of all descriptions .	54	94	90	16	37	52
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	58,14	53,81	50,25	20,05	14,67	21,26
Hosiery	1,20	1,45	1,44	88	48	67
Handkerchiefs and shawls . .	89	16	17	5	2	6
Thread	39	71	81	60	54	56
Other sorts	1,52	82	82	59	45	49
GRAND TOTAL .	66,30	63,24	59,49	25,25	19,15	26,83

The imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 45·1 million lbs. in quantity and R3.79 lakhs in value in 1932-33 as compared with 31·6 million lbs. and R2,99 lakhs in 1931-32. The quantity of yarn imported in the year under review increased by 13·5 million lbs. as compared with the previous year, the increase in value being R80 lakhs. As compared with 1929-30, the last normal year, there was an increase in the quantity of imports in the year under review by 1·2 million lbs. In value, however, there was a decline of R2,21 lakhs. The average declared value per lb. of yarn imported during the year was 13 *as.* 5 *p.* as compared with 15 *as.* 2 *p.* in the previous year, R1-0-11 in 1930-31 and R1-5-10 in 1929-30. Of the total imports, 18·1 million lbs. came from Japan, the largest supplier, 13·4 million lbs. from the United Kingdom and 13·3 million lbs. from China. Imports from these countries in 1929-30 were 10·9 million lbs., 20·1 million lbs. and 10·6 million lbs. respectively. Thus, as compared with 1929-30, the imports from the United Kingdom had shrunk by 6·7 million lbs., whereas imports from Japan and China had gone up by 7·2 million lbs. and 2·7 million lbs., respectively. It is obvious therefore that Japan had considerably improved her position in this trade as compared with the preceding year or with 1929-30. The position of Japan is even stronger than is shown merely by the imports from Japan, as the mills in China are largely owned by Japanese interests

and imports from China have also shown considerable increase since 1929-30. Other sources of imports of yarn into India included Switzerland (66,000 lbs.) and Italy (5,000 lbs.). Imports from other countries amounted to 201,000 lbs.

The following table gives the imports of foreign yarn and the production of yarn in Indian mills for a series of years.

—	Imports	Indian mill production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—		
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776
„ „ „ 1913-14 (pre-war period)	41,794	646,757
„ „ „ 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,227
„ „ „ 1923-24	44,681	662,512
„ „ „ 1928-29	50,626	734,034
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
„ 1917-18	19,400	660,576
„ 1918-19	38,095	615,041
„ 1919-20	15,097	635,760
„ 1920-21	47,333	660,003
„ 1921-22	57,125	693,572
„ 1922-23	59,274	705,894
„ 1923-24	44,575	617,329
„ 1924-25	55,907	719,390
„ 1925-26	51,688	686,427
„ 1926-27	49,425	807,116
„ 1927-28	52,345	808,940
„ 1928-29	43,766	648,296
„ 1929-30	43,882	833,560
„ 1930-31	29,140	867,279
„ 1931-32	31,575	966,373
„ 1932-33	45,103	1,016,418

The production of yarn in Indian mills reached another record figure in the year under review amounting to 1,016 million lbs. This surpassed the preceding year's record figure of 966 million lbs. by 50 million lbs. This continuous increase in the production of yarn has been due to two causes. First-

ly, the Swadeshi movement was directed even against piecegoods produced in India from foreign yarn. This induced the Indian mills to increase their yarn production in order to meet the increased demand. Secondly, owing to the same movement, imports of piecegoods of finer counts coming from foreign countries were considerably reduced and in order to meet the demand the mills in India increased their production of yarn of higher counts. This will be seen from the following table which gives the imports and production under various counts for a number of years.

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	1,047	493,382	454	513,739	308	562,057	901	599,452
„ 21 to 25	896	123,995	290	181,245	251	166,344	227	185,937	311	177,343
„ 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	395	90,579	227	93,345	523	108,068	757	120,169
„ 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	20,050	46,365	14,755	60,747	14,308	71,073	20,908	77,185
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	9,013	15,279	4,273	27,311	5,252	34,002	6,429	36,594
Two-folds (doubles) .	—	—	13,053	—	9,170	—	10,938	—	15,766	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste . .	6,819(a)	679	34	6,710	10	5,793	19	5,236	31	5,675
TOTAL .	44,171	682,777	43,882	833,560	29,140	867,279	31,575	966,373	45,103	1,016,418

(a) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April, 1927.

Comparing 1932-33 with the previous year, imports of counts 1-20 increased from 308,000 lbs. to 901,000 lbs. The production of yarn of the same counts in the Indian mills increased from 562 million lbs. to 599 million lbs., which is a record figure and surpasses the previous record of 1926-27 by nearly 83 million lbs. In counts 21-25 imports amounted to 311,000 lbs. as compared with 227,000 lbs. in the preceding year. Production of these counts, however, was reduced from 186 million lbs. to 177 million lbs. In counts 26-30 the imports showed an increase from 523,000 lbs. to 757,000 lbs., the increase in the case of production being from 108 million lbs. to 120 million lbs. Under counts 31-40 imports had gone up from 14 million lbs. to 21 million lbs. and production rose from 71 million lbs. to 77 million lbs. Similarly, in counts above 40 the increase in production was from 34 million to nearly 37 million lbs., whereas imports increased by a million lbs. to 6 million lbs. It may be remarked that most of the production figures are record figures. As regards two-folds (doubles) the imports increased from 11 million lbs. to a little under 16 million lbs. Table No. 15-C summarises the position of the countries from

which imports are derived in the four main classes, *viz.* 1-20, 31-40, above 40 and two-folds. The figures are given for three years.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in cotton twist and yarn decreased from 38 per cent in 1931-32 to 30 per cent in 1932-33. Compared with the share of 46 per cent in 1929-30 the decline was very considerable. On the other hand, Japan's share in the year under review amounted to 40 per cent as compared with 20 per cent in the preceding year. China's share decreased from 42 per cent to 30 per cent. As was remarked in the previous Reviews, most of the imports from China are from mills under Japanese management. If the surmise is correct, imports from sources controlled by Japan would amount in the year under review to 70 per cent, which is 8 per cent more than the corresponding figures of the preceding year and is higher than the record figure of 65 per cent in 1925-26. The shares of the important countries in the imports of cotton twist and yarn for a series of years are given below :—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and China in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

—	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	86	37	31	41	39	53	46	35	38	30
Japan	2	57	65	54	32	17	25	24	20	40
China (including Hongkong) . .	..	..	..	2	25	26	24	40	42	30

The quantities of the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn imported are set forth below :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton twist and yarn—									
Grey (unbleached)	19,087	37,958	35,765	36,144	30,704	28,521	19,898	21,458	31,576
White (bleached)		3,751	4,062	4,813	5,068	5,279	3,975	3,640	4,054
Coloured . .	18,265	7,107	5,370	5,976	3,891	4,326	1,732	1,403	1,668
Mercerised. .	..	2,845	4,169	5,365	4,077	5,722	3,526	5,056	7,774

Cotton piecegoods (R2,126 lakhs).

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, increased from 776 million yards in 1931-32 to 1,225 million yards in 1932-33, an increase of 449 million yards or 58 per cent. As compared with 1929-30, however, there was still a deficit of 694 million yards in yardage. The value of the imports increased from R14·7 crores to R21·3 crores, an increase of R6·6

crores. The value figure in the year under review is, however, considerably less than in 1929-30 when it amounted to R50 crores. Compared with the pre-war year 1913-14, the imports of 1932-33 were less by 1,973 million yards. The figures for the three important classes of cotton piecegoods from 1913-14 onwards are given in the following table :—

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
„ 1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
„ 1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
„ 1916-17	847·0	589·8	454·9
„ 1917-18	625·5	502·3	395·6
„ 1918-19	583·4	286·6	227·3
„ 1919-20	533·3	322·0	208·3
„ 1920-21	580·2	421·8	489·3
„ 1921-22	635·6	306·2	138·3
„ 1922-23	931·0	402·5	243·8
„ 1923-24	704·0	415·3	347·5
„ 1924-25	845·5	548·9	407·0
„ 1925-26	709·1	465·1	365·8
„ 1926-27	748·4	571·0	447·4
„ 1927-28	875·5	556·5	504·8
„ 1928-29	838·6	554·1	506·9
„ 1929-30	925·5	473·6	483·5
„ 1930-31	365·0	271·6	245·7
„ 1931-32	249·4	279·7	223·2
„ 1932-33	356·0	412·7	424·8

It appears from the above table that in the year under review imports of grey goods increased from the low figure of the previous year and amounted to 356 million yards as compared with 249 million yards in 1931-32. Compared, however, with 1929-30 the imports are seen to be of relatively small dimensions. The imports of plain grey goods amounted to 218 million yards in 1932-33 as compared with 166 million yards in 1931-32 and 423 million yards in 1929-30. Imports of bordered grey goods amounted to 138 million yards as compared with 83 million yards in the preceding year and 502 million yards in 1929-30. These figures show that the trade under this item, though showing some signs of revival as compared with the preceding year, was still far behind the figure of 1929-30. Imports of white goods increased considerably in the year under review from 280 million yards in 1931-32 to 413 million yards, an increase of 133 million yards. Even compared with 1929-30, the imports of the year under review were only less by 61 million yards. Coloured goods increased from 223 million yards in 1931-32 to 425 million yards in 1932-33, an increase of 91 per cent. Compared with 1929-30 the imports fell short by only 49 million yards. As far as values are concerned, the imports of grey goods showed an increase of R1,15 lakhs as compared with the preceding year and amounted to a little over R5 crores. The value of the imports in 1929-30 was, however, R21 crores. The value of white goods increased from R5,33 lakhs in 1931-32 to R7,33 lakhs, an increase of R2,00 lakhs. Compared with 1929-30, however, the fall in value in the year under review amounted to R5,95 lakhs. Imports of coloured goods showed an increase of

R3,29 lakhs from R5,05 lakhs to R8,34 lakhs. Compared with 1929-30, however, the fall in value was of R6,81 lakhs. The declared value of grey goods declined from 3 *as.* 7 *p.* in 1929-30 to 2 *as.* 6 *p.* in 1931-32 and to 2 *as.* 3 *p.* in 1932-33. The decline in the case of white goods was from 4 *as.* 6 *p.* in 1929-30 to 2 *as.* 11 *p.* in the year under review, whereas for the same period, coloured goods fell from 5 *as.* to 3 *as.* 2 *p.* The following table shows the declared value per yard of the three classes of goods for a number of years :—

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached) . .	0 2 8	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 3
White (bleached) . .	0 3 11	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 11
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 8	0 3 2

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods from 1925-26 are set forth below :—

	1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	166·9	6,55	176·8	6,13	235·3	7,53	244·4	7,41
Total dyed goods	106·8	4,88	157·0	6,17	158·3	5,61	155·6	5,62
Total woven coloured goods.	92·1	4,49	113·6	4,92	111·2	4,38	106·9	4,32

	1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	199·9	5,77	106·5	2,61	104·9	2,08	237·0	3,97
Total dyed goods	151·0	4,92	93·1	2,69	93·0	2,29	147·7	3,37
Total woven coloured goods.	132·5	4,47	46·1	1,52	25·4	68	40·1	1,00

Imports in the year under review in all the three lines increased considerably as compared with the preceding year, the increase being largest in the case of printed goods. Even as compared with 1929-30, the figures showed a considerable decline only in the case of woven coloured goods, whereas in the case of printed goods it actually showed an increase. Under printed goods the quantity imported was 237 million yards as compared with 105 million yards in the previous year and 200 million yards in 1929-30. Imports of dyed goods amounted to 148 million yards as compared with 93 million yards in 1931-32 and 151 million yards in 1929-30. Thus, the imports of the year under review were only 3 million yards less than in 1929-30. Imports of

woven coloured goods rose from 25 million yards in 1931-32 to 40 million yards in 1932-33; but compared with 1929-30, there was a decrease of over 92 million yards. The detailed figures relating to the imported piecegoods are given below in millions of yards:—

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Dhutis, saris and scarves	806·1	501·1	171·0	83·6	138·8
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	53·0	19·3	23·7	26·8
Longcloth and shirtings	545·4	340·1	166·3	133·8	182·8
Sheetings	·2	14·7	4·1	3·7	5·1
Drills and jeans	21·3	13·4	2·4	2·9	1·3
Other sorts	10·8	3·2	1·9	1·7	1·2
TOTAL	1,534·2	925·5	365·0	249·4	356·0

White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Dhutis, saris and scarves	104·3	45·5	15·4	1·9	3·6
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	219·7	135·2	155·2	229·2
Longcloth and shirtings	115·3	104·1	71·9	79·8	109·7
Nainsooks	204·7	53·1	25·9	21·5	30·9
Drills and jeans	5·7	6·6	3·8	4·1	4·4
Checks, spots and stripes	16·1	12·0	3·7	3·8	7·9
Twills	8·3	16·8	7·7	3·7	11·4
Other sorts	31·0	15·8	8·0	9·7	15·6
TOTAL	793·3	473·6	271·6	279·7	412·7

Coloured, printed or dyed.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Dhutis, saris and scarves	115·2	33·0	19·1	8·7	18·2
Cambrics, etc.	113·6	43·5	20·5	19·7	40·6
Shirtings	152·6	105·6	54·7	62·9	115·6
Prints and chintz	209·7	61·3	33·7	23·0	50·5
Drills and jeans	30·0	86·6	33·3	32·9	71·4
Checks, spots and stripes	19·7	26·2	12·5	5·1	12·8
Twills	31·4	36·6	16·0	17·8	22·6
Other sorts	159·6	90·7	55·9	53·1	93·1
TOTAL	831·8	483·5	245·7	223·2	424·8

Under greys nearly every item showed increases as compared with the preceding year, though there were big gaps to be made up as compared with 1929-30. Imports under dhutis went up from 84 million yards to 139 million yards. In 1929-30, however, imports under this head were 501 million yards. Similarly, under longcloth and shirtings there was an increase of 49 million yards to 183 million yards as compared with the preceding year, but compared with 1929-30 there was a decreese of 157 million yards. Jaconets also showed a small increase from 24 million yards to 27 million yards. In 1929-30 the figure under this head was 53 million yards. Under white goods all the items showed increases as compared with the preceding year,

but compared with 1929-30 only jaconets and longcloths showed increases. Imports of jaconets amounted to 229 million yards as compared with 155 million yards in the previous year and 220 million yards in 1929-30. Similarly, imports under longcloth amounted to 110 million yards as compared with 80 million yards in 1931-32 and 104 million yards in 1929-30. The only other item of importance under white goods which showed an increase was nainsooks which amounted to nearly 31 million yards as compared with 21·5 million yards in 1931-32 and a little over 53 million yards in 1929-30. The other items showed slight increases as compared with the preceding year, though the figures fell short of the level attained in 1929-30. In coloured goods there were considerable increases under all the items as compared with the preceding year, but as compared with 1929-30 only shirtings showed an increase. Imports under shirtings increased from 63 million yards in 1931-32 to 116 million yards, the figure of 1929-30 being 106 million yards. Drills and jeans increased from 33 million yards in 1931-32 to 71 million yards in 1932-33. Imports in 1929-30 were 87 million yards. Imports under cambrics, prints and chintz increased from 20 and 23 million yards in 1931-32 to 41 and 50 million yards in 1932-33, the imports in 1929-30 being 43 and 61 million yards respectively. The other items also showed increases as compared with the preceding year. Thus, it will be seen that under white and coloured goods the trade had regained to some extent the position which it had occupied in 1929-30.

The percentage shares in 1913-14 and the past five years of the United Kingdom and Japan, the two principal competitors for the Indian piecegoods import trade, in each of the three important classes of piecegoods are set forth below :—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton piecegoods.

—	1913-14		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton piecegoods—												
Grey	98·8	·5	69·4	28·8	56·2	42·5	39·2	59·8	23·9	74·3	31·2	68·5
White	98·5	...	94·8	1·0	92·1	2·9	84·6	10·3	74·0	21·4	68·1	29·2
Coloured	92·6	·2	66·2	21·7	57·6	31·9	60·0	30·2	49·4	42·4	45·7	50·4

The share of the United Kingdom increased to some extent under greys as compared with the preceding year. There was a consequential drop in the share of Japan. The share of the United Kingdom in the year under review amounted to 31 per cent as compared with only 24 per cent in the preceding year and 56 per cent in 1929-30. Japan's share in the year under review was 68·5 per cent as compared with 74 per cent in the preceding year and 42·5 per cent in 1929-30. The decrease in Japan's share in the year under review is of a very small magnitude. The increase in her share in the past few years has been largely due to the attractively low prices at which Japan has offered her goods. On the other hand, the share of the United Kingdom which had been falling off considerably for 4 or 5 years up to 1931-32 shows

some signs of revival in the year under review. As regards white goods, Japan has been making considerable progress in the last four years. In 1929-30 her share in white goods was under 3 per cent. By 1930-31 it had risen to over 10 per cent. In 1931-32 it had gone up to 21 per cent and in the year under review it was a little over 29 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, declined from 92 per cent in 1929-30 to 68 per cent in 1932-33. In coloured goods also Japan is fast capturing the Indian market from the United Kingdom and in the year under review Japan has ousted the United Kingdom from the position of the largest supplier of these goods. The share of the United Kingdom dropped from 58 per cent in 1929-30 to 46 per cent in 1932-33, whereas Japan's share went up from 32 per cent in 1929-30 to over 50 per cent in 1932-33. The percentage shares of the principal sources in the total imports of piecegoods into India are shown below :—

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

——	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	97·1	88·8	88·5	82·3	82·0	78·2	75·2	65·0	58·8	49·4	48·7
Japan . .	·3	8·2	8·5	15·9	13·6	16·4	18·4	29·3	36·1	43·8	47·3
United States .	·3	·5	·5	1·0	·9	1·4	1·5	1·7	1·0	2·5	1·7
Netherlands .	·8	·7	·6	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·0	1·1	1·5	·9	·4
Other countries	1·5	1·8	1·9	1·7	2·4	3·0	3·9	2·9	2·6	3·4	1·9
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The outstanding feature of the table, as was noted in the Reviews for the last three years, is the definite and continuous trends, in opposite directions, of the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and of Japan during the past nine years. Japan increased her share from 44 per cent in 1931-32 to 47 per cent in 1932-33. The share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, further declined from 49·4 per cent to 48·7 per cent. Thus, the share of the United Kingdom was reduced from 97 per cent in 1913-14 to a little under 49 per cent in 1932-33, whereas Japan from a position of no importance whatever increased her share enormously, and is now responsible for almost half the total quantity of piecegoods imported into India.

Of the total quantity of piecegoods imported 27 per cent was received in Bombay as compared with 22 per cent in the previous year. The shares of Bengal and Madras continued stationary at 29 and 8 per cent respectively, that of Sind, which amounted to 28 per cent in 1931-32, stood at 25 per cent in the year under review. Similarly, there was a decrease in the share of Burma to 11 per cent in 1932-33 as compared with 13 per cent in the preceding year.

Fents (Rs. 52 lakhs).

The total quantity of fents imported into India increased from 23 million yards in 1931-32 to a little under 32 million yards in 1932-33. The figure was, however, smaller by nearly 5 million yards as compared with 1929-30. The value of the imports in the year under review amounted to R52 lakhs as compared with R37 lakhs in the preceding year and R90 lakhs in 1929-30. The United Kingdom supplied 10·7 million yards or about one-third of the total imports, whereas the United States of America sent 19·4 million yards or a little under two-thirds of the imports.

The quantity of sewing thread imported in the year under review was 2,073,000 lbs. valued at R56 lakhs as compared with 1,871,000 lbs. valued at R54 lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the United Kingdom supplied the major portion, amounting to 1,794,000 lbs. valued at R49 lakhs.

Sewing thread (Rs. 56 lakhs).

Silk, raw and manufactured (R4,33 lakhs).—The imports of raw silk increased from 1·6 million yards valued at R62 lakhs in 1931-32 to 3·2 million yards valued at R1,17 lakhs in 1932-33. The predominant supplier of raw silk was China, including Hongkong, which supplied 2·9 million lbs. or 92 per cent of the total imports into India. Imports from Japan, the only other source worth mentioning, increased from 34,000 lbs. to 165,000 lbs. Imports of silk yarns, noils and warps increased from 1·7 million lbs. valued at R51 lakhs in 1931-32 to 3 million lbs. valued at R88 lakhs in 1932-33. Japan's increase in this trade was phenomenal, her share increasing from 116,000 lbs. valued at R5 lakhs in the preceding year to 1,187,000 lbs. valued at R40 lakhs in the year under review. Italy was the second largest supplier, her share amounting to 862,000 lbs. valued at R24 lakhs as compared with 622,000 lbs. valued at R19 lakhs. Imports from China and the United Kingdom increased from 343,000 and 62,000 lbs. to 418,000 and 260,000 lbs. respectively, but the imports from Switzerland declined from 289,000 lbs. to 96,000 lbs.

Imports of silk piecegoods increased very greatly in quantity from 20 million yards to 35 million yards. This figure is better by 12 million yards as compared with even 1929-30. The value of the imports in the year under review amounted to R1,81 lakhs as compared with R1,26 lakhs in the previous year. As in the case of cotton and artificial silk, the rise of Japan in this trade was the feature of the year, her share increasing from 11·7 million yards valued at R72 lakhs in 1931-32 to 26·8 million yards valued at R1,33 lakhs in 1932-33. China's share remained almost at the same level as in the preceding year, amounting to 7·9 million yards valued at R45 lakhs as compared with 7·8 million yards valued at R50 lakhs. Thus these two countries between them supplied nearly the whole of the imports under this head. The shares of other countries which were insignificant showed decreases in the year under review as compared with the preceding year.

The imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials showed a great increase in the year under review and amounted to 10·1 million yards valued at R43½ lakhs as compared with 5·1 million yards valued at R30 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports in 1929-30 were a little under 3 million yards. Thus, in three years the imports had increased by 7 million yards. As in the case of silk piecegoods, Japan was the largest single supplier and her position as compared with the previous year improved considerably. Imports from Japan amounted to 8·4 million yards valued at R28 lakhs as compared with 4·1 million yards valued at R18 lakhs in 1931-32. The imports in 1929-30 amounted to 2 million yards valued at R19 lakhs. It is clear, therefore, that Japan had reduced her prices very considerably as, although the quantity imported from that source had more than quadrupled as compared with 1929-30, the total declared value had gone up by 50 per cent only. Imports from the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy increased from 185,000, 170,000 and 31,000 yards in 1931-32 to 250,000, 258,000 and 85,000 yards respectively

in 1932-33. On the other hand, the share of France fell slightly from 54,000 to 47,000 yards.

Artificial Silk (R4,16 lakhs).—The trade under this head continued to increase, both in quantity and value, as compared with the preceding two years; but, as compared with 1929-30, there was only an increase in quantity but not in value. It may be mentioned that the increase in quantity has been of much greater magnitude than that in value, as the average declared value of piecegoods has been falling consistently since 1929-30 when it was 8 *as.* 11 *p.* per yard to 4 *as.* 9 *p.* in 1931-32 and 3 *as.* 11 *p.* in the year under review. Imports of artificial silk yarn in the year under review amounted to 11 million lbs. valued at Rs. 93 lakhs as compared with 8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 82 lakhs in the preceding year. The largest increase in imports has been from Italy, whose share increased from 3·9 million lbs. to 5·6 million lbs. Japan also sent 1·8 million lbs., as compared with 0·4 million lbs. in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom went up from nearly a million lbs. to 1·7 million lbs. On the other hand, imports from the Netherlands, France and Switzerland showed some decline.

As regards piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, the outstanding feature, as noted in the previous Reviews, was the enormous growth of the imports from Japan under this head. The total import of such piecegoods in the year under review was 125 million yards valued at R3,10 lakhs as compared with 85 million yards valued at R2,52 lakhs in the previous year. The share of Japan in the total imports was 115 million yards or 92 per cent. Japan's share in the previous year was 75 million yards and in 1930-31 only 38 million yards.

As has been remarked in the last year's Review, Japan was exporting to India cloth made entirely of artificial silk in bright colours and attractive designs at prices as low as 3 *as.* to 4 *as.* per yard. At such prices artificial silk piecegoods were replacing the better type of printed and dyed cotton goods. It may be interesting to note that the declared value per yard of Japanese piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk mixed was 3 *as.* 6 *p.* in the year under review as compared with 4 *as.* 6 *p.* in the preceding year, 6 *as.* 4 *p.* in 1930-31 and 8 *as.* 11 *p.* in 1929-30. As against this the declared value of the Italian imports under the same head was 7 *as.* 9 *p.* in 1932-33, 4 *as.* 11 *p.* in the preceding year and 7 *as.* 2 *p.* in 1929-30. Similarly, the declared value of the imports from the United Kingdom was 7 *as.* 7 *p.* in the year under review as compared with 9 *as.* 4 *p.* in the preceding year and 8 *as.* 6 *p.* in 1930-31. As a result of the low and attractive prices of imports from Japan, the other countries were more or less ousted from the market. The share of Italy declined from 5·2 million yards to 4·5 million yards and the share of Switzerland from nearly 2 million yards to a little under a million yards. The United Kingdom, however increased her share from 1·6 million yards to 3·6 million yards.

Wool, raw and manufactured (R2,96 lakhs.)—There has been a very considerable increase in the value of imports under this head as compared with the preceding year. The increase has been general and was shared by all the sub-heads under this head, except carpets and rugs. Imports of raw wool increased from 6·7 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs to 7·2 million lbs. valued at R42 lakhs in 1932-33. Australia was the largest supplier with

3 million lbs. valued at R18 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 2·9 million lbs. valued at R15 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom increased her share very considerably from a little under a million lbs. valued at nearly R9 lakhs in 1931-32 to 2·1 million lbs. valued at R18 lakhs in 1932-33. Thus, the United Kingdom ousted Persia as the second largest supplier of raw wool to India. The share of the latter country amounted to 1·3 million lbs. valued at R3 lakhs as compared with nearly 2 million lbs. valued at R5 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of worsted yarns for weaving increased from 568,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs in 1931-32 to 912,000 lbs. valued at R15 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of knitting wool went up from 739,000 lbs. valued at R14 lakhs to 996,000 lbs. valued at R18 lakhs.

Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1932-33 increased by over 8 million yards as compared with the preceding year and even exceeded the imports of 1929-30 by about a million yards. Imports in the year under review amounted to 13·9 million yards as compared with 5·5 million yards in the preceding year and 12·6 million yards in 1929-30. The value of the imports of 1932-33 amounted to R1,61 lakhs as compared with R69 lakhs in 1931-32 and R2,33 lakhs in 1929-30. The countries which accounted for the great rise in imports under this head in the year under review were France, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom. The shares of the first three countries amounted to 4·6, 3·6 and 1·4 million yards as compared with 2, 1·4 and 0·1 million yards respectively in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom also went up from 1·3 million yards valued at R25 lakhs to 2·8 million yards valued at R52 lakhs. The other countries, except Netherlands, also showed increases in their shares. The average declared value per yard of the French, Italian and Japanese supplies were R0-12-0, R1-2-8 and R0-8-9, whereas that of the imports from the United Kingdom was R1-13-11.

Woollen piecegoods.

There was a considerable increase in the number of shawls imported. These amounted to 338,000 pieces valued at R11 lakhs as compared with 164,000 pieces valued at R6 lakhs in the preceding year. The imports in 1929-30, however, were 658,000 pieces valued at R27 lakhs. As usual, Germany was the largest single source of supply, her share going up from 114,000 pieces to 186,000 pieces. Imports from the United Kingdom and from other countries also showed considerable increases.

Imports of carpets and floor rugs declined from 267,000 lbs. valued at R5 lakhs in 1931-32 to 188,000 lbs. valued at R4 lakhs in 1932-33. In 1929-30 the imports were 604,000 lbs. valued at R10 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were the highest, amounting to 81,000 lbs. valued at R1·8 lakhs as compared with 76,000 lbs. valued at R2 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of Persia receded considerably from 146,000 lbs. valued at R2 lakhs in 1931-32 to 78,000 lbs. valued at R80,000 in 1932-33. The declared value per lb. of the United Kingdom supplies was R2-2-10 and those from Persia R1-0-4. Imports under the head ' blankets and rugs other than floor rugs ' increased from 2·4 million lbs. valued at R19 lakhs in 1931-32 to 4·2 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs in 1932-33.

Metals and Manufactures thereof (R9,73 lakhs).—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof declined by 23,000 tons or 5 per cent in

quantity from 418,000 tons in 1931-32 to 395,000 tons in 1932-33 and by R4 lakhs or less than 1 per cent in value from R9,77 lakhs to R9,73 lakhs. Iron and steel represented R5⅓ crores of this total as compared with R6⅔ crores in 1931-32 and, as in the preceding year, occupied the fifth place in order of importance among India's imports, the first four being cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork, mineral oils and raw cotton. If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments and vehicles are grouped with metals and manufactures thereof under one head, the total value would aggregate R32 crores, while the value of yarn and textile fabrics, usually the most important group among India's imports, amounted to R38 crores in the year under review. In the preceding year the metals group accounted for R32½ crores, while the textile head totalled R27 crores.

Iron and steel (R5,30 lakhs).—The world's production of pig iron in 1932, estimated at 38¾ million tons, was 30 per cent less than in 1931 and steel output, estimated at 49 million tons, was 28 per cent less. The biggest declines were registered in the United States, Germany and France, while the decrease in the case of Belgium and Luxemberg was comparatively small. In the United Kingdom the production of pig iron fell by only 5 per cent from 3·77 million tons in 1931 to 3·57 million tons in 1932, but steel output recorded a small increase of 1 per cent from 5·20 million tons to 5·26 million tons. Considering the prevailing world depression, it is surprising that the British manufacturers maintained their output to this remarkable extent in spite of the fact that the export trade, particularly with India, suffered from the severe competition from Continental producers.

In India, the imports of all classes of iron and steel, including pig iron and old iron or steel, in 1932-33 were even lower by 12 per cent than the poor record of the preceding year and amounted to 326,000 tons as compared with 371,000 tons in 1931-32 and 614,000 tons in 1930-31. The following tables show the monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel into British India from the principal sources of supply :—

Pig iron.

(In tons.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany	Italy
1932—				
April	150	..	..	..
May	20	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..
July	55	..	..	..
August	6	..	..	..
September	100	..	..	..
October	130	..	..	..
November	..	..	..	..
December	..	..	..	..
1933—				
January	100	..	..	..
February	105	..	..	..
March	80	..	..	..
TOTAL 1932-33	746	..	..	..
TOTAL 1931-32	331	49	..	..
TOTAL 1930-31	3,082	1	..	..

Iron and Steel.

Manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1932—			
April	29,50	12,78	3,47
May	27,71	12,47	4,24
June	22,17	20,70	6,90
July	21,49	11,42	4,42
August	18,26	10,17	4,00
September	16,66	8,05	3,67
October	17,37	9,68	2,57
November	18,46	10,34	3,31
December	19,82	9,76	3,10
1933—			
January	23,93	6,32	3,92
February	25,65	6,04	3,12
March	29,14	5,43	2,70
TOTAL 1932-33	2,70,16	1,23,16	45,42
TOTAL 1931-32	3,39,11	1,53,37	44,81
TOTAL 1930-31	5,66,51	2,71,03	75,37

Pig Iron.

Imports of pig iron advanced from 400 tons in 1931-32 to 750 tons in 1932-33, the entire quantity being consigned from the United Kingdom, while those of ferro-alloys, drawn chiefly from Germany, declined from 1,400 tons to 500 tons. The price of pig iron, Cleveland No. 3 Foundry G. M. B., which was quoted at £2-18-6 in January 1931, remained unchanged till about the end of January 1933, when the price quoted rose to £3-2-6. For years past the Cleveland iron makers had fixed their prices by agreement, but during the year under review they found themselves compelled to quote below the official prices in order to meet the formidable competition in this market which was once considered to be their own. As a result, there has been a wider gulf between the official market quotation and the average net realised price of No. 3 Cleveland G. M. B. The figure for 1932 works out at £2-12-2, or about 6 *s.* per ton less than the price officially quoted.

Galvanised sheets.

The total imports of manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron) further declined by 12 per cent in quantity from 369,000 tons in 1931-32 to 324,000 tons in 1932-33 and by 16 per cent in value from ₹6,31 lakhs to ₹5,29 lakhs. Galvanised sheets represented 23 per cent of the total value of manufactured iron and

steel imported in 1932-33 as compared with 26 per cent in the preceding year and showed a decline from 84,000 tons valued at R1,66 lakhs to 73,000 tons valued at R1,23 lakhs. In 1929-30 and 1930-31 the imports had been much higher, amounting to 258,000 and 147,000 tons respectively. Not only has there been a lack of purchasing power in India consequent on the sharp fall in prices of primary commodities during the past two years, but locally produced materials are being substituted, thus reducing the demand for the imported articles to very small dimensions. Of the total imports in 1932-33 the United Kingdom supplied 50,000 tons or 69 per cent and Belgium 21,000 tons or 29 per cent as compared with 55,000 tons (65 per cent) and 27,000 tons (32 per cent) respectively in the preceding year. Imports of tin plates fell from 7,600 tons valued at R20 lakhs to 7,000 tons valued at R19½ lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied 6,900 tons to the value of R19 lakhs as against 7,400 tons valued at R19⅓ lakhs in 1931-32. It may be remarked that the United Kingdom practically acquired a monopoly in this line, as the only competitor, *viz.*, the United States of America, was out of the market owing to the high dollar exchange with the result that the imports from that country ceased altogether from August 1931. Imports of sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, were well maintained and amounted to 22,000 tons as in 1931-32, but the value showed a small decline from R28½ lakhs to R27 lakhs. There were larger arrivals from the United Kingdom amounting to 19,000 tons as against 17,000 tons in 1931-32, while those from Belgium dropped from 5,000 tons to 3,000 tons. Steel bars, other than cast steel; recorded a decrease from 72,500 tons valued at R65 lakhs to 69,200 tons valued at R57 lakhs. Belgium and Luxemberg together supplied 49,000 tons and France 4,800 tons as compared with 54,000 tons and 5,000 tons respectively in 1931-32. Receipts from the United Kingdom, which had fallen from 20,000 tons in 1930-31 to 11,000 tons in 1931-32, improved to 11,500 tons in 1932-33. German supplies were also better by 1,400 tons than in the preceding year and amounted to 2,800 tons. Imports of iron bars and channels declined slightly from 1,300 tons to 1,200 tons, of which Sweden sent 600 tons, the United Kingdom 350 tons and Belgium 230 tons as compared with 500, 430 and 300 tons respectively in 1931-32. Imports of rails, chairs and fishplates receded from 4,600 tons valued at R10 lakhs to 1,700 tons valued at R4⅓ lakhs, there being smaller importations from the United Kingdom and Belgium. Smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom also accounted for a drop from 5,600 tons to 3,400 tons in the imports of sleepers and keys of iron or steel. Consignments from Belgium showed an improvement from 340 tons to 1,400 tons, while those from the United Kingdom shrank from 5,000 tons to 2,000 tons. Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework showed a decline from 36,000 tons to 16,000 tons. The shares of the United Kingdom and Belgium fell to 6,000 tons in each case from 14,000 and 9,000 tons respectively in 1931-32. France and Germany also reduced their supplies and sent 3,000 tons and 1,000 tons respectively as against 6,000 tons each in 1931-32. Imports

Tin plates.

Sheets and plates not galvanised.

Bars and channels.

Rails, chairs and fishplates.

Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.

of cast iron pipes and fittings advanced from 1,700 tons to 2,100 tons. There was a decrease in the receipts from the United Kingdom from 1,600 tons to 1,300 tons. Japan, assisted by the depreciation in her currency, entered the market and sent 700 tons in 1932-33. Imports of wrought tubes, pipes and fittings declined in quantity from 23,800 tons to 23,500 tons and in value from R71 lakhs to R62 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom decreased from 11,600 tons to 9,800 tons. All the Continental countries together supplied 10,500 tons or 2,700 tons more than in 1931-32. Imports from Japan amounted to 500 tons as compared with 600 tons in 1931-32 and 300 tons in 1930-31. In hoops and strips, imports of which were well maintained at 24,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom fell from 11,000 tons to 8,000 tons, while that of Belgium increased from 7,500 tons to 10,100 tons. Imports of bolts and nuts showed a decline from 7,000 tons to 6,500 tons to which Belgium contributed 3,300 tons or 400 tons less than in 1931-32 and the United Kingdom 1,000 tons as against 2,000 tons in the preceding year. Among other items nails, rivets and washers and wire rope showed decreases, while wire nails, iron angle, tee, bolt and rod and wire, other than fencing wire, recorded increases.

Tubes, pipes and fittings.

Bolts and nuts, hoops and strips.

Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel and Table 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country :—

——	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).
1913-14 .	609	59·8	200	19·6	173	17·0	2	·1	22	2·2	12	1·3	1,018
1920-21 .	498	70·0	15	2·1	69	9·7	2	·3	113	15·9	15	2·0	712
1921-22 .	280	45·7	60	9·8	160	26·1	9	1·5	84	13·7	20	3·2	613
1922-23 .	359	48·1	90	12·1	229	30·7	7	1·0	38	5·1	23	3·0	746
1923-24 .	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	5	·5	18	2·4	26	3·7	756
1924-25 .	439	50·5	88	10·1	273	31·4	16	1·8	17	2·0	36	4·2	869
1925-26 .	489	55·3	69	7·8	229	25·9	45	5·1	23	2·6	29	3·3	884
1926-27 .	406	48·1	79	9·3	257	30·4	33	3·9	29	3·4	41	4·9	845
1927-28 .	685	57·2	79	6·6	316	26·4	48	4·0	16	1·4	53	4·4	1,197
1928-29 .	650	55·5	70	6·0	333	28·5	54	4·6	18	1·5	45	3·9	1,170
1929-30 .	486	49·9	58	6·0	312	32·1	35	3·6	16	1·6	66	6·8	973
1930-31 .	269	43·8	44	7·2	207	33·7	29	4·7	15	2·4	50	8·2	614
1931-32 .	164	44·2	26	7·0	118	31·8	16	4·3	5	1·4	42	11·3	371
1932-33 .	140	43·0	22	6·7	104	31·9	12	3·7	2	0·6	46	14·1	326

It will be observed that the year of maximum importation was 1927-28 when 1,197,000 tons of manufactured iron and steel were received. Since then the imports have been steadily declining with a corresponding decrease in the share of the United Kingdom except in 1931-32, when as a result of

her departure from the gold standard, the portion of the United Kingdom in the total trade was slightly higher than in the preceding year. In 1932-33, however, there was a set-back and the share of the United Kingdom stood at 43 per cent as compared with 44·2 per cent in 1931-32 and 43·8 per cent in 1930-31. There were also similar decreases in the case of France and the United States of America. On the other hand, the shares of Belgium and Germany were well maintained, being approximately 32 and 7 per cent respectively as in 1931-32. The efforts made by these two Continental countries to retain the ground in the Indian market led them to cut prices to an extent sufficient to overcome not only the effect of the depreciation of sterling but also the additional duties levied on certain classes of iron and steel materials of Non-British origin.

Other metals (R4,42 lakhs).—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, rose from 47,000 tons valued at R3,44 lakhs in 1931-32 to 69,000 tons valued at R4,42 lakhs in 1932-33, there being an increase under each description of non-ferrous metals with the exception of aluminium and lead. During the past few years the demand for aluminium has been on the decline and imports fell from 128,300 cwts. valued at R1,01 lakhs in 1930-31 to 39,400 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs in 1931-32 and 24,600 cwts. valued at R22 lakhs in 1932-33. Wrought circles, which form the bulk of these imports, recorded a decline from 119,000 cwts. in 1930-31 and 33,500 cwts. in 1931-32 to 16,900 cwts in the year under review with a corresponding decrease in value from R92 lakhs and R24 lakhs to R14 lakhs in 1932-33. Apart from the general trade depression, the competition of brass utensils has seriously affected the Indian aluminium hollowware industry with the result that consumption of aluminium circles, the main raw material for the industry, has greatly declined. Of the total quantity imported in 1932-33, 8,000 cwts. came from the United Kingdom as compared with 9,000 cwts. in the preceding year and 23,000 cwts. in 1930-31. Prior to 1931-32 the United States of America had been the foremost supplier to India but she is at present unable to compete in the Indian market at prices offered by the British and Continental manufacturers forming the European Aluminium Cartel. In 1931, the Cartel was re-organised and after the adherence of Canada its position was strengthened considerably. Imports from the United States of America which is outside the Cartel had declined from 53,000 cwts. in 1930-31 to 4,000 cwts. in 1931-32 and to 550 cwts. only in 1932-33. Imports from Japan which had dwindled down to only 22 cwts. in 1931-32 from 9,000 cwts. in 1930-31, however, improved to 6,700 cwts. in 1932-33. Wrought sheets, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, recorded an increase from 1,200 cwts. to 1,500 cwts. and other manufactures, consisting chiefly of wire and utensils, advanced from 5,000 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs to 6,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium were insignificant, amounting to 164 cwts. valued at R5,600 in 1932-33.

Aluminium.

Imports of brass advanced from 343,000 cwts. to 571,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1,26 lakhs to R1,80 lakhs in value. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing which accounted for 85 per cent of the total quantity of brass imported in 1932-33 recorded an increase from 298,000 cwts. valued at R1,06 lakhs to 483,000 cwts. valued at R1,49 lakhs. Germany continued to be the principal source of supply,

Brass.

her consignments rising from 179,000 cwts. to 237,000 cwts. Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan advanced from 72,000 cwts. and 40,000 cwts. to 150,000 cwts. and 96,000 cwts. respectively. Imports of other brass manufactures also rose from 44,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs to 85,000 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs owing to larger receipts of rods, tubes and wire; brass sheets, however, registered a decrease. Imports of unwrought brass were small, being valued at R77,000 in 1932-33.

Copper.

Imports of copper rose from 204,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs in 1931-32 to 325,000 cwts. valued at R1,15 lakhs in 1932-33. Both wrought copper consisting chiefly of sheets, rods, etc., and unwrought copper, *i.e.*, ingots, blocks, etc., recorded increases, the former from 195,000 cwts. to 316,000 cwts. and the latter from 3,700 cwts. to 5,600 cwts. Of the total quantity of wrought copper imported in 1932-33 Germany supplied 192,000 cwts. and the United Kingdom 72,000 cwts. as compared with 67,000 cwts. and 64,000 cwts. respectively in 1931-32. Imports from France and the United States of America, however, declined from 31,000 cwts. and 18,000 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts. respectively. Imports of unwrought copper were chiefly drawn from the United Kingdom and, to a less extent, from the United States of America, their respective contributions in 1932-33 being 4,800 cwts. and 500 cwts. as against 3,000 cwts. and 700 cwts. in the preceding year.

Lead.

Imports of lead further declined from 30,000 cwts. to 27,000 cwts. in quantity and from R5 lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. Both wrought sheets and sheets for lining tea-chests were less in demand, imports having amounted to 8,000 cwts. and 900 cwts. in 1932-33 as compared with 12,000 cwts. and 3,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. Lead pipes and tubes, however, showed an increase from 6,600 cwts. to 6,800 cwts.

Tin.

The scheme for a curtailment of production by the principal producers of tin which had begun in March, 1931, continued and was intensified during the year under review, as it had so far failed to achieve the desired object of maintaining the prices. Imports of tin, consisting mainly of blocks, ingots, etc., which had fallen from 54,800 cwts. valued at R54½ lakhs in 1930-31 to 45,400 cwts. valued at R41½ lakhs in 1931-32, however, improved to 48,400 cwts. valued at R47 lakhs in 1932-33. The imports were, as usual, mostly from the Straits Settlements.

Zinc.

The demand for unwrought zinc from the Indian galvanising industry continued to be strong and imports rapidly increased during the past few years. In 1932-33 the imports totalled 299,000 cwts. as compared with 180,000 cwts. in 1931-32, 170,000 cwts. in 1930-31 and 143,000 cwts. in 1929-30. All the principal supplying countries, *viz.*, the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, Canada and the United States of America increased their contributions. Imports of wrought zinc also improved from 26,000 cwts. to 27,000 cwts.

German silver.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, increased from 13,600 cwts. valued at R9½ lakhs to 17,500 cwts. valued at R12¾ lakhs. To the imports in 1932-33 Italy contributed R5 lakhs, the United Kingdom R2½ lakhs and Austria and Switzerland R2 lakhs each.

Imports of quicksilver rose from 218,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs to 302,000 lbs. valued at R10 lakhs. Arrivals in 1932-33 included 256,000 lbs. valued at R8½ lakhs from Italy and 27,000 lbs. valued at R1 lakh from the United Kingdom.

Quicksilver.

Machinery and millwork (R11,16 lakhs).—The value of the imports of machinery and millwork declined by 4 per cent from R11,57 lakhs in 1931-32 to R11,16 lakhs in 1932-33. The trade, however, showed a noticeable expansion in some directions, notably under sugar, textile and tea machinery, while in most other branches depressed conditions prevailed. The following table analyses the imports of machinery and millwork according to classes during the last five years :—

—	1928-29 R (lakhs)	1929-30 R (lakhs)	1930-31 R (lakhs)	1931-32 R (lakhs)	1932-33 R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	3,04	4,12	2,74	1,56	1,00
Electrical	2,37	2,41	2,39	2,16	1,56
Boilers	1,15	1,09	97	56	45
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	33	36	30	19	15
Mining	80	61	74	66	38
Oil crushing and refining	40	43	40	35	19
Paper mill	35	7	7	6	5
Refrigerating	23	20	22	10	9
Rice and flour mill	21	24	22	10	9
Saw mill	7	9	7	3	3
Sewing and knitting	89	85	59	51	45
Sugar machinery	18	9	14	30	1,53
Tea machinery	40	28	17	11	21
Cotton machinery	2,16	2,10	1,78	1,93	2,08
Jute mill machinery	1,30	1,44	81	32	36
Wool machinery	2	6	1	1	3
Typewriters, including parts and accessories.	32	26	25	13	7
Printing and lithographing presses	24	23	14	15	9
Belting for machinery	83	90	64	50	53

Imports of prime-movers fell by R56 lakhs from R1,56 lakhs to R1,00 lakhs, there being decreases of R36 lakhs and R4 lakhs under railway locomotive engines, and oil engines, including parts, imports of which were valued at R32 lakhs and R50 lakhs respectively in 1932-33. Imports of electrical machinery receded from R2,16 lakhs to R1,56 lakhs, although there was an improvement in the demand for transformers, and turbo-generating sets. The United Kingdom supplied to the value of R1,21 lakhs, the United States of America R16 lakhs and Germany R10 lakhs as against R1,50 lakhs, R36 lakhs and R15 lakhs respectively in 1931-32. Imports of textile machinery which had fallen from R2,83 lakhs in 1930-31 to R2,48 lakhs in 1931-32 improved to R2,68 lakhs in 1932-33. All branches of the trade experienced a better year. Cotton machinery recorded an increase from R1,93 lakhs to R2,08 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R1,84 lakhs or 88 per cent as compared with R1,67 lakhs or 87 per cent in 1931-32. Imports of jute machinery advanced from R32 lakhs to R36 lakhs and those of wool machinery from R1¼ lakhs to nearly R3 lakhs. Imports of sugar machinery

Electrical machinery.

Textile machinery.

showed a remarkable expansion and were valued at R1,53 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with R30 lakhs in the preceding year and R14 lakhs in 1930-31. Of the total imports in 1932-33, the United Kingdom supplied R91½ lakhs or 59 per cent as against R26 lakhs or 87 per cent in 1931-32, while the remainder came from Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. A great impetus has been given to Indian sugar production by the passing of the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, and the number of new factories erected during the year under review totalled 27 with an estimated annual output of 100,000 tons. As the present tariff is guaranteed for 7 years and there is a provisional undertaking to extend it for another 8 years, the erection of further factories to increase the output is anticipated. There was a substantial increase in the imports of tea machinery which rose from R11 lakhs to R21½ lakhs. Imports of other classes of machinery showed decreases. For instance, boilers declined from R56 lakhs to R45 lakhs, metal working machinery (chiefly machine tools) from R19 lakhs to R15 lakhs, mining machinery from R66 lakhs to R38 lakhs, oil crushing and refining machinery from R35 lakhs to R19 lakhs, refrigerating, and rice and flour mill machinery from R10 lakhs to R9 lakhs each. The number of sewing and knitting machines, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany, declined from 45,300 to 39,100 and their value from R46 lakhs to R41 lakhs. Imports of typewriters in 1932-33 were also smaller than in the preceding year, numbering 3,900 valued at R6 lakhs as against 7,300 valued at R10 lakhs in 1931-32.

Sugar machinery.

Imports of belting of all descriptions rose by R3 lakhs to R53 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in this particular trade advanced from R32 lakhs or 65 per cent to R35 lakhs or 67 per cent in 1932-33.

Belting for machinery.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the total import trade in machinery and mill-work :—

Imports of machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

—	1913-14. (pre-war year)		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom.	7,41	90	14,49	74·9	11,21	74·4	8,12	70·2	8,23	73·7
United States	27	3	1,91	9·9	1,76	11·6	1,37	11·8	90	8·1
Germany	46	6	1,84	9·5	1,24	8·2	1,18	10·2	1,04	9·3
Belgium	..	..	19	1·0	17	1·1	27	2·3	39	3·5
Other Countries.	12	1	92	4·7	75	4·7	63	5·5	60	5·4
TOTAL	8,26	100	19,35	100	15,13	100	11,57	100	11,16	100

The United Kingdom continued to enjoy supremacy in this trade, her share having increased from 70 per cent to 74 per cent. There was, on the other hand, a decline in the share of the United States of America which fell from 12 per cent to 8 per cent. The combined share of Germany and Belgium rose slightly from 12·5 per cent to 12·8 per cent.

Motor vehicles (R2,43 lakhs).—As might be expected from the state of general trade and the income of the people, the use of motor vehicles was greatly restricted during the year. There was, therefore, a continuation of the decrease in the imports of motor vehicles into India, but of these reduced imports, the percentage share

Motor cars.

of the United Kingdom showed a noticeable expansion. The improvement in the British proportion in the total importation, which was in evidence since the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain in September 1931, was greatly accentuated during 1932-33, especially in the latter half of the year. The total imports of motor cars in 1932-33 numbered 6,201 valued at R1,29 lakhs as compared with 7,220 valued at R1,48 lakhs in 1931-32 and 12,601 valued at R2,58 lakhs in 1930-31. The number of British cars advanced from 2,178 or 30 per cent (valued at R50⅓ lakhs) in 1931-32 to 3,958 or 64 per cent (valued at R80 lakhs) in 1932-33, of which no fewer than 3,076 cars were imported during the second half of the year. The number of cars imported from the United States of America declined from 3,368, valued at R65 lakhs to 1,201 valued at R28½ lakhs and of those from Canada fell from 676 valued at R10 lakhs to 296 valued at R6 lakhs. The combined imports from these two countries represented only 24 per cent of the total number of cars imported in 1932-33 as compared with 56 per cent in 1931-32 and 66 per cent in 1930-31. This decrease in the purchases of American cars was due to the exchange handicap and to the growing insistence of buyers for greater economy in the cost of maintenance and operation. The average declared value of cars imported from the United Kingdom in 1932-33 was R2,023, from the United States of America R2,374 and from Canada R2,080 as compared with R2,312 for the British, R1,939 for the American and R1,538 for the Canadian made car in the preceding year. Italy sent 226 cars, Germany 146 and France 84 as against 510, 212 and 161 respectively in 1931-32. Arrivals from other countries included 76 cars from Java, 46 from the Straits Settlements, 35 cars from the Netherlands, 15 from Belgium and 37 cars from the Union of South Africa. The following table shows the imports of motor cars during each year since 1919-20 compared with those for the pre-War year and the War averages :—

Number of motor cars imported.

—	United Kingdom	United States(a)	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-War).	1,669	868	..	111	7	225	2,880
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19).	537	1,681	..	49	28	22	2,317
Year 1919-20 .	448	9,353	20	3	17	84	9,925
„ 1920-21 .	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	218	423	15,432
„ 1921-22 .	790	802	576	158	222	347	2,895
„ 1922-23 .	449	1,386	1,846	61	131	450	4,323
„ 1923-24 .	1,005	2,865	3,290	153	370	301	7,984
„ 1924-25 .	1,682	3,106	3,956	215	235	186	9,380
„ 1925-26 .	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	860	213	12,757
„ 1926-27 .	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
„ 1927-28 .	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
„ 1928-29 .	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	967	167	19,567
„ 1929-30 .	3,758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
„ 1930-31 .	2,885	5,098	3,250	261	917	190	12,601
„ 1931-32 .	2,178	3,368	676	161	510	327	7,220
„ 1932-33 .	3,958	1,201	296	84	226	436	6,201

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States of America during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

Motor Vehicles.

Of the total number of cars imported during the year under review, 2,525 cars (3,325) were received in Bombay, 1,634 (1,801) in Bengal, 1,004 (860) in Madras, 642 (824) in Sind and 396 (410) in Burma, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being given in brackets.

Motor cycles.

The number of motor cycles imported declined by 16 per cent from 926 in 1931-32 to 782 in 1932-33. As usual, there was a preponderance of British motor cycles which numbered 699 and represented 89 per cent of the total as compared with 808 or 87 per cent in 1931-32. The remainder came chiefly from Germany and Ceylon (probably re-exported) which supplied 47 and 10 as compared with 66 and 5 respectively in 1931-32. Only 1 motor cycle was imported from the United States of America in 1932-33 as against 8 in the preceding year and 53 in 1930-31.

Motor omnibuses, vans, lorries.

The number of motor omnibuses, vans, lorries, etc. imported which had receded from 8,913 valued at R1,42 lakhs in 1930-31 to 4,302 valued at R67 lakhs in 1931-32 further declined to 2,676 valued at R41 lakhs in the year under review. Of the total imports in 1932-33, 93 per cent or 2,484 represented chassis with a total value of R38 lakhs as against 62 per cent or 2,685 valued at Rs. 47 lakhs in 1931-32. Here again the share of the United Kingdom improved at the expense of the United States of America and Canada. Imports from the United States of America fell from 3,236 valued at R42 lakhs to 1,793 valued at R25 lakhs and those from Canada from 598 valued at R9 lakhs to 338 valued at R6 lakhs. The combined share of these two countries in the total trade dropped from 89 per cent in 1931-32 to 80 per cent in 1932-33. On the other hand, the United Kingdom increased her share from 435 or 10 per cent to 517 or 19 per cent with a decline in value from R14 lakhs to R10 lakhs. The average declared value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom in 1932-33 was R1,984 as compared with R1,381 for the American and R1,728 for the Canadian make. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were R3,158 for the British, R1,454 for the American and R1,503 for the Canadian chassis. The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to the end of March 1933 :—

Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1933.

Provinces	Motor cars, including taxi-cabs	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	Total
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Bengal including Calcutta	36,861	5,168	4,724	46,753
Bombay City (*a*)	8,559	496	932	9,987
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind). (*a*)	10,208	775	46	11,029
Madras City	13,606	3,168	2,094	18,868
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City) (*a*)	7,251	1,493	5,691	14,435
United Provinces (*b*)	12,117	2,041	4,831	18,989
Punjab	5,415	1,058	4,741	11,214
Burma (*a*) (*b*)	9,842	1,165	5,738	16,745
Bihar and Orissa	11,085	1,495	2,680	15,260
Central Provinces (*a*)	3,077	623	1,658	5,358
Sind	2,046	408	463	2,917
Delhi	6,811	1,241	1,657	9,709
North-West Frontier Province	3,649	1,509	2,709	7,867
Ajmer-Merwara	742	195	202	1,139
Assam (*b*)	1,947	198	1,606	3,751
Total	133,216	21,033	39,772	194,021

(*a*) Actually running.
(*b*) Figures relate to the year ending 31st December 1932.

Imports.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the imports of motor vehicles together with the course of prices and estimated consumption of petrol each year from 1923-24. It will be observed that there has been a steady decline in the trade in motor vehicles since the peak year, 1929-30.

Likewise, the imports of rubber manufactures which had attained the record value of ₹3,30 lakhs in 1929-30 were steadily on the decline since that year. The value of the imports of rubber manufactures amounted to ₹1,98 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with ₹2,21 lakhs in 1931-32 and ₹2,57 lakhs in 1930-31. All the descriptions of rubber manufactures showed decreases with the exception of pneumatic cycle tubes which recorded a small increase in quantity with a decrease in value. The following table shows the imports of each description of rubber manufactures during the last three years :—

Rubber manufactures.

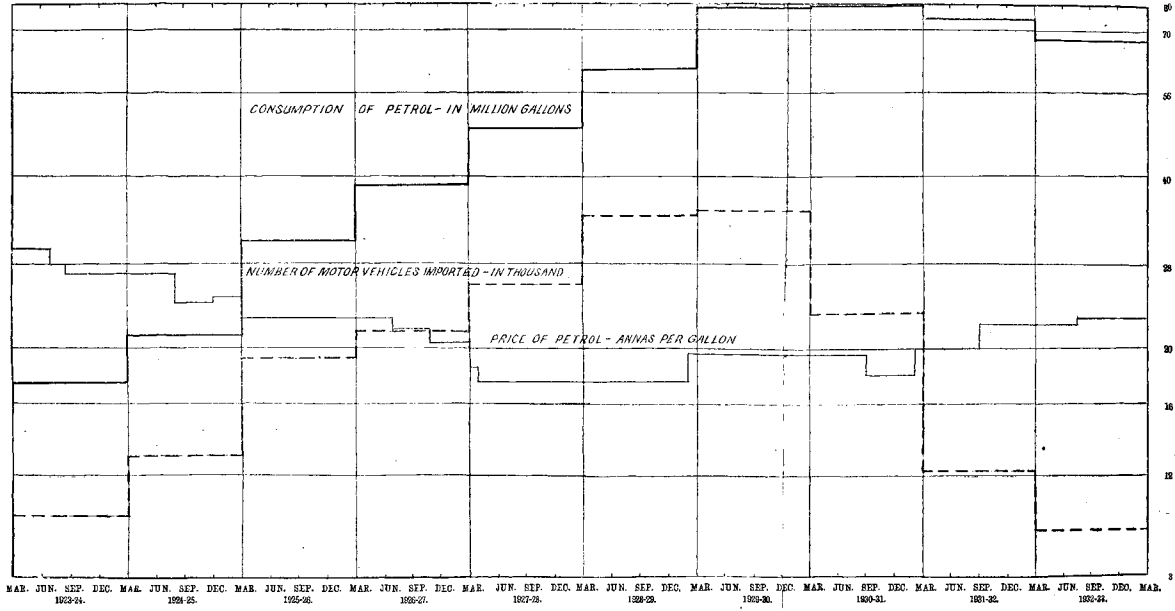
Imports of rubber manufactures.

[In thousands.]

	1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
	Number	₹	Number	₹	Number	₹
Pneumatic motor covers	370	1,67,98	348	1,34,83	292	1,25,73
,, ,, cycle covers	9	1,02	9	1,06	5	81
Pneumatic cycle covers	1,090	18,12	1,634	24,73	1,369	18,81
,, motor tubes	366	28,40	339	20,18	275	17,93
,, ,, cycle tubes	16	40	14	35	10	28
Pneumatic cycle tubes	1,307	11,95	1,731	18,24	1,779	9,60
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	4	4,64	3	3,76	3	3,14

The number of motor covers imported, the biggest single item under rubber normally representing over 60 per cent of the total value of all rubber manufactures, declined by 16 per cent from 348,000 in 1931-32 to 292,000 in 1932-33. Imports from the United Kingdom rose in number from 87,000 to 108,000 while those from the United States of America and Canada fell from 159,000 and 24,000 to 87,000 and 12,000 respectively. It may be observed that the competitive power of Great Britain was greatly improved during the year by the high dollar exchange which placed the American manufacturers in an unfavourable position in the Indian market. Germany and France supplied 16,000 and 15,000 covers as against 18,000 and 23,000 in 1931-32, while consignments from Italy advanced from 30,000 to 32,000. In pneumatic motor cycle covers, imports of which numbered 5,300 in 1932-33 as against 8,900 in the preceding year, the United Kingdom curtailed her supplies from 4,600 to 3,200. There were also smaller receipts from the United States of America, France and Canada, while those from Italy showed a small increase. Both pneumatic motor tubes and motor cycle tubes were less in demand, the imports falling from 339,000 and 14,000 to 275,000 and 10,000 respectively. The former is supplied mostly by the United Kingdom and the United States of America and, to a less extent, by France, Canada and Germany. With the exception of the United Kingdom, consignments from which rose from 93,000 to 107,000, all the other countries reduced their supplies. In pneumatic motor cycle tubes the share of the United Kingdom receded from 7,700 (54 per cent) to 5,400 (52 per cent), while the share of the United States of America increased

Chart (on logarithmic scale) showing the imports of motor vehicles, consumption of petrol and prices of petrol in India during the ten years ending 1932-33.



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from 1,200 (9 per cent) to 1,500 (15 per cent). Imports of pneumatic cycle covers declined in number from 1,634,000 to 1,369,000 of which the United Kingdom supplied 774,000 as against 956,000 in 1931-32. Consignments from France and Germany also fell from 172,000 and 240,000 to 86,000 and 45,000 respectively. Arrivals in 1932-33 also included 367,000 pneumatic cycle covers from Japan which had supplied only 20,000 covers in 1931-32. The increasing competition of Japan was also a noticeable feature in the imports of pneumatic cycle tubes which recorded a small increase in number from 1,731,000 to 1,779,000 with a decrease in value from R13 lakhs to R10 lakhs. Japan supplied the largest number, *viz.*, 858,000 (48 per cent) at prices which defied all competition, as compared with 308,000 or 18 per cent in 1931-32 and 57,000 or 4 per cent in 1930-31. On the other hand, the share of the United Kingdom which had risen to 878,000 or 51 per cent in 1931-32 from 537,000 or 41 per cent in 1930-31 shrank to 685,000 or 39 per cent in 1932-33. The participation of Germany and of France was also on a reduced scale, the receipts from those countries numbering 30,000 and 75,000 as against 215,000 and 237,000 respectively in 1931-32. The number of solid tyres for motor vehicles imported declined from 3,500 to 2,900. The United Kingdom maintained her supplies at 1,800 as in the preceding year while consignments from the United States of America and Germany fell from 839 and 600 to 778 and 300 respectively.

Hardware (R2,99 lakhs).—The value of the total imports of hardware which had fallen from R3,60 lakhs in 1930-31 to R2,61 lakhs in 1931-32 improved, in 1932-33, to R2,99 lakhs which was still below the pre-War average of R3,17 lakhs. The following table compares the values of the different items included in hardware during the last five years :—

—	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements	14	14	9	6	6
Other implements and tools (except machine tools).	77	71	49	35	35
Builders' hardware	35	40	33	25	27
Domestic hardware	13	13	10	8	9
Enamelled ironware	42	32	24	15	23
Metal lamps	82	78	52	31	41
Metal lamps, parts	9	10	5	4	5
Stoves	9	10	6	5	4
Safes, etc.	2	2	1	..	..
Gas mantles	7	8	6	4	9
Other sorts	2,33	2,29	1,65	1,27	1,40

It will be seen that not only in the aggregate but in most individual items (with the exception of stoves, safes and strong boxes) there was an increase in 1932-33 over the preceding year, the increase being more substantial in the case of metal lamps, enamelled ironware, builders' hardware. and gas-mantles. The imports of agricultural implements, mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R6⅔ lakhs as compared with R5½ lakhs in 1931-32, while those of other implements and tools were valued at R35 lakhs, as in the preceding year, to which the United Kingdom contributed R18 lakhs and the United States of America and Germany R7 lakhs each. The number of metal lamps imported advanced from 2,459,000 valued at R31 lakhs to 3,083,000 valued at R41 lakhs. Imports were, as usual, mostly from

Germany which sent 2,787,000 valued at R36 lakhs as against 1,922,000 valued at R23 lakhs in 1931-32. The remainder came chiefly from Austria and the United Kingdom both of which increased their supplies; the United States of America sent less. The value of parts of metal lamps, imported mainly from Germany, also increased from R4½ lakhs to R5½ lakhs. Imports of enamelled ironware which had declined from R24 lakhs in 1930-31 to R15 lakhs in 1931-32 rose to R23 lakhs in 1932-33. Japan supplied to the value of R16 lakhs as against R9 lakhs in 1931-32 and R13 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Germany and the United Kingdom were small, being valued at R2 lakhs and R1⅓ lakhs respectively. Domestic hardware (other than enamelled ironware), which is imported chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom, showed a small increase from R8¼ lakhs to R8⅔ lakhs. In builders' hardware there was an improvement of R2 lakhs from R25 lakhs to R27 lakhs, the imports being mainly drawn from Germany (56 per cent), Sweden (21 per cent) and the United Kingdom (18 per cent). Among other articles included in this group gas mantles (chiefly drawn from Germany, the United States of America and the United Kingdom) recorded an increase of R5 lakhs from R4 lakhs to R9 lakhs, while stoves and safes and strong boxes registered a small decline. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade :—

Imports of hardware

—	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	57	39	36	35	36	37	32
Germany	18	31	32	33	30	29	36
United States	10	12	12	12	12	10	6
Japan	1	5	5	5	6	6	10
Other countries	14	13	15	15	16	18	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

It will be observed that there has been a remarkable expansion in the shares of Germany and Japan at the expense of the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Cutlery (R24 lakhs).

The value of cutlery imported amounted to R24 lakhs as against R21 lakhs in 1931-32 and R26 lakhs in 1930-31. The shares of Germany and the United Kingdom rose by R1 lakh each to R14 lakhs and R7 lakhs respectively.

Electro-plated ware (R2 lakhs).

Electro-plated ware, indented chiefly from the United Kingdom, showed a further decline from R3 lakhs in 1931-32 to R2 lakhs during the year under review.

Mineral oils (R6,70 lakhs).—The world's output of crude oil in 1932 was lower than in the preceding year. For the second year in succession the United States of America followed the policy of restriction effectively enough to reduce her production by as much as 7·5 per cent. No great change was recorded in other producing fields, with the exception of Russia, which for

the first time since the Five-year Plan began showed a slight decline in output, and Roumania, which was able to increase her production by 7 per cent. Imports of all kinds of mineral oils into India declined from 216·6 million gallons valued at R9,04 lakhs in 1931-32 to 187·8 million gallons valued at R6,70 lakhs in 1932-33. This represented a fall of 13 per cent in quantity and of 26 per cent in value. The following table shows the imports of each description of mineral oil by sea from abroad into British India :

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil . . .	7,766	103,695	110,203	106,350	100,829	104,528
Kerosene—						
In bulk . . .	52,976	99,772	101,756	88,745	77,081	58,263
In tins . . .	15,874	4,888	4,701	10,148	8,609	1,231
TOTAL KEROSENE .	68,850	104,660	106,457	98,893	85,690	59,494
Lubricating oils . .	14,953	27,323	26,700	25,681	16,047	17,274
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	168	4,655	8,836	12,742	5,117
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	23	27	18	34	36
Other kinds . .	3,416	6,036	4,726	2,711	1,289	1,335
TOTAL MINERAL OILS .	95,023	241,905	252,768	242,489	216,631	187,784

Imports of kerosene oil decreased by 31 per cent in quantity from 85·7 million gallons to 59·5 million gallons and by 41 per cent in value from R4,33 lakhs to R2,54 lakhs. It may be observed that during the year under review an agreement was reached among the various oil interests—American, British Dutch and Roumanian—for limitation of exports of the contracting parties to the requirements of their markets on an approved quota basis. Russia stands outside this agreement and imports of kerosene from Russia, including Georgia and Azerbaijan, were well maintained and amounted to 40·9 million gallons as compared with 41·4 million gallons in 1931-32. Roumania, owing to her freedom from restriction in the earlier months of the year, was able to increase her share to 6·3 million gallons in 1932-33. In the preceding year imports from that coun-

Kerosene oil.

try had been small, amounting only to 883,000 gallons. Consignments from other countries, however, declined, the United States of America showing a decrease from 20·4 million gallons to 3·7 million gallons, Persia from 18·6 to 6·6 million gallons and Netherlands India from 4·4 to 2·1 million gallons. The details are given in the margin. The coastwise imports of kerosene oil from Burma to India proper advanced from 126 million gallons in 1931-32 to 128 million gallons in 1932-33. In regard to petrol also the imports from foreign countries showed a sharp decline. Over 5 million gallons of petroleum, dangerous, flashing below 76°F, including petrol, benzine and benzol, valued at R37 lakhs were imported, chiefly from Sumatra and, to a less extent, from Dutch New Guinea into British India during 1932-33 as compared with nearly 13 million gallons valued at R1,05 lakhs in 1931-32 and 9 million gallons valued at R73 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of fuel oils registered an increase from 100·8 million gallons to 104·5 million gallons in quantity, but the value showed a slight fall from R2,04 lakhs to R2,03½ lakhs. Persia continued to be the largest supplier, although her consignments declined from 69·2 million gallons or 68 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1931-32 to 65·6 million gallons or 63 per cent in 1932-33. Supplies from Borneo and Roumania, however, increased from 24 and 1 million gallons to 26 and 5·5 million gallons respectively.

Imports of Kerosene Oil.	1913-14 (pre-war year.) Gals. (1,000)	1930-31 Gals. (1,000)	1931-32 Gals. (1,000)	1932-33 Gals. (1,000)
United States of America	42,311	21,290	20,362	3,675
Russia, Georgia and Azerbaijan	1,079	47,014	41,461	40,894
Persia	2,303	18,214	18,552	6,559
Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes	20,815	11,939	4,417	2,079
Straits Settlements	2,240	436	15	..
Other countries	2	..	883	6,287
Total	68,850	98,893	85,690	59,494

Petrol.

Fuel oils.

Imports of batching oils advanced from 7 million gallons valued at R37 lakhs to 9 million gallons valued at R50 lakhs, while those of other lubricating oils recorded a decrease from 9 million gallons valued at R1,11 lakhs to 8 million gallons valued at nearly R1,10 lakhs. The trade in batching oils is practically divided between the United States of America and Borneo which supplied 5·3 million gallons and 3·4 million gallons in 1932-33 as against 3·4 million gallons and 3·5 million gallons respectively in the preceding year. As regards other lubricating oils the United States of America contributed 6 million gallons or 72 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1932-33 as compared with 7 million gallons or 78 per cent in 1931-32, while the remainder came chiefly from the United Kingdom.

Lubricating oils.

Sugar (R4,23 lakhs).—The statistical position of the sugar industry at the beginning of the year under review was distinctly promising. In the first place, the visible stocks of sugar in the world were slowly but steadily falling and the invisible stocks were also believed to be at a low level. At the end of January 1932, for the first time since the year 1927, the world's total visible sugar stocks showed a decrease from those on the corresponding date of the year before. This engendered the hope that the stocks would be reduced sooner or later and that this would lead to an improvement in prices. Thus a turning point was reached in the upward trend of stocks from year to year. The situation was rendered even more hopeful by the estimates of production

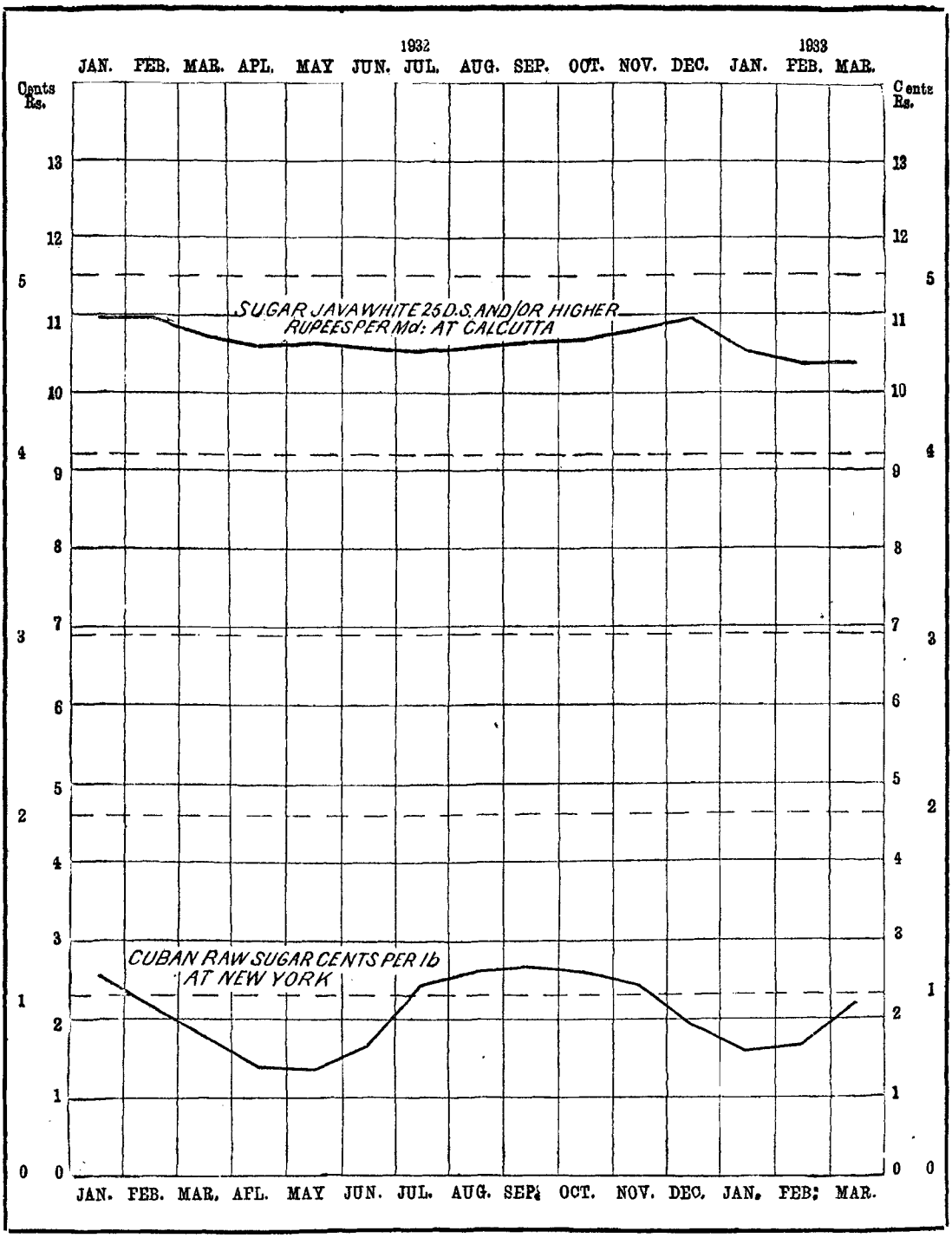
and consumption made for the year. Sugar outturn for the year 1932-33 was estimated by Dr. Mikusch at 26·1 million metric tons against an estimated consumption of not less than 26·5 million metric tons which was thus nearly half a million tons in excess of production. Thus 1932-33 was the first year since 1926-27 in which the current supply was expected to be less than the world's requirements for consumption. This was another significant factor in the sugar situation, since it created a hope that a radical change in the relation between production and consumption would be visualised as a result of the prospective reduction of the accumulated surplus stocks which had been depressing the market very considerably. The statistical position was thus full of promise. These hopes, however, were not fully realised during the year under review. In the first place, world consumption of sugar was affected by a variety of causes, chief among them being the deepening of the world's economic depression. Political disturbance in China and a freer use of glucose in the United States also affected consumption. As a result, while the stocks of sugar in Europe declined as compared with 1931, those in Java and Cuba became heavier. Prices under pressure of the accumulated stocks in the two chief sugar producing countries took a downward turn. During the year under review the International Sugar Council pursued its task of trying to smooth out one new difficulty after another. The Chadbourne Plan (which was fully explained in last year's Review) was intended to bring about a resuscitation of the sugar market through a gradual elimination of the accumulated stocks. As a means thereto, provision was made for a limitation of the exports of the participients during the existence of the Agreement. When the contract was drawn up it was not anticipated that the world consumption would decrease to such an extent that the export quotas established could not be disposed of. Cuba claimed to increase her export quota to non-American destination during the remaining years of the Plan. The reason advanced for this was that the consumption of sugar in the United States, which took most of the Cuban sugar, decreased considerably. Apprehensions were also entertained regarding the possible defection of Cuba and this was naturally a further disturbing factor. The difficulty was got over by conceding to Cuba increased quotas in respect of her exports to countries other than the United States. Certain changes were made as regards the quotas of other countries also and in this manner the original agreement was patched up to some extent. But the large stocks in Cuba and Java constituted a source of danger to the fundamental position of the industry. So far as the import trade of India in sugar was concerned the outstanding feature has been the continuous reduction of the volume of that trade in the last two years, the reason being the growth of the Indian sugar industry which has been increasing its production behind a high protective tariff. Foreign sugar is being rapidly replaced by Indian produced sugar and consequently imports have been declining. In 1930-31 imports of foreign sugar amounted to over 1 million tons. In 1931-32 they amounted to only 556,000 tons and in the year under review they dropped to 401,000 tons only. The reduction in the imports was chiefly due to the growth of Indian produc-

tion which ousted the foreign imported sugar. Apart from this factor, the economic depression had affected the purchasing power of the Indian *ryot* and even at low prices the *ryot* could not afford to buy more sugar. The piling up of stocks in Java and the vagaries of the exchange also upset the market for foreign sugar in India. It was estimated that on April 1, 1932 stocks in Java amounted to 1,600,000 tons against 702,000 tons on the same date in 1931. All these factors affected prices considerably and, moreover, during the closing months of the year prices were further adversely affected by the offers of European beet sugar at rates much lower than the direct Java quotations.

These adverse conditions in the sugar market were clearly reflected in the course of prices in India. The improvement in the tone of the market that was visible in the closing months of 1931-32 disappeared very early in 1932-33. In the Bombay market the quotation for Java, white granulated, T. M. O. quality opened at R14-15-6 per cwt. For the first three weeks of April there was hardly any business, forward buying being deferred pending receipt of definite information concerning Java's new crop and the way in which the Trust was going to deal with its large holdings of old crop sugar. Throughout May also the situation was unchanged. At the beginning of June bullish advices from New York regarding Cuban raws led to a sharp advance in prices to R15-1-6 on the 2nd June. After a short set-back in the next week prices firmed up again to R15-2-0 owing to a good demand and small stocks. There was an easier tendency in July, but as a result of the sound stock position and absence of heavy arrivals, prices firmed up again to R15-2-6 in the middle of August. With minor fluctuations prices were continually on the increase until the peak was reached on the 14th October when the quotation stood at R15-7-6. Thereafter a reaction set in and by the first week of November the quotation dropped to R15. The market, after a short rally for three or four weeks, again pursued its receding course in anticipation of a reduction in price, as a result of the adoption of a new Single-Seller Plan in Java. By the 6th of January the price had dropped to R14-11-6. Prices improved in course of the subsequent weeks of January and in the first two weeks of February owing to a better stock position. Again there was a set-back owing to rumours that the existing surcharge on sugar in the Indian import tariff would be abolished on March 1 ; but when it became definitely known that the surcharge would not be removed the prices firmed up again, the closing quotation of the year being R14-13-6.

The Calcutta market moved practically in sympathy with Bombay. The price of Java white D. S. 25 and above *per maund* was fluctuating round R10-9-0 during the month of April 1932 and throughout May it remained steady at about R10-10-0. This was due to the low stock position. The next six weeks saw prices at a slightly lower level round about R10-9-0. As it was felt that Java had heavy stocks and was contemplating a reduction in prices, the dealers adopted a policy of "wait and see", which caused a further decline in price during July, bringing it down to R10-7-0 on the 29th. August, however, saw a change for the better and prices began to rise until the quotation reached R10-12-3 on September 2. Later in September, however, owing to poor demand a set-back in prices ensued. October and November saw prices rise with occasional set-backs and in the first week of December they reached

Chart showing the average monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and of sugar Java white 25 D. S. and/or higher at Calcutta from January 1932 to March 1933.


1932
1933
JAN. FEB. MAR. APL. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR.
Cents Rs.
SUGAR JAVA WHITE 25 D.S. AND/OR HIGHER RUPEES PER Md: AT CALCUTTA
CUBAN RAW SUGAR CENTS PER lb AT NEW YORK
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

the highest quotation of the year, *viz.* R11-1-0, mainly as a result of the extremely low stock position. From the middle of December prices again began to fall and by the middle of February they dropped down to R10-5-6. The principal cause of this decline is ascribed to the pressure of sales of large quantities of Indian sugar and *gur* at cheap rates.

In the chart on the opposite page the price of Cuban raw sugar at New York and the course of prices in Calcutta of sugar, all cane, equal in colour to 25 D. S. and above, are compared. At the beginning of April 1932 Cuban raw sugar was quoted at 0·60 cent per lb. With slight fluctuations, the prices dropped down to 0·57 cent at the beginning of June. By the middle of the month, however, prices had risen to 0·80 cent, at which level they remained till the end of the month. In the first three weeks of July prices were increasing sharply and on the 21st of July the quotation recorded was 1·10 cents per lb. With a slight setback in the next week, prices went on increasing till by the 18th of August the quotation had risen to 1·18 cents. It remained at this level for four weeks, but on the 15th of September it receded to 1·10 cents. By the end of the month it had again gone up to 1·18 cents. The first week of October saw a slight relapse, but on the 13th of the month the highest quotation of the year *viz.* 1·20 cents was recorded. From that time, however, prices were more or less continually on the decline till the beginning of February when the quotation dropped to 0·66 cent. Prices increased, to some extent, in February and March and by the 16th of March the quotation had gone up to 1 cent.

Imports of sugar all sorts, excluding molasses, decreased from 516,000 tons in 1931-32 to 370,000 tons in 1932-33, thus showing a decline of 146,000 tons or 28 per cent. The decline in value was from R6,01 lakhs to R4,12 lakhs or 31 per cent. The imports in the year 1929-30 were 940,000 tons valued at R15,52 lakhs. Imports of sugar 23 D. S. and above decreased from 365,000 tons valued at R4,42 lakhs in 1931-32 to 327,000 tons valued at R3,67 lakhs in 1932-33. The main fall was in the imports from Java, which amounted to 295,000 tons as compared with 336,000 tons in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom went up from about 4,000 tons to 12,000 tons.

Imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces during 1932-33 were as follows:—

Bengal	86,000 tons	(149,000 tons)	or 29	per cent.
Bombay	87,000 „	(67,000 „)	„ 29	„
Sind	57,000 „	(55,000 „)	„ 19	„
Madras	41,000 „	(69,000 „)	„ 14	„
Burma	24,000 „	(27,000 „)	„ 9	„

Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

The total amount of beet sugar imported during the year was 41,000 tons valued at Rs. 42 lakhs as compared with 118,000 tons valued at R1,25 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom increased from 19,000 tons valued at R23 lakhs in 1931-32 to 23,000 tons valued at R24 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports from Russia, on the other hand, went down from 68,000 tons valued at R66 lakhs to 9,000 tons valued at R9 lakhs. Imports from Poland dried up completely and those from Germany amounted to 249 tons only as compared with 15,000 tons and 11,000 tons in the preceding year. The bulk of the imports of beet sugar

during the year was received in Sind and Bombay. The following table gives the imports of sugar from the principal sources for a series of years :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds (excluding molasses)

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	400	4,800	59,300	8,400	22,900	34,900
Ceylon	100	2,800	4,000	3,600	5,700	1,100	100
Java	583,000	692,200	850,800	781,100	809,700	366,800	294,800
Mauritius	139,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,900	1,200	900	600	500	400	200
China and Hongkong	1,500	3,100	2,100	6,100	5,100	5,000	2,200
Egypt	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	100	100	300	500	..	100	4,000
Germany	700	1,600	300	15,200	11,700	15,400	300
Austria	74,000	300	..	1,400	..	400	..
Hungary		2,300	2,100	36,500	13,800	600	..
Netherlands	..	700	1,600	2,500	600	600	500
Belgium	..	400	300	1,800	300	200	2,500
France	..	..	800	11,900	..	..	...
Czechoslovakia	..	1,100	400	9,700	600	1,100	500
Italy	..	200	..	..	..	..	...
United States	..	500	200	200	200	300	...
Other countries	100	18,900	200	9,200	44,600	101,200	29,500
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	803,000	725,800	868,800	939,600	901,200	516,100	369,500
Value R (lakhs)	14,29	14,50	15,86	15,51	10,54	6,01	4,12

The import of molasses, almost wholly from Java, declined from 40,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs in 1931-32 to 32,000 tons valued at R11 lakhs in 1932-33.

Re-exports of sugar from India decreased from 5,600 tons valued at R10¼ lakhs in 1931-32 to 4,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs in 1932-33. The share of Arabia went up from 1,300 tons to nearly 1,450 tons, whereas the share of Kenya Colony, including Zanzibar and Pemba, came down to under 400 tons as compared with 1,050 tons in the preceding year. There were no exports to Persia in 1932-33. The share of other countries was almost the same as in the preceding year, amounting to nearly 2,200 tons.

The total area under sugar cane in India was 3,305,000 acres in 1932-33 as against 2,972,000 acres in 1931-32 or an increase of 11 per cent. The total production of raw sugar (*gur*) was estimated at 4,651,000 tons, the highest figure on record, as compared with 3,970,000 tons in 1931-32 or an increase of 17 per cent. The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1931-32 amounted to 228,000 tons as compared with 152,000 tons in 1930-31. Exports of Indian sugar during the year under review slightly increased as compared with the preceding year and amounted to 1,250 tons as compared to a little under 1,000 tons in the preceding year. This included 349 tons of unrefined sugar. There was an increase in the export of molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery) from 740 tons to 819 tons. Of this, 91 per cent were despatched from Madras. Shipments to Ceylon amounted to a little over 700 tons.

Provisions (R2,93 lakhs).—The value of imported provisions declined by R48 lakhs from R3,41 lakhs in 1931-32 to R2,93 lakhs in 1932-33. A part of the decline was due to the fall in prices and many items included under this head *e.g.*, bacon and hams, confectionery, butter, farinaceous foods in bulk, etc., recorded increases in quantity with decreases in value. Canned

and bottled provisions, representing about 28 per cent of the value of tota provisions imported in 1932-33, showed a decline from R1,12 lakhs in 1931-3 ' to R82 lakhs in the year under review. To this decline, vegetable product alone, mostly drawn from the Netherlands, contributed R29 lakhs the imports having amounted to 37,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs in 1932-33 as against 117,000 cwts. valued at R42 lakhs in the preceding year. Both tinned fish and canned fruits, imports of which were valued at R9 lakhs and R8 lakhs respectively registered increases of 21 per cent and 13 per cent respectively in comparison with 1931-32, while other canned and bottled provisions increased in quantity from 112,000 cwts. to 119,000 cwts. but declined in value from R56 lakhs to R52 lakhs. Similarly, farinaceous and patent foods registered an increase in quantity from 337,000 cwts. to 343,000 cwts. with a decline in value from R72 lakhs to R63 lakhs. Of these, farinaceous foods in bulk (chiefly, sago, tapioca, etc., imported from the Straits Settlements and, to a small extent, from Hongkong and Java) were received to the value of R26 lakhs and milk foods for infants and invalids, imported mostly from the United Kingdom were valued at R19 lakhs as compared with R30 lakhs and R23 lakhs respectively in 1931-32. Imports of condensed milk amounted to 172,000 cwts. valued at R49 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 186,000 cwts. valued at R57 lakhs in the preceding year. Arrivals during the year included 72,000 cwts. from the Netherlands and 21,000 cwts. from the United Kingdom as against 88,000 cwts. and 20,000 cwts. respectively in 1931-32. The other sources of supply were Norway (20,000 cwts.), Italy (16,000 cwts.), Denmark (11,000 cwts.) and Switzerland (10,000 cwts.). Imports of biscuits and cakes amounting to 36,000 cwts. valued, at R28 lakhs registered a small decrease both in quantity and value, while those of confectionery amounting to 20,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs recorded a slight increase in quantity with a decrease in value. These were consigned chiefly from the United Kingdom. Imports of cocoa and chocolate declined from 4,000 cwts. valued at R3½ lakhs to 3,300 cwts. valued at R2⅔ lakhs, while those of cheese, pickles and chutneys and jams and jellies showed slight increases in value. Among other articles bacon and hams and butter showed increases in quantity with decreases in value, while vinegar and ghee decreased, both in quantity and value.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of imported provisions advanced from 44 per cent in 1931-32 to 48 per cent in 1932-33, although the actual value recorded dropped from R1,51 lakhs to R1,40 lakhs. Imports from the Netherlands shrank from R57 lakhs to R35 lakhs and correspondingly there was a decrease in her share from 17 per cent to 12 per cent. Imports from the Straits Settlements, consisting largely of farinaceous food and to a less extent of goods in transit from Australia, further declined from R24½ lakhs to R20 lakhs while direct supplies from Australia rose from R13 lakhs to R18 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America and China were valued at R18½ lakhs and R8 lakhs as compared with R22 lakhs and R10 lakhs respectively in 1931-32.

Chemicals (R2,71 lakhs).—The total imports of chemicals (excluding chemical manures and medicines) in 1932-33 were valued at R2,71 lakhs, an increase of R14 lakhs in comparison with 1931-32. Sodium compounds accounted for 47 per cent of the total

Sodium compounds.

imports of chemicals as in 1931-32 and amounted to 1,639,000 cwts. valued at R1,28 lakhs as compared with 1,515,000 cwts. valued at R1,21 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of sodium carbonate amounted to 1,103,000 cwts. (R65 lakhs) as compared with 1,016,000 cwts. (R62 lakhs), the United Kingdom, as usual, remaining the chief source of supply. The total consignments of caustic soda, drawn chiefly from the United Kingdom, Russia and the United States of America, rose from 261,000 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs to 285,000 cwts. valued at R34 lakhs. Among other descriptions of sodium compounds, the quantities of sodium bichromate, sodium sulphide and borax showed increases part of which was counterbalanced by decreases under sodium silicate, sodium cyanide and sodium bicarbonate. Imports of acids further declined from 29,000 cwts. to 26,000 cwts. in quantity and from about R8½ lakhs to R7½ lakhs in value. There was a considerable reduction in the imports of nitric acid which fell from 10,800 cwts. to 2,500 cwts. Imports of sulphuric acid expanded from 5,600 cwts. in 1931-32 to 6,800 cwts. in 1932-33. Among other descriptions of acids, acetic acid showed a decline of 1,500 cwts. and oxalic acid an increase of 1,000 cwts., the actual quantities imported in 1932-33 having been 2,800 and 2,100 cwts. respectively. Under ammonia and ammonium salts there was an improvement from 33,400 cwts. to 40,600 cwts. Bleaching materials showed a further increase in quantity from 131,400 cwts. to 151,100 cwts. but without any corresponding gain in value, which remained fairly steady at over R10 lakhs. Imports of both alum, and aluminous sulphates showed a further decline from 26,000 cwts. and 48,700 cwts. in 1931-32 to 21,000 cwts. and 29,300 cwts. respectively in the year under review. Consignments of sulphur received during the year amounted to 364,500 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs as against 311,700 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs in 1931-32. Supplies from Italy fell from 233,000 cwts. to 206,000 cwts. but those from Germany rose from 21,000 cwts. to 38,000 cwts. There was an increase under glycerine from 7,700 cwts. valued at R2⅔ lakhs to 10,000 cwts. valued at R3 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of calcium carbide, lead compounds, potassium compounds, copperas and copper sulphate showed increases in quantity in comparison with the preceding year, but magnesium and zinc compounds showed decreases. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of chemicals :—

Acids.

Ammonia and ammonium salts.

Others.

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom .	74·7	70·4	55·4	59·4	57·2	54·0	54·8	51·6
Germany . .	12·4	·7	21·5	16·7	15·7	18·3	18·1	14·9
United States .	·3	5·5	3·3	4·7	4·2	5·2	4·6	5·4
Italy . . .	5·2	2·8	6·7	5·8	7·6	7·3	5·9	5·6
Kenya Colony .	..	·3	1·8	2·5	2·6	2·3	1·5	1·6
Norway . .	·5	·5	2·6	1·7	2·0	1·6	·8	·3
Japan . .	1·5	16·7	1·2	1·4	1·9	1·7	2·3	4·9
Other countries .	5·4	3·1	7·5	7·8	8·8	9·6	12·0	15·7
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Paper and Pasteboard.

As will appear from the above table, Japan and the United States of America improved their positions at the expense of the United Kingdom and Germany.

Drugs and medicines (R1,86 lakhs).—The total value of drugs and medicines imported recorded a fall of 3 per cent from R1,91 lakhs in 1931-32 to R1,86 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of camphor fell from 1,933,000 lbs. valued at R29 lakhs to 1,753,000 lbs. valued at R25 lakhs. Supplies from Germany amounted to 452,000 lbs. as compared with 568,000 lbs. in the preceding year. Switzerland and Italy reduced their supplies from 325,300 lbs. and 479,100 lbs. to 154,500 lbs. and 377,700 lbs. respectively, while receipts of natural camphor, mostly from Japan, amounted to 748,000 lbs. as compared with 451,000 lbs. in 1931-32. Arrivals in 1932-33 also included 15,600 lbs. from the Straits Settlements and 2,600 lbs. from the United Kingdom. About 103,000 lbs. of quinine salts were imported as compared with 111,000 lbs. in the preceding year. The value recorded under proprietary and patent medicines decreased from R46 lakhs to R38 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R15 lakhs, Germany R7 lakhs, France R6 lakhs and the United States of America R5 lakhs. Imports of codliver oil advanced from 70,900 lbs. in 1931-32 to 127,600 lbs. during the year under review. The United Kingdom supplied only 392 ounces of cocaine out of a total of 1,159 ounces and 471 ounces of morphia out of a total of 598 ounces, the remainder coming mostly from Germany. Preparations of opium and morphia, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R93,000 as compared with R70,000 in the preceding year.

Camphor.

Quinine salts.

Paper and pasteboard (R2,86 lakhs).—The total imports of paper and pasteboard increased from 2,191,000 cwts. valued at R2,50 lakhs in 1931-32 to 2,640,000 cwts. valued at R2,86 lakhs in 1932-33, of which 2,220,000 cwts. (R2,49 lakhs) represent paper of all kinds as against 1,915,000 cwts. (R2,24 lakhs) in the preceding year. Imports of printing paper amounted to 679,000 cwts. valued at R83 lakhs as compared with 616,000 cwts. valued at R80 lakhs in 1931-32. Both newsprinting and other kinds of paper recorded increases the former rising from 399,000 cwts. valued at R45 lakhs to 457,000 cwts. valued at R47½ lakhs and the latter from 217,000 cwts. valued at R35 lakhs to 223, 000 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs. Norway regained her predominant position in the Indian market by increasing her supplies of printing paper from 131,000 cwts. (R15 lakhs) to 230,000 cwts. (R24 lakhs), while Austria reduced her contribution from 200,000 cwts. (R23 lakhs) to 152,000 cwts. (R17 lakhs). The share of the United Kingdom fell from 50,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs to 44,000 cwts. valued at R8¾ lakhs. Consignments from Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium also decreased, these having totalled 102,000 cwts. in 1932-33 as against 121,000 cwts. in the preceding year. There were increased supplies from Sweden, Finland and Japan amounting to 62,000 cwts., 66,000 cwts. and 3,000 cwts. respectively as compared with 56,000 cwts., 31,000 cwts. and 400 cwts. in 1931-32.

Printing paper.

Imports of writing paper and envelopes declined from 159,000 cwts. valued at R44 lakhs to 150,000 cwts. valued at R39 lakhs. The principal countries recording decreases were the United Kingdom (from 42,000 cwts. to 33,000 cwts.), the Netherlands (from

Writing paper.

15,000 cwts. to 12,000 cwts.) and Germany (from 12,000 cwts. to 11,000 cwts.). On the other hand, Norway and Sweden increased their supplies from 28,000 cwts. and 10,000 cwts. to 39,000 cwts. and 10,500 cwts. respectively. Imports from Japan also advanced from 4,000 cwts. to 12,000 cwts.

Imports of packing paper increased from 205,000 cwts. to 325,000 cwts. in quantity and from R31 lakhs to R45 lakhs in value. Sweden's position, as the principal supplier, remained unassailed, and imports from that country rose from 91,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs to 173,000 cwts. valued at R23½ lakhs. Norway raised her supplies from 8,000 cwts. to 26,000 cwts. There were also increased supplies from Austria and Czechoslovakia amounting to 21,000 cwts. and 22,000 cwts. as against 16,000 cwts. and 14,000 cwts. respectively in 1931-32. Imports from Germany and the Netherlands together amounted to 42,000 cwts. and those from the United Kingdom to 19,000 cwts. as compared with 43,000 cwts. and 20,000 cwts. respectively in 1931-32.

Packing paper.

Imports of old newspapers showed an advance from 837,000 cwts. to 947,000 cwts. of which the United Kingdom supplied 824,000 cwts. as against 666,000 cwts. in 1931-32. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the trade rose from 80 to 87, while that of the United States of America receded from 20 to 13.

Old newspapers, etc.

Imports of paper manufactures rose from 19,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs to 25,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal supplier and sent consignments having an aggregate value of R5 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds increased from 276,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs to 420,000 cwts. valued at R37 lakhs. Of these strawboard accounted for 300,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs.

Paper manufactures, etc.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total value of paper and pasteboard imported into British India :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	56·2	37·3	32·8	31·2	30·2	27·8
Norway . . .	5·1	11·3	14·2	15·0	10·3	14·2
United States . .	·8	2·5	2·2	4·5	4·5	2·8
Sweden . . .	3·2	7·4	10·3	10·4	11·3	14·5
Netherlands . .	2·5	7·6	7·0	7·0	6·4	4·9
Japan	1·0	2·3	2·8	3·9	3·9	5·6
Germany . . .	17·3	13·2	12·0	9·7	11·0	10·5
Austria . . .	8·3	9·2	9·1	10·3	14·3	10·1
Other countries . .	5·6	9·2	9·6	8·0	8·1	9·6
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100

Norway practically regained the ground she had lost as a result of her labour troubles in 1931-32. Sweden and Japan also advanced their respective positions. But the participations of the United Kingdom and Central European countries such as Germany, Austria and the Netherlands showed declines.

In 1932 there were altogether ten paper mills in India, *viz.*, four in Bengal, three in Bombay and one each in the United Provinces, Madras and Travancore State. The aggregate production of the Indian mills in 1932 amounted to 40,606 tons as compared with 40,714 tons in 1931 and 39,817 tons in 1930. Imports of wood pulp, mostly for the use of Indian paper mills, in 1932-33 amounted to 15,600 tons valued at R22 lakhs as compared with 22,100 tons valued at R36 lakhs in 1931-32. Norway and Sweden together accounted for 10,700 tons as against 11,000 tons in 1931-32, the remainder coming chiefly from the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Finland and Austria.

Pulp of wood.

Liquors (R2,26 lakhs).—Imports of liquors in 1932-33 did not show any great variation in comparison with the preceding year and totalled 5·4 million gallons valued at R2,26 lakhs as against 5·7 million gallons valued at R2,27 lakhs in 1931-32. Compared with 1930-31, the imports showed a much greater decline, being less by 25 per cent in quantity and by 32 per cent in value. As in the preceding year, Bombay took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 1·8 million gallons valued at R70 lakhs, Bengal coming next with 1·5 million gallons valued at R65 lakhs. Imports into Sind, Madras and Burma were comparatively small, being valued at R38½ lakhs, R25 lakhs and R28 lakhs respectively.

Of the total quantity of liquors imported, ale, beer and porter accounted for 69 per cent, spirit for 28 per cent and wines for only 3 per cent. Imports of ale, beer and porter remained almost unchanged at 3,718,000 gallons. Of these, beer imported in bulk (mainly for the use of troops) amounted to 1,189,000 gallons as against 1,352,000 gallons in 1931-32 and was drawn mainly from the United Kingdom which supplied 1,160,000 gallons or 98 per cent. Bottled beer, imports of which totalled 2,403,000 gallons in 1932-33 as compared with 2,245,000 gallons in the preceding year came largely from the United Kingdom (48 per cent), Germany (21 per cent), Japan (17 per cent) and the Netherlands (11 per cent). Imports of stout and porter in 1932-33 amounted to 127,000 gallons as in the preceding year and were, as usual, consigned chiefly from the United Kingdom.

Ale, beer and porter.

Imports of spirit, all sorts, totalled 1,524,000 gallons valued at R1,33 lakhs as compared with 1,769,000 gallons valued at R1,35 lakhs in 1931-32. The details of the principal kinds of spirit imported into British India are shown below :—

Spirit.

	1931-32		1932-33	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	153,100	19	113,900	17
Gin	80,900	7	86,100	7
Rum	22,400	1	2,100	..
Liqueurs	12,500	2	7,700	2
Whisky	315,400	53	331,400	55
Spirit, present in drugs	102,900	31	102,500	33
„ perfumed	7,800	6	5,000	5
„ denatured	1,052,400	10	856,800	8
„ other sorts	22,000	7	18,800	7

Quantitatively the most important single item included in the above table is denatured spirit, which is almost entirely received from Java, while judging from the point of view of the declared value, the most important line is whisky, mostly the product of Scottish distilleries, which is consigned from the United

Kingdom. Gin is imported chiefly from this latter source, although supplies are drawn, to a far less extent from the Netherlands as well. Brandy is almost entirely imported from France with the exception of small quantities received from the United Kingdom and Germany. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of spirit rose from 463,000 gallons valued at R83 lakhs to 476,000 gallons valued at R84 lakhs in 1932-33. The supplies from France decreased from 157,000 gallons to 122,000 gallons in quantity and from R22 lakhs to R21 lakhs in value. Imports from Java amounted to 857,000 gallons in quantity valued at R8 lakhs against 1,069,000 gallons valued at R10 lakhs in 1931-32. The receipts from the United States of America amounted to 48,000 gallons valued at R16 lakhs as compared with 46,000 gallons valued at R14 lakhs in the preceding year. German supplies declined to 11,000 gallons.

The total imports of wines in 1932-33 stood almost on the same level as in the previous year and amounted to 165,000 gallons, valued at R16 lakhs. As usual, the supplies came mainly from France (58,000 gallons valued at R5 lakhs), the United Kingdom (45,000 gallons valued at R6 lakhs) and Italy (28,000 gallons valued at R2 lakhs).

Wines.

Salt (R79 lakhs).—The imports of foreign salt by sea into British India advanced by 21 per cent in quantity from 451,000 tons in 1931-32 to 544,000 tons in 1932-33 and by 10 per cent in value from R72 lakhs to R79 lakhs. With the exception of Aden, the principal source of supply, almost all the other countries sent more than in the preceding year. Of the total quantity imported in 1932-33 nearly 285,000 tons or 52 per cent came from Aden as compared with 314,000 tons or 70 per cent of the total in the preceding year. It may be mentioned that salt manufactured outside India continued to be liable to an additional custom duty of 4 *as.* 6 *ps.* per maund during the year under review. The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1933 further extended the date of operation of the temporary additional custom duty on non-Indian salts, but reduced the rate from 4 *as.* 6 *ps.* to 2 *as.* 6 *ps.* per maund. Germany raised her supplies from 26,000 tons to 57,000 tons, Spain from 4,000 tons to 28,000 tons and Italian East Africa from 67,000 tons to 103,000 tons. There were also larger receipts from Egypt which amounted to 40,000 tons as against 15,000 tons in 1931-32, while the United Kingdom slightly reduced her supplies from 26,000 tons to 25,000 tons. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries of consignment :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salts.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19·1	33·2	36·0	26·8	69·5	52·4
Egypt	13·9	18·6	16·3	19·1	3·4	7·3
United Kingdom	22·5	11·2	12·9	5·9	5·7	4·5
Spain	15·0	9·6	10·8	9·1	·8	5·1
Germany	8·8	10·4	9·8	13·8	5·7	10·5
Italian East Africa	8·1	8·5	10·6	21·9	14·9	19·0
Other countries	12·6	8·5	3·6	3·4	..	1·2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	614,700	643,850	703,640	451,080	544,124

Other Articles.

Foreign salt is largely consumed in Bengal and, to a less extent, in Burma. The former took 462,000 tons or 85 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1932-33 and the latter 82,000 tons or 15 per cent as compared with 89 and 11 per cent respectively in 1931-32. A fair quantity of Indian sea salt is also imported, chiefly from Bombay and Karachi, for consumption in Bengal. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Calcutta amounted to 115,300 tons in 1932-33 as compared with 97,500 tons in 1931-32. The following table shows the prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool, Rashafun (Italian East Africa), Aden and Indian salt for 1932-33, month by month, at Calcutta :—

	Imported			Indian
	Liverpool (*ex*-golah)	Rashafun Fine (*ex*-golah)	Aden Fine (*ex*-ship)	Bombay (*ex*-golah)
1932—	R	R	R	R
April	67	48(Dk.)	66	41—44
May	67	54	66	41—47
June	68	54	66	38—47
July	68	44	66	38—45
August	68	44	..	37½—44
September	58	44	66	37—41
October	58	40*	66	36—40
November	58	35*	55	35—38
December	..	33*	50	34½—38½
1933—				
January	58	..	55	36—38
February	58	39	55	41
March	58	..	57	40

**Ex*-ship price.

Other articles.—The table below shows the important items comprised in this group :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	4,92	5,38	4,77	3,69	3,85
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,83	2,43	2,59	2,68	2,50
Spices	1,73	2,94	3,26	2,55	2,08	1,72
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,37	2,52	1,65	1,22	1,42
Tobacco	75	2,75	2,70	1,51	94	97
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	1,17	1,10	60	45	84
Cement	66	68	64	55	41	29
Coal and coke	11	39	46	35	14	10

Instruments and apparatus (R3,85 lakhs).

Imports of instruments and apparatus showed an improvement, the total value recorded having risen from R3,69 lakhs in 1931-32 to R3,85 lakhs. The value of electrical instruments and apparatus rose by R11 lakhs to R2,34 lakhs. The United Kingdom maintained her usual position as the principal source

of supply for electrical apparatus for the Indian market and the value of her total consignments rose from the previous year's low record of R1,15 lakhs to R1,22 lakhs. There was a marked expansion in the supplies from Japan, *viz.*, from R5 lakhs in 1931-32 to R17 lakhs. Germany and Italy also slightly increased their shares which were valued at R34 lakhs and R6 lakhs respectively. But there were decreases in the contributions of the other principal supplying countries, notably of the United States of America which lost R3 lakhs' worth of trade in comparison with the preceding year. The following statement shows the values of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years :—

—	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	26	19	22
,, wires and cables	1,05	60	59
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	5	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof	59	51	55
Batteries	13	11	13
Carbons, electric	3	3	3
Accumulators	18	9	9
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	9	8	8
Meters	7	7	10
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	3	3	3
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	3	3	2
Unenumerated	60	41	45
TOTAL	3,11	2,23	2,34

All other descriptions of instruments and apparatus, *e.g.*, musical, optical, scientific instruments and cinematographic films recorded increases. Musical instruments showed a slight recovery, *viz.*, from R22 lakhs to R24 lakhs. Imports of optical instruments were valued at R7 lakhs as against R6 lakhs in the preceding year. Scientific instruments imported were valued at R15 lakhs as against R14 lakhs in 1931-32. Cinematographic films, both raw and exposed, showed increases. Imports of raw films (*i.e.*, those on which no pictures have been impressed) totalled 25·6 million feet (R11 lakhs) as compared with 22·3 million feet (R9 lakhs) in 1931-32. Foreign made exposed films were imported to the extent of 9·5 million feet valued at R19 lakhs as compared with 9 million feet valued at R17 lakhs in 1931-32. The imports of photographic appliances, however, did not show any appreciable variation and were valued at R31 lakhs as compared with R31½ lakhs in 1931-32. Imports of surgical instruments remained stationary at R14 lakhs. Imports of wireless apparatus, consisting mainly of products of United Kingdom origin, were valued at R10 lakhs as against R9 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in instruments and apparatus in 1932-33 was valued at R1,94 lakhs (50 per cent) as compared with R1,83 lakhs (50 per cent) in 1931-32 and those of the United States of America

and Germany were valued at R53 lakhs (14 per cent) and R65 lakhs (17 per cent) respectively during the year under review.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R2,50 lakhs).

Imports of dyeing and tanning substances showed a decline, the total value amounting in 1932-33 to R2,50 lakhs, a decrease of R18 lakhs in comparison with 1931-32 and of R9 lakhs in comparison with 1930-31. Coal-tar dyes, representing the bulk of the imports under this head, showed a decrease from 17·9 million lbs. valued at R2,33 lakhs to 13·0 million lbs. valued at R2,17 lakhs. This set-back was due almost entirely to a decrease in the imports of dyes other than alizarine, from 15 million lbs. to 10·6 million lbs. in quantity and from R2,15 lakhs to R1,99 lakhs in value. Imports under this head represented 84 per cent of the total imports of coal-tar dyes as against 83 per cent in 1931-32. Imports of alizarine dyes showed a decline of about 910,000 lbs. in comparison with the imports of the previous year, which had been returned at 3·2 million lbs. but the value recorded declined slightly from R18 lakhs to R17 lakhs. The following statement shows the details of the imports of coal-tar dyes during the past three years :—

	Quantity in thousands of lbs.			Value in lakhs of Rupees.		
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	724	858	535	4	5	5
„ Germany	2,369	2,354	1,728	12	13	13
„ United States	107	..	..	..	..	..
„ Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Netherlands	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	40	..	34	..	..	..
„ Other countries	..	..	5	..	..	..
Total	3,241	3,212	2,302	16	18	18
Imports of other Coal-tar Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	833	1,587	1,565	12	20	28
„ Germany	9,947	10,741	6,831	1,48	1,57	1,23
„ United States	1,156	985	697	14	11	8
„ Belgium	59	138	49	1	2	1
„ Netherlands	28	57	60	1	1	1
„ Switzerland	503	617	576	20	16	17
„ Other countries	794	539	877	11	8	21
Total	13,320	14,664	10,655	2,07	2,15	1,99

It will be seen from the above table that the decline in the case of imports of alizarine dyes was due to a heavy falling off in receipts from Germany from 2,354,000 lbs. to 1,728,000 lbs. The share of the United Kingdom also declined from 858,000 lbs. to 535,000 lbs. Under coal-tar dyes other than alizarine there was a heavy decline both in the quantity and the value of the consignments received from Germany, her share amounting to 6,831,000 lbs. valued at R1,23 lakhs as compared with 10,741,000 lbs. valued at R1,57 lakhs in 1931-32. Imports from the United Kingdom showed a decline from 1,587,000 lbs. to 1,565,000 lbs., but the value of the shipments increased from R20 lakhs to R28 lakhs.

There was a slight increase in the imports of spices, the quantity of which in 1932-33 amounted to 1,272,000 cwts. as against 1,270,000 cwts. in 1931-32. The value, however, showed a further decline from R2,08 lakhs to R1,72 lakhs. Betelnuts showed an increase in quantity from 1,101,000 cwts. to 1,117,000 cwts. but the value fell off from R1,45 lakhs to R1,19 lakhs. Receipts from the Straits Settlements amounted to 995,000 cwts. and those from Ceylon to 100,000 cwts. as compared with 989,000 cwts. and 98,000 cwts. respectively in 1931-32. Imports of pepper also improved from 10,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts. in quantity, but declined in value from R6 lakhs to R5¾ lakhs, the Straits Settlements alone contributing 10,000 cwts. (R5 lakhs). The improvement noticed in 1931-32 in the imports of cloves proved to be short-lived and receipts during the year under review fell off from 84,000 cwts. valued at R42½ lakhs to 69,000 cwts. valued at R35 lakhs. Of the total imports under the head Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba together supplied 61,000 cwts. (R34 lakhs) as against 67,000 cwts. (R41 lakhs) in 1931-32.

Spices (R1,72 lakhs).

The total value of the imports of glass and glassware amounted to R1,42 lakhs as compared with R1,22 lakhs in 1931-32. Almost all the important descriptions under this head recorded improvements. Of the principal countries participating in this trade Japan retained the foremost position and the value of her supplies advanced to R65 lakhs in 1932-33 from R42 lakhs in 1931-32 and R55 lakhs in 1930-31. Belgium and Austria also improved their respective positions, the value of their shares being R15 and R2 lakhs as against R13 lakhs and R1 lakh a year ago. Consignments from the United Kingdom, Germany and Czechoslovakia were valued at R12, R18 and R23 lakhs as compared with R13, R20 and R23½ lakhs respectively in 1931-32. Imports of glass bangles showed an increase from R34½ lakhs to R40 lakhs and those of beads and false pearls from 15,500 cwts. valued at R9½ lakhs to 22,700 cwts. valued at R12½ lakhs. The principal sources of supply for both these classes of articles were, as usual, Czechoslovakia and Japan, the share of the former being R16 and R4 lakhs and of the latter R22 and R6 lakhs under the two respective heads. Imports of soda water bottles received, as usual, chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom, numbered 29,000 gross (R6 lakhs) as compared with 38,000 gross (R9 lakhs) in 1931-32, while bottles of other descriptions amounted to 781,000 gross (R18 lakhs) as against 423,000 gross (R15 lakhs) in the preceding year. Glass sheet and plate imported measured 19 million square feet and were valued at R23 lakhs as compared with 16 million square feet valued at R20 lakhs in 1931-32. Supplies from Belgium,

Glass and glassware (R1,42 lakhs).

consisting largely of cheap window glass, were valued at R14 lakhs as against R12 lakhs in the preceding year, but those from the United Kingdom, representing mostly the finer qualities of goods, remained almost stationary, being valued at R3 lakhs. Among other descriptions included in this category, mention may be made of tableware and of funnels, globes, etc., each of which recorded a decrease.

Tobacco (R97 lakhs).

As anticipated in the preceding year's Review, the Indian tobacco industry was able to recover from the crisis of 1930-31 under conditions which proved to be more favourable than a year ago. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco which had improved from 1·6 million lbs. in 1930-31 to 2·8 million lbs. in 1931-32 advanced further to 5·1 million lbs. in the year under review and exceeded those in 1929-30 by half a million lbs. Supplies from the United States of America accounted for 91 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1932-33 as against 87 per cent in the preceding year and totalled 4·7 million lbs. as compared with 2·5 million lbs. in 1931-32. Consignments from the United Kingdom also increased to 350,000 lbs. from 147,000 lbs. in 1931-32 and 17,000 lbs. in 1930-31. Foreign cigarettes continued to be imported in smaller quantities, the receipts falling from 1·4 million lbs. valued at R53 lakhs to about 1 million lbs. valued at R29 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom was the largest supplier but the imports from that country declined from 1,190,000 lbs. to 721,000 lbs. Receipts from China and the United States of America also fell from 204,000 lbs. and 16,000 lbs. to 57,000 lbs. and 12,000 lbs. respectively. Of other descriptions of tobacco, cigars and tobacco for pipes and cigarettes recorded decreases, imports having amounted to 15,000 lbs. and 49,000 lbs. as against 21,000 lbs. and 129,000 lbs. respectively in 1931-32.

Cigarettes.

Precious stones and pearls (R84 lakhs).

The trade in precious stones and pearls showed signs of a slight recovery, the value of the consignments having risen from the abnormally low level *viz.*, R45 lakhs recorded in 1931-32 to R84 lakhs in 1932-33. Of these, diamonds accounted for R71 lakhs and pearls, unset, for R10½ lakhs as compared with R32 lakhs and R10¾ lakhs respectively in 1931-32. The imports of other precious stones were comparatively small, being valued at R2⅓ lakhs in 1932-33 as against R2 lakhs in the preceding year. This improvement was chiefly in the consignments from Belgium, the shares of other countries having been more or less stationary at the level touched in the preceding year. Belgium, which constitutes the principal source of supply for precious stones, had her contribution increased from R29 lakhs to R69 lakhs. The Netherlands curtailed her supplies to a little below R1 lakh, which was less than a quarter of what she had realised in 1930-31. The share of the United Kingdom which had dropped from R10 lakhs in 1929-30 to R2 lakhs in 1930-31 showed no improvement in 1932-33. The value of the consignments from the Bahrein Islands, consisting mainly of pearls, remained almost unchanged at R5½ lakhs in 1932-33 and of those from Arabia at R5 lakhs.

Cement (R29 lakhs).

Imports of cement showed a further decline from 88,000 tons to 83,000 tons in quantity and from R41 lakhs to R29 lakhs in value. The largest share in the imports went to the Madras Presidency; the requirements of this province, however, decreased

from 32,400 tons in 1931-32 to 29,300 tons in 1932-33. Burma, which prior to 1931-32 held the foremost place among the importing provinces, reduced her off-take from 30,000 tons to 22,000 tons during 1932-33. The bulk of the consignments during the year came from Japan, supplies from which source amounted to 39,000 tons (R8 lakhs) as against 29,000 tons (R9½ lakhs) in 1931-32. There was a further falling off in the contribution of the United Kingdom from 45,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs to 34,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs. Among other countries Denmark, Italy and Germany also showed noticeable decreases. The following table gives the details for the past three years :—

	Quantity.			Value.		
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom .	63,200	45,200	34,300	36	25	17
Germany . . .	3,100	1,300	800	1	1	..
Belgium . . .	1,900	800	200	1	..	..
Italy . . .	1,200	1,400	100	..	1	..
Japan . . .	36,800	29,000	39,300	13	9	8
Other countries .	5,800	10,100	7,900	4	5	4
Total .	112,000	87,800	82,600	55	41	29

Coal (R6½ lakhs).

Imports of foreign coal declined by 37 per cent in quantity from 56,000 tons in 1931-32 to 35,000 tons in 1932-33 and by 42 per cent in value from R11¼ lakhs to R6½ lakhs. Bombay, the largest consumer of imported coal, reduced her takings from 28,000 tons to 11,000 tons. Sind and Madras also curtailed their requirements, the former from 13,000 tons in 1931-32 to 12,000 tons in 1932-33 and the latter from 8,000 tons to 3,000 tons. Burma received 8,000 tons as against 5,000 tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the sources of the imports of foreign coal during the past five years :—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom .	39,000	19,000	23,000	24,000	16,000
Natal . . .	105,000	197,000	121,000	23,000	14,000
Japan . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
Portuguese East Africa.	21,000	..	5,000	..	..
Australia . . .	1,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	3,000

As will be seen from the above table, the imports from Natal were considerably reduced with the result that the United Kingdom had the largest share in the total importations for the past two years.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1932-33
Jute, raw	32,34,32	27,17,38	12,88,47	11,18,81	9,73,03	7·35
Jute manufactures	56,90,49	51,92,03	31,89,44	21,92,42	21,71,18	16·40
Cotton, raw and waste	66,69,10	65,60,35	46,72,65	23,78,19	20,69,95	15·63
Cotton manufactures	7,79,56	7,18,67	5,21,54	4,81,83	3,29,11	2·49
Tea	26,60,44	26,00,64	23,55 93	19,43,74	17,15,28	12·96
Grain, pulse and flour	33,69,42	34,79,16	29,88,19	20,37,18	16,07,69	12·14
Seeds	29,62,52	26,46,76	17,86,18	14,58,83	11,30,68	8·54
Leather	9,44,32	8,15,24	6,39,11	5,35,20	4,76,42	3·60
Metals and ores	8,91,03	10,38,96	7,94,04	5,47,10	4,68,18	3·54
Hides and skins, raw	9,55,98	7,98,27	5,46,63	3,65,71	2,76,87	2·09
Paraffin wax	2,45,54	3,17,69	2,81,83	2,31,74	2,01,88	1·52
Oilcakes	3.84,18	3,11,92	2,08,05	2,00,68	1,96,51	1·48
Wool, raw and manufactures	5,90,71	5,33,54	3,23,25	3,36,73	1,91,10	1·44
Lac	8,64,26	6,96,72	3,13,74	1,83,94	1,24,24	·94
Coffee	1,69,35	1,45,40	1,91,86	94,50	1,09,81	·83
Tobacco	1,29,47	1,06,42	1,03,65	85,42	77,11	·58
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,18,05	1,11,57	1,08,23	86,94	75,43	·57
Spices	1,58,80	1,96,39	1,27,19	87,25	72,33	·55
Fodder, bran and pollards	1,44,93	1,18,63	76,76	75,14	70,29	·53
Fruits and vegetables	96,15	90.62	79,75	90,32	69,52	·53
Coir	1,06,27	1,04,68	88,56	75,58	60,24	·45
Wood and timber	1,76,86	1,80,07	1,40,47	78,47	56,18	·42
Oils	86,63	72,33	47,24	57,23	53,79	·41
Fish (excluding canned fish)	78,24	73,81	68,33	54,24	45,71	·35
Coal and coke	71,83	72,06	49,35	54,91	44,19	·33
Bones for manufacturing purposes	62,32	75,27	71,25	45,14	34,82	·26
Provisions and oilman's stores	64,48	60,40	49,95	39,55	33,62	·25
Hemp, raw	87,52	68,33	39,30	26,90	32,16	·24
Mica	90.47	1,03,08	67,59	39,36	31,52	·24
Drugs and medicines	41,61	48,45	20,92	33,10	31,26	·24
Fibre for brushes and brooms	25,92	28,15	25,51	20,43	24,02	·18
Manures	59,84	49,68	51,30	38,39	20,39	·15
Bristles	15,04	14,26	10,98	11,66	13,65	·10
Saltpetre	9,90	8,87	7,52	10,58	12,26	·09
Opium	1,57,43	1,43,90	1,22,07	86,93	11,25	·08
Animals, living	39,95	36,80	26,00	14,09	10,10	·08
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	15,15	14,99	10,39	7,47	9,24	·07
Apparel	17,62	24,52	16,12	10,33	8,93	·07
Rubber, raw	1,99,85	1,78,88	1,29,75	44,58	8,78	·07
Cordage and rope	16.02	14,10	10,45	8,54	7,73	·06
Candles	9,33	10,91	6,46	4,05	4,74	·04
Silk, raw and manufactures	32,17	32,31	10,06	3,34	3,18	·02
Horns, tips, etc.	7,96	7,53	3,54	1,36	2,48	·02
Sugar	5,48	3,68	2,51	1,92	2,10	·02
Tallow, stearine and wax	7,97	7,95	7,38	3,79	1,97	·01
All other articles	4,67,82	4,54,43	3,71,77	2,94,36	2,70,65	2·04
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	3,30,12,79	3,10,80,55	2,20,49,26	1,55,88,86	1,32,40,57	100

Jute and jute manufactures (₹31,44 **lakhs**).—The total area under jute in 1932 was estimated at 2,143,000 acres as compared with 1,862,000 acres in the preceding year. The yield for the 1932 crop was estimated to be 5,845,000 bales* of 400 lbs. each as against 5,567,000 bales

* The figure has since been revised to 7,097,000 bales.

in the preceding year. Apart from the increase in acreage, the main cause of the larger outturn in the year under review was the favourable weather condition in Bengal. It may be noted that the area under jute increased in spite of the propaganda for restriction of cultivation. The larger crop of the year under review aggravated the unhealthy conditions through which the jute trade was passing. There was already a big carry-over of raw jute in the *mofussil* in the hands of cultivators and middlemen. Added to this, there were the stocks with dealers in Calcutta who, encouraged by the short-lived boom of November and December 1931 after the abandonment of the gold standard by Britain and the subsequent linking of the rupee with sterling, had obtained large stocks. This excessive supply weighed heavily on the market and depressed prices which were already at a low level. Further, the position was made much worse, because the dealers had not the strength to hold their stocks off the market till a better demand arose. On the other hand, they adopted a policy of selling at very low prices and this demoralised the market completely. At the end of the year it was estimated that the supply of raw jute in 1932-33 was 7,317,000 bales against 6,211,000 bales in 1931-32. In other centres of the world also there were large stocks of raw jute. As far as raw jute was concerned, therefore, the statistical position was definitely unfavourable. Consequently, prices were on a distinctly low level throughout the year under review. In Calcutta the year opened under the gloom of protracted negotiations between the Indian Jute Mills' Association and the non-Association mills over the question of working hours. On the 5th April 1932 jute " Firsts " per bale of 400 lbs. were selling at R31-8-0 in the Calcutta market. The heavy pressure of large stocks of old jute, remaining with the producers and middlemen, affected the prices which slumped to R28-8-0 in the third week of April. Reports of unfavourable weather conditions slightly raised prices to R29 in the first two weeks of May ; but this upward tendency was very short-lived and prices fell precipitously in the third week of May when the quotation dropped to R27-4-0. After that, for nearly a month prices fell very rapidly and on June 14 R24 was recorded. From the beginning of July a slow improvement set in and from that time onward till the first week of September prices were generally on the increase. The chief cause of this improved position was the optimistic feeling ruling throughout the world as a result of the Lausanne Conference. The success of the conversion operation in England also united in the same direction. The lowering of the rate of interest by the Imperial Bank of India at this time made holding easier to some extent. Throughout July prices remained steady round about R25-4-0 for the old crop, with a premium of about R1-8-0 for the new crop. August saw fresh increases and R27-12-0 (old crop) and R29 (new crop) were quoted on the 2nd. This was due, to some extent, to the reported damage to the standing crop. Except for a short break in the third week of that month, prices went on increasing continuously until on the 6th of September the quotation had risen to R38 for the new crop. This was the highest quotation for the year. In the next week, however, the price receded to R32-4-0, a sharp fall of R5-12-0. The reason for this was the publication of the final jute forecast for 1932 indicating an outturn considerably in excess of the expectation of the trade with a resultant bearish effect on the market throughout the rest of the year under review. Demand also was very weak and this,

combined with the increased crop and the heavy stocks, led to falling prices throughout the next six months. By the end of February 1933 the quotation had fallen to R23-8-0, a fall of R14-8-0 as compared with the first week of September. In March 1933, however, there was a slight improvement up to the third week when the price rose to R27, but it again receded in the last week to R24-8-0. The slight improvement in March was due to the report of want of rain for the new crop and the expectation of better business on account of the American embargo on the export of gold and silver.

The London price per ton, *c.i.f.*, for ' First Marks ' stood at £17-17-6 on the 1st of April. From then the price fell gradually until by the 22nd April the quotation was £15-17-6. In the following week there was a rise to £16-5-0, but this increase was short-lived and throughout May the price was round about £15-12-0. This was due to the bearish sentiment prevailing in Calcutta on account of the protracted mill negotiations. In sympathy with the Calcutta market the quotation came down to £14-7-6 in the second week of June. During the next few weeks the market was irregular until on July 29 the new crop was quoted at £15-7-6. Throughout August and the beginning of September prices rose in sympathy with those in Calcutta. The quotation on the 2nd of September was £19-2-6, the highest for the year. From that date till the beginning of March prices were more or less continually on the decline as in the Calcutta market, and the quotation dropped to £14 on the 3rd of March. There was a rally in March which took prices up to £14-15-0, but the last week again saw a relapse to £14-12-6.

Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill area during the fiscal year 1932-33 amounted to 7·7 million bales as compared with 7·3 million bales in the preceding year. Exports abroad from Calcutta of raw jute during the same period were 3 million bales. Arrivals during the period from 1st July 1932 to 30th June 1933 were 8·6 million bales as against 6·7 million bales during the corresponding period of 1931-32.

The year under review marked a period of slight improvement in the jute mill industry as compared with the gloom of the previous two years. At the beginning of the year, however, the outlook for the industry was bad. The policy of internal competition between the Association and non-Association mills created a very difficult position in the industry. If this competition had continued in the face of excessive stocks and dwindling demand, the end would have been an unenviable one ; but owing to the compromise arrived at through the intervention of the Government of Bengal, the crisis was averted and measures were taken to restrict production. The main features of the agreement which was executed in May 1932 have been given in the last year's Review and need not be repeated here. It may be stated, however, that the agreement placed the manufacturing side of the industry on a fairly stable basis and eliminated unreasonable internal competition. As a result of this, the position of the mills improved during the year under review. Stocks of manufactured goods were considerably reduced in 1932-33 and were brought down to fairly reasonable dimensions. In April 1932 the stocks of hessian cloth and bags amounted to 16 crores of yards. By December of the year they had been reduced to 8·8 crores of yards. There was a slight increase in the stocks in January and February, but by March the stocks were again down to 8·95 crores of yards. Stocks of sacking cloth and bags amounted to 6·9 crores of

yards in April 1932. By August these stocks had grown to 12·3 crores of yards. In the next three months, however, they were considerably reduced and by November they amounted to only 6·3 crores of yards. The subsequent months saw an increase in stocks which amounted to 10·0 crores of yards in March 1933. On the whole, however, it may be said that the stock position had improved to a fair extent, as a result of the restriction policy followed by the Association. With decreasing stocks, prices of hessians and twills showed a decidedly satisfactory trend in comparison with the preceding season.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 1,243,000 tons, or 7,000 tons less than in the preceding year. The total value declined from a little over R33 crores in 1931-32 to nearly R31½ crores in 1932-33, a drop of R1½ crores. Raw jute accounted for 31 per cent of the value and jute manufactures for 69 per cent as compared with 34 per cent and 66 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The following statement compares the quantities exported during the year 1913-14 and each of the past three years :—

——	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Jute (in thousand tons) . . .	768	620	587	563
Bags (in millions)	369	434	389	415
Cloth (in million yards) . . .	1,061	1,271	1,021	1,012

The quantity of raw jute exported was 4 per cent less than in the preceding year and 27 per cent less than in the pre-War year 1913-14. Exports of gunny bags increased in number from 389 millions to 415 millions, but those of gunny cloth declined slightly from 1,021 million yards to 1,012 million yards. The production, Indian mill consumption and exports of raw jute for the last 20 years are given in table No. 29 and detailed figures of exports of manufactures are given in tables Nos. 30A and 30B.

Raw jute.

The total exports of raw jute declined from 587,000 tons valued at R11 crores in 1931-32 to 563,000 tons valued at R9¾ crores in 1932-33. Exports to Germany amounted to 123,000 tons valued at R2,14 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 131,000 tons valued at R2,44 lakhs in 1931-32. The share of the United Kingdom in the year under review decreased to 130,000 tons valued at R2,24 lakhs from 154,000 tons valued at R3,11 lakhs. Exports to France amounted to 69,000 tons valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 52,000 tons valued at R99 lakhs in 1931-32. Spain took 42,000 tons as compared with 36,000 tons in the preceding year, whereas the United States of America, Italy and Belgium reduced their shares from 49,000, 44,000 and 46,000 tons to 36,000, 37,000 and 39,000 tons respectively.

Gunny bags.

The total exports of gunny bags increased in number from 389 millions to 415 millions. The value of the exports also increased from R10,94 lakhs to R11,16 lakhs. Sacking gunny bags increased in number from 305 millions to 326 millions, the increase in value being from R9,36 lakhs to R9,53 lakhs. Hessian gunny

bags also showed a slight increase from 84 millions valued at R1,58 lakhs to 89 millions valued at R1,63 lakhs. Of the total exports of gunny bags the United Kingdom took nearly 46½ millions as compared with 47½ millions in the preceding year. Australia, as usual, remained the best market for gunny bags, her share also going up considerably from 68 millions to 99 millions. Exports to Java declined from 30 millions to 14 millions and to China from 28 millions to 25 millions. Exports to Siam and Indo-China rose from 6 millions and 5 millions to 12 millions and 9 millions respectively and to Japan from 5 millions to 9 millions. The shares of other countries showed slight variations.

Gunny cloth.

Exports of gunny cloth declined from 1,021 million yards in 1931-32 to 1,012 million yards in 1932-33, the decline in value being from R10,45 lakhs to R10,24 lakhs. Hessian gunny cloth decreased from 996 million yards valued at R10,05 lakhs in 1931-32 to 986 million yards valued at R9,86 lakhs in 1932-33. Sacking gunny cloth was almost the same in yardage as in the preceding year, being 25 million yards, but the value showed a decline of R2 lakhs from R40 lakhs to R38 lakhs. Of the total exports the largest share went, as usual, to the United States of America, whose share however, declined from 692 million yards valued at R6,57 lakhs in 1931-32 to 549 million yards valued at R5,10 lakhs in 1932-33. On the other hand, the second largest customer of India for gunny cloth, the Argentine Republic, increased her demand from 105 million yards valued at R1,19 lakhs in the preceding year to 238 million yards valued at R2,47 lakhs in the year under review. Exports to Canada showed a slight increase from 63 million yards to 65 million yards, but the United Kingdom took 5 million yards less than in the preceding year, her share amounting to 57 million yards only. Consignments to the Philippine Islands and Guam and Australia increased from 16 million yards and 20 million yards in 1931-32 to 21 million yards and 25 million yards respectively in 1932-33. The shares of most other countries showed slight variations. The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and of two of the more important grades of hessians.

Prices of Jute manufactures during 1932-33.

Date.	B. Twills.		Hessians, 40″ × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40″ × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward.	Near.	Forward.	Near.	Forward.
1932—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
April 6 . .	23 8	23 12	7 12	7 14 to 8 0	10 9	10 10 to 10 14
„ 27 . .	23 4	23 4	7 12	7 13 to 8 0	10 7	10 8 to 10 10
May 25 . .	23 10	23 12	7 8	7 8 to 7 10	10 6	10 7 to 10 8
June 29 . . .	23 4	23 10	7 5	7 6 to 7 8	9 13	9 14 to 9 15

Prices of Jute manufactures during 1932-33—contd.

Date.	B. Twills.		Hessians, 40″ × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40″ × 10½ oz.	
	Near.	Forward.	Near.	Forward.	Near.	Forward.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1932—						
July 27	24 8	24 8	7 14	7 14 to 7 15	10 2	10 2
August 31	29 12	29 8	9 6	9 6	12 7	12 2 to 12 6
September 28	28 12	28 0	8 12	8 10 to 8 13	11 13	11 4 to 11 13
October 26	27 8	27 0	8 11	8 10 to 8 11	10 14	10 12 to 10 13
November 30	26 2	26 0	8 10	8 8 to 8 10	11 2	11 0
December 21	23 12	23 8	7 14	7 14 to 7 15	10 8	10 5 to 10 6
1933—						
January 25	23 10	23 12	8 5	8 5 to 8 5½	10 10	10 11 to 10 12
February 22	22 2	22 4	7 15	8 0 to 8 1	10 5	10 5 to 10 7
March 29	21 6	21 14	8 1	8 2 to 8 3	10 6	10 7 to 10 8

Cotton (R20,37 lakhs)*.—The Indian cotton crop of the season 1932-33 was estimated at 4,516,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 4,025,000 bales in the preceding year. The American crop of 1932 was estimated at 13,002,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight (equivalent to 16,252,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) as compared with 17,096,000 bales of 500 lbs. for 1931. The outturn of Egyptian cotton for 1932-33 was 1,200,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 1,574,000 bales in 1931-32.

The prices of American cotton touched the lowest level in history during the year under review. New York cotton futures were quoted at 4·85 cents on the 9th June as compared with the previous low record of 4·98 cents in the first week of November 1898. The spot quotation in Liverpool on the 10th June was 4·09 *d*. Except in the third quarter of 1932, prices were more or less continually on the decline. There was a period of rising prices between the second week of June and the end of August, but this rise was short-lived and prices fell precipitously after this period. From the point of view of prices of American cotton the financial year may be divided into three periods.

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee for assistance in connection with these paragraphs.

Cotton.

From the beginning of the year till the 10th June prices were more or less continually on the decline. From June till the beginning of September prices showed an upward tendency. From this time to almost the end of the year prices were again more or less continually decreasing. The causes for these various movements may be briefly discussed.

The fall in the first two months of the financial year may be attributed to the following causes. Firstly, the deadweight of heavy stocks combined with the steady falling off in American consumption created a poor statistical position which depressed the market. Further, at the opening of the year there was an unhealthy atmosphere in the market, as confidence was rudely shaken by rumours that the American Farm Board intended to commence an active selling policy abroad on easy credit terms. These reports, though subsequently denied, had the effect of unsettling the markets and causing prices to decline. The comparatively bullish sentiment in the market in the second of the two periods was due to reports of unfavourable weather conditions and of weevil damage to the crop. Added to this, the Lausanne Agreement created a feeling of confidence in all markets, especially the stock and wheat markets and this had a bracing effect on all the other markets, including cotton. These two factors coupled with the low estimate of crop given out by the Bureau at the beginning helped to raise prices to a large extent. In the last period from September onwards to the close of the financial year prices declined, because, in the first place, the Bureau went on continually increasing its crop estimate, upsetting the market greatly, as the latter was expecting a considerably smaller crop. Further the hopes engendered by the Lausanne Agreement were, to a certain extent, diminished because of the subsequent complications regarding the settlement of War Debts and other important economic factors. The uncertainties of the Presidential election activities added their quota in the unsettling of the markets. The financial and banking crisis in the United States of America also tended to depress all the markets towards the close of the year. All these factors combined to depress prices in the six months from September onwards. Towards the close of the financial year, however, the publication of the International Cotton Spinners' Federation giving half yearly figures of consumption of raw cotton strengthened the market, as the estimate indicated an increase in the consumption of American cotton in the world as a whole.

Coming to a detailed analysis of the price quotations as has been remarked above, when the year opened the market was demoralised by the rumours that the American Farm Board intended to commence an active selling policy abroad on easy credit terms. Further, the failure of the American Congress to balance the budget was responsible to a large degree for the appreciation of sterling in relation to the dollar and the sharp rise in exchange had also a further disturbing effect on the Liverpool market. The year opened with a quotation of 4·81*d.* per lb. for spot middling American in Liverpool and after a short rally to 5*d.* on the 15th of the month prices continued their downward course. Conditions in May were hardly better; and this was due to very poor consumption in the United States bringing prices to lower levels until the quotation dropped to 4·09*d.* on the 10th June. From that date onwards there was a steadying tendency due to unfavourable weather reports and also the possibility of weevil damage. There was,

further, an anticipation of smaller acreage. The strong upward movement during June culminated on the 8th July in a quotation of 4·87*d.*; but subsequently there was a sharp reaction and prices declined to some extent. In the last week of the month American prices made a good recovery due mainly to the better tone in the New York stock exchange as a result of the successful completion of the Lausanne Agreement and the success of the British conversion operation. This optimism was felt in other markets also such as for wheat, and coupled with unfavourable reports regarding weather conditions and weevil, prices of cotton showed an upward tendency. The August Bureau report, which gave the first official estimate of the outturn, forecast a crop considerably less than the crop in the previous year which was what the market was expecting. This gave an especial stimulus to prices and, further, reports of unfavourable weather conditions and weevil infestation, especially in the Eastern and Central Belts, strengthened the tendency. The result was that prices went on increasing from week to week until the highest price of the year, 6·57*d.*, was quoted on September 2. The Bureau report published at the end of the first week of September forecast a crop of 11·3 million bales which was considerably above what the market expected. The unfavourable weather conditions had given rise to an expectation of lower yield, but as this had been falsified, prices began to decline very sharply. The Bureau report of October 8 further increased the crop estimate against the general expectation of trade and this produced a further decline in prices. By the end of October prices had dropped to 5·62*d.* The beginning of November saw a fresh weakening of prices which touched 5·39*d.* on the 4th. Subsequently the quotation took an upward turn and rose to 5·61*d.* on the 18th of November. The improvement, however, was short-lived and prices again showed a declining tendency towards the end of the month. Continued discussions of the various proposals for farm relief legislation, combined with the uncertainties of the trend of exchange in December and January, produced a chaos in the market, resulting in erratic quotations. By the beginning of February prices had fallen to 4·94*d.* During the next week prices rallied to 5·09*d.*, but the banking crisis in the United States soon after this brought down prices and by the beginning of March the quotation fell to 4·79*d.* The publication of the half yearly figures of consumption of American cotton by the International Federation of Spinners created a hopeful outlook in the market, as it showed an increase in the consumption of American cotton as compared with the previous six months. This put fresh life into the market and prices rose in two weeks to 5·26*d.* In the last two weeks of the year, however, they declined by over 10 points.

As in the previous year, the interesting feature regarding Indian cotton during the year under review was the higher parity for Indian staple cotton when compared with American cotton. The chief cause for this high parity was probably the expectation of a strong demand for home consumption as the mills were expected to produce a very heavy yardage of cloth. Moreover, the crop of the year under review was not a large one and coupling this with the short crops of the two preceding seasons, the statistical position may be said to have been a favourable one, which made for comparatively good prices. The consumption of Indian cotton in the home market has been

considerable in recent years. Moreover, the import duty on foreign cotton helped to raise the price of Indian cotton to some extent. All these factors supported the parity of Indian cotton, though at a slightly lower level than in the previous year. This is brought out in the statement below which compares the prices at Liverpool of middling American and fine Broach and gives the percentage parity of Broach as compared with American cotton.

Prices of Indian and American cotton at Liverpool with parities (per cent of Indian on American).

—	Price per lb.		Parities (per cent of Indian on American).	—	Price per lb.		Parities (per cent of Indian on American).
	Middling American.	Fine Broach.			Middling American.	Fine Broach.	
	d.	*d.*			*d.*	*d.*	
1932—				1932—			
April 1	4·81	4·53	94·2	October 7	5·84	5·51	94·3
„ 8	4·73	4·48	94·7	„ 14	5·43	5·03	92·6
„ 15	5·00	4·71	94·2	„ 21	5·46	5·07	92·9
„ 22	4·95	4·64	93·7	„ 28	5·62	5·27	93·8
„ 29	4·82	4·54	94·2	November 4	5·39	5·08	94·2
May 6	4·53	4·21	92·9	„ 11	5·60	5·30	94·6
„ 13	4·58	4·24	92·6	„ 18	5·61	5·31	94·7
„ 20	4·53	4·19	92·5	„ 25	5·44	5·16	94·9
„ 27	4·45	4·10	92·1	December 2	5·30	5·01	94·5
June 3	4·10	3·81	91·4	„ 9	5·04	4·76	94·4
„ 10	4·09	3·74	91·4	„ 16	5·26	4·97	94·5
„ 17	4·31	3·94	92·5	„ 23	5·07	4·80	94·7
„ 24	4·41	4·08	92·5	„ 30	5·29	5·01	94·7
July 1	4·65	4·30	92·5	1933—			
„ 8	4·87	4·49	92·2	January 6	5·33	5·07	95·1
„ 15	4·66	4·27	91·6	„ 13	5·30	5·03	94·9
„ 22	4·56	4·32	94·7	„ 20	5·25	4·99	95·0
„ 29	4·67	4·42	94·6	„ 27	5·15	4·89	95·0
August 5	4·69	4·37	93·2	February 3	4·94	4·67	94·5
„ 12	5·51	5·22	94·7	„ 10	5·09	4·81	94·5
„ 19	5·76	5·45	94·6	„ 17	4·95	4·67	94·3
„ 26	6·45	6·09	94·4	„ 24	4·95	4·71	95.2
September 2	6·57	6·21	94·5	March 3	4·79	4·37	91·2
„ 9	6·38	6·07	95·1	„ 10	5·17	4·75	91·9
„ 16	5·88	5·60	95·2	„ 17	5·26	4·75	90·3
„ 23	6·07	5·80	95·6	„ 24	5·13	4·56	88·9
„ 30	5·73	5·39	94·1	„ 31	5·15	4·42	85·8

From this statement it will be seen that the parity stood at 94 per cent on the 1st April. With a slight rise in the next week it went on decreasing slowly till on the 3rd of June it reached 91·4. From then onwards, with slight ups and downs, the parity rose to 95·6 on the 23rd of September. There was again a decline up to the middle of October when the parity fell to 92·6, but from the beginning of November till the end of February the parity figure remained about 94 to 95. In March, however, there was a sharp decline and on the 31st March the figure dropped to 85·8. For the greater part of the year, therefore, it will be seen that the parity was round about 94.

Coming to a detailed analysis, the price of Broach M. G. Fully Good at Bombay stood at R187 per candy of 784 lbs. on the 1st of April 1932 The

unsold stocks at the ports were gradually increasing as a result of the absence of demand from abroad arising out of the high parity of Indian cotton and as this combined with the lessened demand for local consumption, prices tended to fall. There were a few rallies on occasions due mostly to speculative buying by bazar operators ; but these were of very brief duration. The position became worse on the receipt of reports that the mill situation had been deteriorating in America, Japan and also in Europe. All these factors combined to depress prices and these dropped to R150 on June 2. About this time, in sympathy with the prices of American cotton, prices took an upward turn in the Bombay market also and by the middle of the month they had reached R157-8-0. The improved economic outlook created by the Lausanne Conference, which had acted as a stimulant to the world markets, had its effect on Indian prices also and in sympathy with American cotton the prices of Broach cotton went on increasing till by the 2nd of September the quotation had reached R244-8-0. The decision of the Government of India to refer to the Tariff Board the question of granting additional protection to the Indian mill industry on account of the Japanese competition had an additional bullish effect on the market. Further, the Japanese shippers increased their purchases as there was a fear of a further lowering of the *rupee-yen* exchange. From September to February, however, in sympathy with the American prices Indian prices also declined considerably. From R244-8-0 on the 2nd September the prices dropped to R199 on the 14th of October. There was a slight rally which took prices back to R213 on the 27th October and they remained near about this level till the middle of November. From that time onwards, however, prices showed a continually sagging tendency and by the 3rd of March the quotation had dropped to R175-4-0. The rise in American prices at the beginning of March was also reflected in Indian prices which rose to R187-8 on the 17th March. By 31st March, however, prices had again fallen to R174-8.

The comparatively high parity of Indian cotton led to its gradual replacement by American cotton in Japan and in the Orient in general. The world consumption of Indian cotton for the 12 months ending January 31, 1933 amounted to just over 4 million bales and was far short of the normal annual consumption of 5½ million bales. The high parity thus discouraged the consumption of Indian cotton abroad. Consequently, exports of Indian cotton naturally decreased in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Exports of Indian cotton in 1932-33 amounted to 2,063,000 bales as compared with 2,369,000 bales in 1931-32 and 4,070,000 bales in 1929-30 ; and 1932-33 gave the lowest figure of export in the post-War period. The value of the exports amounted to R20,37 lakhs as compared with R23,45 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan, as usual, was India's biggest customer and her share amounted to 1,085,000 bales valued at R11,12 lakhs as compared with 1,080,000 bales valued at R11,05 lakhs in the preceding year. China took only 134,000 bales valued at R1,33 lakhs as compared with 437,000 bales valued at R4,52 lakhs. The United Kingdom slightly increased her takings to 167,000 bales valued at R1,61 lakhs as compared with 166,000 bales valued at R1,54 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to Italy declined from 183,000 bales valued at R1,62 lakhs in 1931-32 to 150,000 bales valued at R1,44

lakhs in 1932-33. Exports to Belgium, France and Spain rose from 121,000, 81,000 and 45,000 bales to 129,000, 124,000 and 52,000 bales respectively. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years together with the pre-War average.

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

——	Pre-war average 1909-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
April	303,600	323,600	386,300	424,700	307,300	95,000
May	248,800	372,800	404,900	341,700	283,400	135,400
June	218,900	304,900	382,200	244,500	260,600	121,800
July	190,100	285,200	318,700	258,900	212,300	100,400
August	110,300	216,000	231,300	250,700	259,900	83,300
September	75,300	191,200	211,400	286,800	111,200	163,100
October	66,800	254,000	176,100	223,700	111,300	120,500
November	101,400	175,700	207,200	226,900	135,900	121,500
December	158,200	272,300	297,600	357,000	191,400	164,600
January	319,800	400,200	452,700	438,900	168,000	267,200
February	318,300	356,300	493,500	433,300	159,700	373,800
March	295,800	559,500	508,500	438,900	168,200	316,000
TOTAL	2,407,300	3,711,700	4,070,400	3,926,000	2,369,200	2,062,600

Exports from Bombay amounted to 56 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India and those from Karachi were 35 per cent and from Madras 3 per cent as compared with 64, 30 and 3 per cent respectively in 1931-32.

Imports of raw cotton into India during 1932-33 increased to some extent as compared with the preceding year. As was remarked in the previous issues of the Review, this continuous increase in the last three years was due to the policy of the Indian mills to spin finer yarn in order to replace imports of yarns of higher counts and of finer cloth from abroad. Imports of raw cotton into India amounted to 85,000 tons valued at R7,26 lakhs as compared with 79,000 tons valued at R7,03 lakhs in 1931-32. This increase was due to larger imports from the United States of America which sent 46,000 tons valued at R3,85 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 29,000 tons valued at R2,24 lakhs in the preceding year. Consignments from Kenya Colony (mostly Uganda cotton) and Egypt showed considerable declines from 32,000 tons and 15,000 tons in 1931-32 to 21,000 tons and 9,000 tons respectively in 1932-33. The quantity of foreign cotton re-exported from Bombay during the last five years is shown in the following statement.

——	From Bombay				
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
To Japan	1,120	4,480	..	..	298
„ United Kingdom	1,120	3,360	220	152	344
„ Other countries	560	..	310	638	25
TOTAL	2,800	7,840	530	790	667

Exports.

It will be seen that re-exports of foreign cotton from India amounted to 667 bales in the year under review as compared with 790 bales in the preceding year and 7,840 bales in 1929-30. This shows that the trade under this article is showing no signs of revival.

During the cotton season 1932-33, 2,478,000 bales of raw cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of July 1933 as against 1,994,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on the 31st August 1932 was 698,000 bales as compared with 685,000 bales on the 31st August 1931. Stocks on 6th April 1933 were 826,000 bales as compared with 635,000 bales on the corresponding date of the preceding year. According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past four fiscal years was as follows :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

——	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Bombay Island	682,898	672,249	660,632	570,501
Ahmedabad	345,548	317,229	326,710	335,640
Bombay Presidency	1,222,745	1,174,666	1,187,254	1,104,738
Madras	210,817	213,243	235,929	289,430
United Provinces	214,374	236,834	249,673	265,538
Central Provinces and Berar	123,349	120,818	116,186	118,517
Bengal	93,987	96,135	96,453	107,327
Punjab and Delhi	62,247	69,146	82,060	88,852
Rest of British India	23,638	26,058	29,302	31,736
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	1,951,157	1,936,900	1,996,857	2,006,138
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	296,975(*a*)	329,419(*a*)	344,855	372,828
TOTAL INDIA	2,248,132	2,266,319	2,341,712	2,378,966

(*a*) Part calculated from yarn production, rest actual raw cotton consumption reported.

Cotton manufactures (R3,29 lakhs).—The outstanding feature of the year under review for the Indian cotton mill industry was the very severe competition of imports from Japan and the depressing effect it had on the industry as a whole. The extensive depreciation of the *rupee-yen* exchange enabled Japan to sell its goods at very low prices. Moreover, the continuance of the economic depression made price the predominant factor in the purchases of the *ryot* in India. As a result, the Indian mills had to cut their prices, and some of them had to reduce production. The Government of India who were alive to the situation resulting from the pressure of Japanese competition referred the matter to the Tariff Board for special enquiry ; and, as a result of the Board's findings, the import duty on cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture was raised to 50 per cent *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 5¼ *as.* per *pound* in the case of plain grey goods. In the meanwhile the statutory enquiry by the Tariff Board

regarding the continuance of protection to the cotton textile industry was completed and the Board's report is under the consideration of the Government of India. The increased duties on Japanese imports were not, however, entirely effective as in the meantime the *yen* depreciated still further. The year, therefore, was not in any way distinctly favourable for the cotton mill industry. Prices of raw cotton were for the major portion of the year on the downward trend and this depreciated the value of the stocks of piecegoods and made buyers unwilling to place large orders. As a result of all these factors the offtake of the Indian mill products suffered considerably and stocks were being piled up from month to month. The stocks at the beginning of April 1932 were 382 million yards; by April 1933 they had grown to 601 million yards. In spite of all these factors the production of Indian mills increased considerably as compared with the preceding year and, in fact, the production touched the highest figure ever reached in India. But it can be seen from the table given on page 31 that the production of mills in the Bombay Island decreased. The increase was chiefly in the case of Ahmedabad and, to some extent, in the case of the rest of India. The financial results of the increased production were to some extent disappointing, because prices had to be cut to a minimum owing mainly to severe Japanese competition, to economic depression and to over-production. On the whole, therefore, the year was a difficult one for the Indian cotton mill industry, though it can be safely said that the mill industry did not suffer to the same extent as agriculture and in some places it was indeed doing fairly well. Outside the Bombay Island many of the mills were making profits and especially in the case of Ahmedabad, the fact that new mills were being started leads to the inference that the industry there was in a comparatively healthy state.

The production of yarn in the mills in India in 1932-33 amounted to 1,016 million lbs. and constitutes a new record, the previous record being a figure of 966 million lbs. The details of production by counts are given below in millions of lbs. :—

Counts	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Nos. 1—10 .	131	115	106	79	106	113	117	115
„ 11—20 .	362	401	389	303	388	400	445	484
„ 21—30 .	167	248	263	213	272	260	294	297
„ 31—40 .	20	28	34	37	46	61	71	77
Above 40 . .	3	11	11	10	15	27	34	37
Wastes .	..	4	6	6	7	6	5	6

The production of counts 1-10 slightly decreased as compared with the preceding year, but that of 11-20 showed an increase of 39 million lbs. The production of counts 21-30 went up from 294 million lbs. in 1931-32 to 297 million lbs. in 1932-33, and for the same period the production of counts 31-40 increased by 6 million lbs. to 77 million lbs. Production of counts above 40 showed a slight increase of 3 million lbs. from 34 million to 37 million lbs. Exports of yarn

Cotton yarn (R79 lakhs).

amounted to 15 million lbs. as compared with 22 million lbs. in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 7 million lbs. The average exports in the five years ending 1913-14 were 193 million lbs., while the average of the War period was 130 million lbs. and of the post-War quinquennium 82 million lbs. The value of yarn exported declined from Rl,28 lakhs in 1931-32 to R79 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports to Syria increased from 2·2 million lbs. to 2·3 million lbs., whereas exports to Persia, Egypt, Aden and Dependencies and Iraq showed considerable decreases. Tables No. 32-A and 32-B give further details of the exports of Indian yarn.

The production of cotton piecegoods in Indian mills in 1932-33 increased by 6 per cent as compared with the preceding year and constituted a new record. The proportion of the exports of piecegoods to the total production was 2·1 per cent as compared with 3·5 per cent in 1931-32 and 5·5 per cent in 1929-30. The actual quantity exported declined from 105 million yards in 1931-32 to 66 million yards in 1932-33, a decline of 39 million yards. The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods, grey, white and coloured, exported from 1925-26 onwards as well as the average exports during the War period.

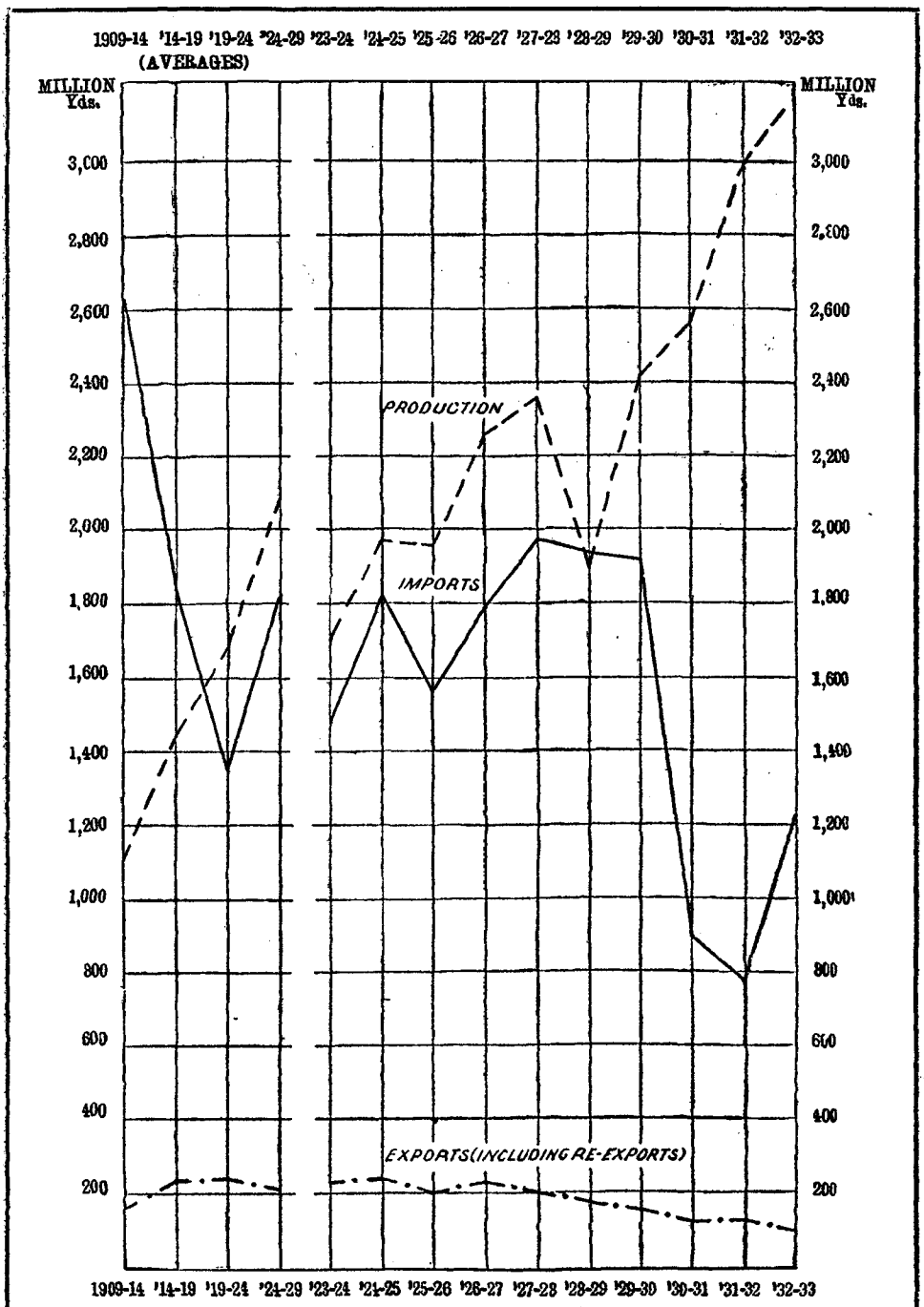
—	(In thousand yards)								
	War average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Cotton piecegoods—									
Grey .	74,576	37,395	19,949	17,989	16,385	15,043	9,796	8,585	4,682
White .	1,475	893	1,550	1,355	1,379	1,199	399	267	358
Coloured	80,377	126,546	175,902	149,280	131,455	117,184	87,520	95,784	61,402
TOTAL .	156,428	164,834	197,401	168,624	149,219	133,426	97,715	104,636	66,442

Exports of white goods showed an increase from 267,000 yards in 1931-32 to 358,000 yards in 1932-33. Exports of coloured goods as well as of grey goods declined in the year under review to 61 and 5 million yards from 96 and 9 million yards respectively in the preceding year. The progressive decline in the exports of grey goods noted in the previous issues of the Review continued in 1932-33 also. The detailed figures of production and exports for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below :—

Production in Indian mills.

——	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth . .	292·5	642·2	790·9	748·0
Chadars	69·9	54·0	55·7	58·6
Dhutis	284·8	831·4	964·6	1,096·8
T. cloth domestics and sheetings .	128·9	121·9	154·4	143·7
Drills and jeans	27·8	80·7	103·2	112·9
Other sorts	68·5	273·3	242·3	263·0
TOTAL .	872·4	2,003·5	2,311·1	2,423·0
Coloured piecegoods	291·9	557·6	678·8	746·9
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	1,164·3	2,561·1	2,989·9	3,169·9

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1923-24 to 1932-33 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



Cotton.

Exports.

—	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Grey and bleached piecegoods—	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Shirtings	2·2	3·9	4·1	1·7
Chadars and dhuties	7·6	2·1	2·3	1·9
T. cloth and domestics	21·6	1·3	·6	·4
Drills and jeans	·6	·1	·1	·2
Other sorts	12·2	2·8	1·7	·8
TOTAL	44·2	10·2	8·8	5·0
Coloured piecegoods	45·0	87·5	95·8	61·4
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	89·2	97·7	104·6	66·4

The exports of Indian piecegoods declined from 105 million yards to 66 million yards in quantity and from R3,24 lakhs to R2,09 lakhs in value. Exports to most of the countries showed considerable decreases. Persia took only 8 million yards in the year under review as compared with 20 million yards in the preceding year. Similarly, exports to Ceylon amounted to 13 million yards in 1932-33 as compared with 17 million yards in 1931-32. The shares of Iraq, Tanganyika Territory and Arabia declined from 13, 11 and 6 million yards in 1931-32 to 5, 6 and 4 million yards respectively in 1932-33. The shares of most other countries also showed declines.

The total value of the piecegoods exported in 1932-33 declined from R3,24 lakhs to R2,09 lakhs. Grey goods accounted for R13 lakhs, coloured goods R1,95 lakhs and white goods for a little over R1 lakh.

The following tables show the average declared values per yard of the different classes of imported and exported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last five years—

Imported piecegoods.

—	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 8	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 4
White	0 2 11	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 10
Coloured	0 3 5	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 8	0 3 2

Indian piecegoods exported.

—	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 7	0 4 10	0 4 8	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4
White	0 6 0	0 5 10	0 5 11	0 6 4	0 5 9	0 5 0
Coloured	0 5 0	0 5 11	0 5 9	0 5 7	0 5 0	0 5 1

Exports.

As in previous years, the declared values of exported piecegoods were higher than those of imported piecegoods and this indicates the principal cause of the retrogression of the Indian piecegoods trade in overseas markets in recent years. It may be noted that the declared value of Indian piecegoods exported decreased in the case of white goods only, which form a relatively small proportion of the total exports of cotton piecegoods, whereas it remained at the same level in the case of grey goods and actually showed an increase of one *pie* per yard in the case of coloured goods.

In the following table a rough estimate is made of the quantity of mill made cloth which was *available for consumption* in India during the year 1913-14 and the last five years. Owing to the existence of numerous markets and scattered demands it is impossible in this table to take stocks into calculation.

——	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mill production	1,164·3	1,893·3	2,419·0	2,561·1	2,989·9	3,169·9
Imported goods . .	3,197·1	1,936·8	1,919·3	890·0	775·6	1,225·3
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS . .	4,361·4	3,830·1	4,338·3	3,451·1	3,765·5	4,395·2
Exported, Indian .	89·2	149·2	133·4	97·7	104·6	66·4
„ Foreign .	62·1	24·2	22·2	17·4	15·7	21·6
TOTAL EXPORTS .	151·3	173·4	155·6	115·1	120·3	88·0
BALANCE AVAILABLE .	4,210·1	3,656·7	4,182·7	3,336·0	3,645·2	4,307·2

Tea (R17,15 lakhs).—The tea industry in the year under review has passed through one of the worst years. In the first place, the deepening of the economic depression meant a much reduced effective demand for tea. But in addition, the industry had its own peculiar problems brought about by over-production. As a result, the producers of tea all the world over were faced with declining prices and an ever-increasing accumulation of stocks. The demand for tea was becoming weaker and weaker and consumption was dwindling. As a result, there was even a more catastrophic slump in tea prices than in the previous year. The average price of tea per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 1932-33 was 5 *as.* 2 *p.* as against 6 *as.* 5 *p.* in 1931-32 and 9 *as.* 4 *p.* in 1930-31. Prices in the London market were also phenomenally less ; the average price of Indian teas for the year had declined from 11·77*d.* in 1931 to 9·29*d.* This great fall is to be accounted for by the accumulation of huge stocks of Indian tea in London and also a very weak demand for such teas. On the 30th October 1932 stocks of tea in London stood at 239 million lbs. as compared with 207 million lbs. on the same date in 1931. The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas, as the price factor has generally a decisive pull in times of great economic depression. Apart from these factors of over-production and weaker demand, another feature of the year also adversely affected the trade in India. Throughout the year there was only a small difference between the prices

realised in the Calcutta auctions for medium and common teas and this had a most injurious effect on the trade. No inducement was forthcoming to make good teas and the result was an excessive production of teas of indifferent quality, both as to leaf and liquor. These heavy stocks of poor quality tea were bound to affect the consumption of Indian tea and thus to make revival more difficult. To add to the troubles, the production of Indian tea in the year under review considerably exceeded that of the preceding year. This, coupled with over-production all the world over, heavy stocks and weak demand, made the position of the industry very critical. It became obvious that unless some drastic remedies were applied in time, a large section of the industry would be faced with ruin. As a result of negotiations between the three interests mainly concerned, namely, the Indian, Ceylon, and Netherlands East Indies producers a scheme was drawn up to restrict the exports of the principal producing countries for a period of five years, beginning with 1933 during which period extensions of cultivation were not to be permitted beyond ½ per cent. of the present planted area and the export of tea seed was also to be prohibited. The parties agreed not to export more than a given quantity in any year, the figure to be reviewed annually. The reduction proposed for the first year was 15 per cent on the quantity exported during any of the years 1929 to 1931, while the question of internal consumption was left to each individual country to decide. Selecting their years of largest exports, India and Ceylon exercised their option on the season 1929, and Java and Sumatra on 1931. On this basis, the following are the quantities available for export under the scheme for 1933 compared with the total exports for the past five years :—

(Million lbs.)

——	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Northern India	310	326	309	296	313	325
Southern India	46	54	48	47	55	
Ceylon	236	251	241	247	253	214
Java	134	137	135	145	141	123
Sumatra	19	23	23	27	29	23
TOTAL	745	791	756	762	791	685

It may be mentioned that control in India is confined to overseas exports only for which the proportionate allotment is approximately as shown in the table above. The scheme has given rise to new hopes in the tea industry. With the control of exports which is expected to lead to some reduction of production later, it is hoped that the industry will again start on a period of prosperity. Further, with restricted crops for the next five years it may be hoped that the quality of the tea produced will improve and this will help it in competition with other drinks, such as coffee, etc. The prospect for the industry for the new year seems, therefore, to be one of subdued optimism if all the interests concerned work the restriction scheme with all its implications in the right spirit.

Coming to the production of tea in India, the total outturn for the season 1932-33 amounted to 433 million lbs. as compared with 394 million lbs. in

the preceding season. The increase was primarily due to the exceptionally favourable climatic conditions in the Dooars and, to a less extent, in Sylhet and to the definite policy of quite a number of large producers of common teas to pluck coarse in order to reduce the cost of production. In April and the first half of May a drought was experienced in all districts, except Sylhet and Cachar, but good rains in the second half of May more than made up for the damage done. The production of these two months was slightly more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In general, there was an increase of 2¾ million lbs., whereas July showed a decrease of 1 million lbs. on the previous year. Considering the fact that there was a considerable reduction in expenditure on manuring, etc., it was expected that the 1932 crop would be of reasonable dimensions. These hopes were, however, completely frustrated in the month of August. The climatic conditions were favourable all round and a few of the interests concerned decided to adopt the policy of increasing outturn to reduce costs. The result was an increase of no less than 14¼ million lbs. for the month, the outturn being one of 71 million lbs. as compared with the record monthly crop of 71¼ million lbs. in August 1929. September again proved favourable in the Dooars and October was also favourable for production. Heavy rains early in November definitely set the seal to a large crop. The general standard of quality was on the low side. The quality of Darjeeling tea was below the average, as the weather there was unfavourable. Stalk had been too much in evidence and the quantity of really black leaf tea had been extremely small. When prices are low there is always a tendency to neglect quality, but it may be remarked that, when all things are considered, the quality of the crop in the year under review maintained a fairly reasonable level. It may be stated, however, that in no other year has quality ever been so little appreciated, nor has there ever been so little inducement to make good teas as in the year under review.

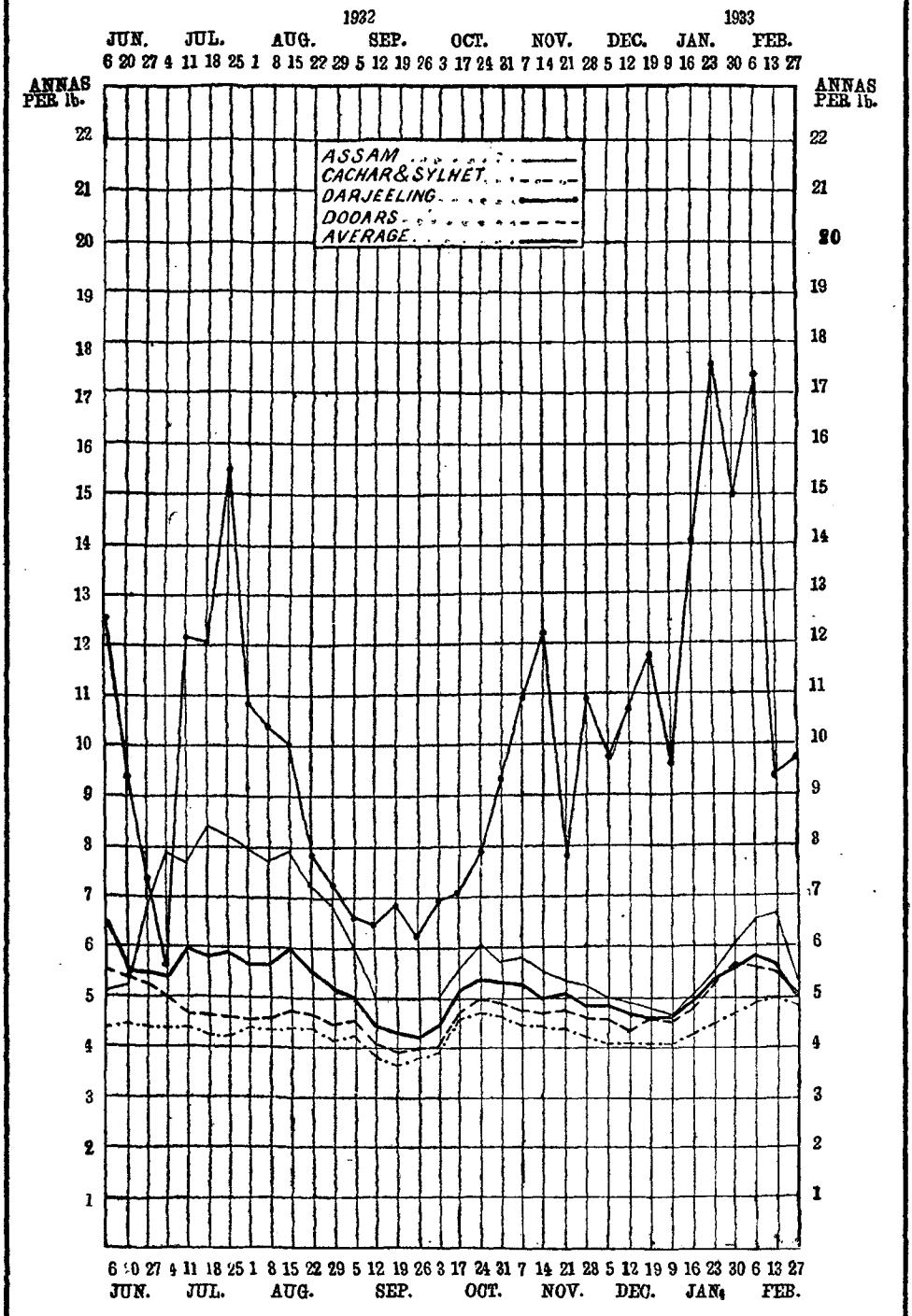
The total production of tea in India in 1932 was estimated, as remarked above, at 433 million lbs. as compared with 394 million lbs. in 1931, 391 million lbs. in 1930 and 433 million lbs. in 1929. As usual, Assam contributed the largest share, *viz.*, 257 million lbs. or 60 per cent of the total output and Southern India 62 million lbs. or 14 per cent. Production in Assam increased by 13·8 million lbs. and in the rest of Northern India by about 19·6 million lbs. The total area under tea in 1932 was 807,500 acres as against 806,700 acres in 1931. The progress of the industry in recent years can be seen from the figures given below :—

Acreage.

—	1906	1915	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932*
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam . . .	339,200	382,800	424,000	427,200	429,500	432,900	431,000	428,100
Rest of Northern India .	153,900	181,300	214,300	220,900	222,800	227,200	226,600	226,600
Southern India . .	37,600	68,000	117,700	127,800	135,700	143,400	149,100	152,800
TOTAL .	530,700	632,100	756,000	775,900	788,000	803,500	806,700	807,500

* Subject to revision.

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of tea realised at the auction sales in Calcutta.



Tea.

Production.

	1906	1915	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932*
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam	162,468	245,752	235,888	246,018	258,941	233,416	243,229	257,058
Rest of Northern India .	64,216	94,695	101,923	100,864	115,628	102,769	94,252	113,847
Southern India . .	14,281	31,610	53,109	57,271	58,273	54,896	56,603	62,509
TOTAL .	240,965	372,057	390,920	404,153	432,842	391,081	394,084	433,414

* Subject to revision.

The variations in exports are given in the table below :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

	1906-07	1915-16	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong).	217,931	301,403	315,109	309,845	326,363	307,147	295,294	323,825
From Southern India (Madras ports).	13,980	25,840	45,744	49,321	49,671	48,575	45,901	54,837
From Bombay, Sind and Burma.	1,743	11,227	761	436	600	517	323	175
TOTAL .	233,654	338,470	361,614	359,602	376,634	356,239	341,518	378,837

In 1932-33, 87 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported overseas.

The auction sales of tea at Calcutta commenced on the 6th June 1932 and altogether there were 34 sales during the season, the same number as in the preceding season. The number of packages of tea sold during the 1932-33 season (excluding dust, second hand and damaged teas) amounted to 773,000 as compared with 746,000 in 1931-32. The average price of tea per lb. for the season, as already stated, was 5 *as.* 2 *p.* as compared with 6 *as.* 5*p.* in 1931-32 and 9 *as.* 4*p.* in 1930-31. The number of packages of dust sold during 1932-33 was 263,000, a record figure, as against 215,000 in 1931-32. The average price for dust, however, was the lowest since 1921-22, being only 4 *as.* 1*p.* per lb., but it was above the average price for dust in 1920-21 when it had come down to 3 *as.* 6 *p.* per lb.

The average weekly prices per lb. realised at Calcutta auction sales during the season are graphed in chart No. 9 and also in the chart on the opposite page where the district weekly averages are exhibited along with the general average. In the first sale of the year under review held on the 6th June the average price realised was 6 *as.* 6 *p.* against 5 *as.* 1 *p.*, the closing average

of the preceding season. This fair advance was to be accounted for by the temporary small supply of common tea in face of a strong market. At the next sale, which took place on the 20th June, prices fell by an *anna* to 5 *as.* 6 *p.* and remained steady at that level until July 4, when a further set-back brought it down by another *pie.* This downward movement for about a month was the result of a weak and consistently falling market in London, where huge stocks had been acting as a deadweight. On the 11th July an improvement, though short-lived, raised the price level by 7*p.* to 6*as.* due to more invoices of good tea from Darjeeling, but soon it came down to 5 *as.* 10 *p.* and showed a downward tendency which continued until the price came to as low a level as 4 *as.* 3 *p.* on the 26th September. This was the lowest price recorded for the year under review. The chief reasons for this collapse were the ever-increasing supplies and large offers of bad teas. The first three weeks of October saw a slight improvement and prices went up to 5 *as.* 5 *p.* The slight recovery was due to the news of a definite scheme for regulation of output during the next year being adopted by the principal producing countries. The fact that by that time the quality of tea also recorded a distinct improvement partly affected the price. The pressure of ever-increasing unsold stocks re-asserted itself and prices slumped continually, the range of fall varying from 3 *p.* to 1 *p.* at each sale until the price came down to 4 *as.* 7 *p.* on the 19th December. Subsequently, it remained stationary at that level till the 10th of January, 1933. From the next week, however, there was an upward tendency and 5 *as.* 10 *p.* was quoted on the 6th February. The reason for this advance was the restoration of confidence due to the proposed scheme of restriction of exports. But the end of the season again witnessed a fresh set-back and the sales closed on February 28 with an average price of 5 *as.* The drop appeared to be due to offerings being largely composed of the end-of-the-season invoices and second-hand tea.

The total shipments of tea during the year recorded an advance of 11 per cent in quantity, but the value fell by 12 per cent. There were no exports of green tea during the year and the entire quantity of 379 million lbs. consisted of black tea. Exports to the United Kingdom improved from 291 million lbs. to 331 million lbs., but the value recorded a decline from ₹17 crores to ₹15 crores. The share of the United Kingdom was 87 per cent of India's total exports as compared with 85 per cent in the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom amounted to 40 million lbs. in 1932-33 as against 50 million lbs. in 1931-32. Stocks in London amounted to 187 million lbs. at the end of the year as compared with 139 million lbs. at the corresponding date of the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to the Irish Free State were 14·6 million lbs. as against 17·8 million lbs. a year ago. Re-exports to Russia amounted to 6·3 million lbs. in the year under review as compared with 3·8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Direct shipments to Russia recorded a slight decline from 3·5 million lbs. to 2·9 million lbs. in 1932-33. Thus the total exports of Indian tea to Russia advanced from 7·3 million lbs. in 1931-32 to 9·2 million lbs. in 1932-33. From the London market other European countries took Indian tea to the extent of 8·7 million lbs. as compared with 10·8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to the

United States of America contracted from 7·9 million lbs. in 1931-32 to 6 million lbs. in 1932-33. Direct shipments to the United States of America, however, advanced from 9·8 million lbs. to 11·1 million lbs. Thus the total exports to the United States of America declined slightly from 17·7 million lbs. to 17·1 million lbs. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to Canada and Newfoundland fell from 6·9 million lbs. in 1931-32 to 3·2 million lbs. in the year under review. Direct shipments to Canada, however, showed an increase from 14·1 million lbs. to 16·7 million lbs. Exports to China fell away from 1·2 million lbs. to 4,500 lbs. only. Exports to Australia, including New Zealand also dropped from 3·5 million lbs. to 2·8 million lbs. and to Egypt from 3·3 million lbs. to 2 million lbs. Exports to Persia declined from 2 million lbs. to 1·5 million lbs.

The share of Calcutta in the export trade was 62 per cent, of Chittagong 24 per cent and of Madras 14 per cent. Shipments from Chittagong amounted to 90 million lbs. Exports from Madras totalled 55 million lbs. The coastwise exports of tea from Bengal advanced from 17·7 million lbs. to 21·9 million lbs.

The following table shows in millions of lbs. the exports of tea from the principal producing centres during the past five years :—

(In millions of lbs.)

——	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Northern India . .	310	326	309	296	313
Southern India . .	46	54	48	47	55
Ceylon . . .	236	251	241	247	253
Java	134	137	135	145	141
Sumatra . . .	19	23	23	27	29
China . .	123	126	91	96	87
Japan . . .	24	24	20	25	30
Formosa . . .	20	18	19	18	15
TOTAL .	912	959	886	901	923

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java, as far as information is available, are shown in table No. 61. A reference to the table will show that the percentage of Indian tea included in the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom during 1932 stood at 55 per cent as compared with 51·7 in 1931. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported rose from 277 million lbs. to 312 million lbs. Imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom also advanced from 159 million lbs. to 172 million lbs., while those of Java tea dropped from 86 million lbs. to 74 million lbs. In the case of the United States of America the quantity of Indian tea imported recorded an improvement from 17 million lbs. to 18 million lbs., the percentage share of India, however, declined from 20·1 to 19·1. In Canada there was a revival of the demand for Indian tea and the imports thereof rose from 20 million lbs. (60 per cent) to 27 million lbs. (66 per cent). In Australia there was a further decline in the imports of

Indian tea from 2·7 milion lbs. to 2·0 million lbs., bringing down the percentage share of India from 6·1 to 4·2.

Imports of foreign tea by sea into British India declined from 7 million lbs. valued at R44 lakhs to 5·8 million lbs. valued at R35 lakhs. Of the imports 3·4 million lbs. consisted of green tea and the remainder was black tea. Ceylon supplied 1·9 million lbs., Java 202,000 lbs., China 96,000 lbs. and the Straits Settlements 79,000 lbs. of black tea. Arrivals of green tea from China improved in quantity from 2·7 million lbs. to 2·9 million lbs., but the value stood unchanged at R18 lakhs.

Tea waste.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine increased from 2·7 million lbs. to 2·9 million lbs., but the value recorded a decline from R2 lakhs to about R1½ lakhs. Of this the United States of America took 2·6 million lbs. and Germany 0·2 million lbs.

Foodgrains and flour (R16,08 lakhs).—The exports under this head declined considerably in the year under review, both in quantity and value, as compared with the preceding year. The total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported amounted to 2,056,000 tons valued at R16,08 lakhs as compared with 2,614,000 tons valued at R20,37 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of rice declined from 2,372,000 tons to 1,887,000 tons. Consignments of wheat dwindled to the paltry figure of 2,000 tons as compared with 20,000 tons in the preceding year and 197,000 tons in 1930-31. Decreases were also noticeable in the shipments of wheat flour, barley, and jowar and bajra from 43,000, 27,000 and 59,000 tons in 1931-32 to 21,000, 17,000 and 16,000 tons respectively in 1932-33. The only increase in exports was in the case of pulses from 93,000 tons to 111,000 tons. There were no exports of maize as in the preceding year. The detailed exports during the past four years, compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-War quinquennium, are given below :—

——	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk .	2,398	1,765	2,298	2,254	2,301	1,828
„ in the husk . .	42	51	28	25	70	59
Wheat . . .	1,308	115	13	197	20	2
„ flour . . .	55	54	51	47	43	21
Pulse . . .	291	114	97	82	93	111
Barley . . .	227	138	6	1	27	17
Jowar and bajra . .	41	42	15	7	59	16
Maize . . .	49	17	..	..	..	..
Other sorts . . .		4	2	1	1	2
TOTAL . Tons (000)	4,411	2,300	2,510	2,614	2,614	2,056
VALUE R(lakhs)	45,81	33,69	34,79	29,88	20,37	16,08

Rice accounted for 91·8 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported as compared with 90·7 per cent in the preceding year. Wheat and wheat flour contributed 1·1 per cent as against 2·4 per cent, barley 0·8 per cent as against 1 per cent, and pulse 5·4 per cent as against 3·6 per cent in 1931-32.

Foodgrains.

The statement below compares the total production of rice in India and Burma during the past six years and the pre-War year with the total exports during the same periods :—

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

[In thousand tons]

	Production		Exports			
	Cleaned rice		Rice		Paddy	
	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma
1913-14 . . .	24,782	4,037	585	1,835	10	20
1927-28 . . .	23,348	4,886	291	1,861	6	28
1928-29 . . .	27,251	4,894	273	1,492	5	46
1929-30 . . .	26,146	4,986	273	2,025	5	23
1930-31 . . .	27,055	5,143	279	1,975	4	21
1931-32 . . .	28,804	4,184	235	2,066	2	68
1932-33 . . .	25,747*	4,908*	226	1,602	4	55

* Subject to revision.

The production of cleaned rice in 1932-33 was 2,333,000 tons less than in the preceding year. Exports of rice and paddy showed a decline of 484,000 tons as compared with 1931-32. Of the important rice growing provinces, Burma alone possesses a large exportable surplus. The total exports from Burma in 1932-33 were 1,657,000 tons as compared with 2,134,000 tons in the preceding year and her share of the total foreign exports of rice from India was 88 per cent in 1932-33 as compared with 90 per cent in 1931-32. Bengal contributed 6 per cent and Madras 4 per cent as against 5 and 3 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Exports from India, including Burma, formed 6 per cent of the total estimated production as compared with 7 per cent in the preceding year.

Prices of rice during the year 1932-33 reached a new low level as compared even with the disastrously low level of the preceding year. This low level was largely due to the general depression which affected the prices of agricultural commodities very seriously, but the rice trade had its own peculiar difficulties affecting prices at different periods during the year. These causes may be studied in some detail.

Prices of rice in 1932-33 were on the average very low and the steady decline throughout the last six months of the year is specially noteworthy. In the first half of the year prices were comparatively higher and the market generally firm. The chief reasons for this favourable position in that period were a crop shortage in Japan, floods in China and comparatively smaller exportable surpluses available from the 1931-32 crops in the principal rice growing countries, *viz.*, Burma, Siam and Indo-China. The Japanese crop for the year 1931-32 showed a considerable deficit. Although a very heavy carry-over compensated this deficiency to some extent, it was anticipated by the trade that the Japanese demand would expand. The Chinese crop of 1931 was 15 to 20 per cent below the average for all China as a result of floods and, though she had heavy stocks from the preceding year's crop, they were not sufficient to make up for the current deficit. The combined exportable surplus

of Burma, Indo-China and Siam was also less than in the preceding year. The exportable surplus of Burma was 2,433,000 tons of cleaned rice from the 1931 crop which was chiefly exported in 1932-33 as compared with 3,153,000 tons from the 1930 crop. The position, so far as supply during the first half of the year went, was, therefore, sound. But demand was very weak and prices did not, therefore, rise to any considerable extent. The chief reasons for this were that the principal consuming countries such as the East Indies, Malaya and Java had been very hard hit by the depression in their staple exports, *viz.*, tin, rubber and tea, and could not, therefore, purchase rice in large quantities even at the comparatively low prices of the year. During the second half of the year prices collapsed completely. This was chiefly due to the fact that the prospects of the new crop were favourable in all the chief producing countries, threatening a heavy production of rice. Reports from Japan and China indicated good crops and the crop forecasts of almost all the rice-growing countries in the East showed definite increases. Before the estimates were out weather reports had the usual effect upon prices. Throughout the period weather report had been favourable and prices, therefore, tended to fall. The other factors which helped in depressing the prices were the gradual weakening of the Chinese demand and a decline in the prices of silver. Another factor which also affected demand to a certain extent was the effort on the part of certain importing countries to divert activities towards the production of foodcrops in place of unremunerative cash crops. This was specially obvious in the import situation in Netherlands India. Rice growing within the country gradually increased and was naturally followed by a decline in the imports from outside. Added to all this, the fall in the price of wheat had also a very depressing effect on rice prices. These factors explain, to a great extent, the broad movements of prices in the two halves of the year.

Coming to a detailed description of the movement of prices, it may be noted that the year 1932-33 opened with a quotation of R232-8-0 per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each in the Rangoon market on the 6th of April 1932. Throughout the month a bullish sentiment prevailed and prices gradually rose, until on the 27th the quotation had gone up to R265. This short-lived improvement was due, in the first place, to a sudden curtailment of paddy supplies and, secondly, to an expectation of revival of demand from Japan which was expected to import rice owing to a shortage of her own supplies. But the underlying weakness on the demand side, the result of the general world depression, soon caused a set-back and in the first week of May the price came down to R247-8-0. There was a slight recovery of about R3 in the next week but throughout the remainder of the month prices continued to decline till on the 1st of June the quotation had dropped to R230. For two weeks after that prices slightly increased and on the 15th R237-8-0 was quoted. Owing to a falling off in the Indian demand, however, in the second half of June prices fell considerably and on the 29th June the price recorded was R222-8-0. On the 6th of July the quotation spurted up first to R227-8-0 and further to R230 in the following week. As before, however, this improvement was short-lived, having been caused by bad weather reports from India proper and news of floods in China. The next two weeks saw prices stationary at R225. Reports of favourable

weather conditions in India and Japan depressed the market in the first half of August, but scarcity of rains in Burma at this time again raised prices to R225 on the 31st August. Throughout September, however, prices were continually on the decline and from this period a downward trend of prices began. This was due chiefly to the news of favourable crop prospects in China and Japan. Added to this, the Indian weather conditions were also generally satisfactory. From R225 about the end of August prices fell to R200 on the 5th of October. There was a rally next week when prices rose to R210, but from that date onwards prices went on falling almost continuously till the close of the year. By the end of December the quotation had reached R175. With slight variations the quotation went on further receding till on the 29th March it fell to R145, the lowest for the year. The causes of this continuous decline in the last six months have been explained above.

Exports of rice, not in the husk showed a decline of nearly 473,000 tons in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. The quantity exported amounted to 1,828,000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with 2,301,000 tons in 1931-32. Nearly all the countries reduced their demand for Indian rice, the main exceptions being the United Kingdom and Japan which considerably increased their takings. On the other hand, demand from the Netherlands, Germany, the Straits Settlements, Java and China fell off considerably in the year under review. The main increases and decreases in the export trade with the various foreign countries are given in the table below :—

Exports of rice, not in the husk to foreign countries.

[In thousand tons]

——	1931-32	1932-33	Difference (increase + decrease—)
United Kingdom	51	177	+126
Poland	74	15	—59
Netherlands	158	54	—104
Germany	262	168	—94
Belgium	49	28	—21
Italy and Fiume	22	28	+6
Rest of Europe	15	16	+1
Arabia	42	44	+2
Ceylon	410	394	—16
Straits Settlements and Sumatra	329	224	—105
Java and Malay	127	71	—56
Japan	..	74	+74
Korea	..	..	..
Formosa	..	9	+9
China	417	262	—155
Rest of Asia	36	29	—7
Egypt	86	53	—33
Mauritius and Dependencies	51	52	+1
Rest of Africa	63	58	—5
Cuba	70	39	—21
West Indies	21	17	—4
United States of America	1	1	..
Australia	5	5	..
New Zealand			

Exports.

It will be seen from the table that China, which was India's best customer in the preceding year, reduced her demand by 155,000 tons to 262,000 tons. Similarly, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra took only 224,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 329,000 tons in the preceding year. The Netherlands and Germany bought only 54,000 and 168,000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with 158,000 and 262,000 tons in 1931-32. The shares of Java and Malaya as well as Poland also declined considerably. On the other hand, Ceylon took only a slightly smaller quantity than in the preceding year, whereas the United Kingdom and Japan increased their purchases by 126,000 and 74,000 tons respectively. It is interesting to note also that the coastwise exports of rice, not in the husk, from Burma to India proper during 1932-33 amounted to 936,000 tons as compared with 1,086,000 tons in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of 150,000 tons.

Wheat (R4 lakhs).

The world wheat trade had a set-back in the year under review and the high hopes entertained at the close of the last year for the long-looked-for recovery were not realised. The chief cause for this state of affairs was the tendency of most of the countries to put heavy tariffs on imports of wheat or to reduce its importation by quotas, etc. By this process they protected their own agriculturists to some extent and partially or completely isolated their markets. The depression in the world market has deepened considerably and if this process continues indefinitely, adjustment between demand and supply will be very difficult to achieve. In the meantime stocks have been accumulating all the world over. The stocks on August 1, 1932, were considerably larger than at the same date in the previous year, when they were already at an excessive figure. It has been estimated by the trade that the stocks on August 1, 1932, in the chief countries amounted to 82 million bushels as compared with 76 million bushels on the same date in the preceding year. The chief centre where the stocks had accumulated greatly was the United States of America, where they had increased from 40 million bushels to 45 million bushels. The United States of America, however, was not actively engaged in the export trade in wheat and comparatively speaking, these figures had not, therefore, quite the same effect on international trade. These heavy world stocks were not, however, the result of a bumper crop. The world's wheat crop of 1932, excluding the crops of Russia and China, was practically the same as in 1931, but, owing to the stiffening of tariffs, the effect of this crop had been more depressing than in the preceding year. Further, the geographical distribution of the crop was such as to decrease the effective demand and increase the available supply. The best yields of the season were obtained in Canada, Argentina and Australia, which countries grow wheat principally for export, and in the deficiency countries of Europe. The result was that the exportable surplus, and consequently the world's stocks, increased considerably. The outlook for the world trade in wheat does not, therefore, appear to be sufficiently hopeful for the coming year.

Coming to a detailed description of the movement of prices, it may be noted that the opening quotation for the year under review for Manitoba

Foodgrains.

No. 3 at Liverpool for a quarter of 480 lbs. was 26*s.* 6*d.* on April 1, 1932. Reports of scarcity in France, of unfavourable weather conditions in the Western region of Canada and the backwardness of the Russian spring crop led to an advance of 4½*d.* in the quotation in the course of the next week. The April report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which appeared at this time, also estimated the American winter wheat crop at the low figure of 458 million bushels as against 787 million bushels in the preceding season. This was well below expectation. Prices, therefore, went up and the quotation of April 15 was 28*s.* 9*d.* This was the highest quotation for the year. In the following week, however, the quotation fell to 28*s.* 3*d.* and in the last week of April it dropped further to 26*s.* 7½*d.* The reason for this was the report of favourable weather in the growing districts and the pressure of the huge stocks in North America. The downward movement was, however, counteracted by the issue on May 10 of the report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicating a reduction of 17 million bushels over the previous month's estimate. This, in conjunction with the reported Russian purchases of Canadian and Australian wheat, buoyed up the market considerably and prices rose to 26*s.* 10½*d.* on the 13th of May, increasing further to 27*s.* 1½*d.* by the last week of the month. Relapse followed, however, fairly quickly. The official report of the Canadian crop gave the condition as 96 per cent of the average compared with 80 per cent a year ago ; and this, coupled with the heavy stocks which were always acting as a deadweight on the market, brought down prices considerably and on June 3 the quotation had dropped to 25*s.* 9*d.*, receding still further during the following week to 23*s.* 3*d.* It remained round about this level till the middle of July. Reports of severe rust damage to the Danubian crops, which it was apprehended would affect both the quality and the quantity of the crop, strengthened prices to some extent and by the last week of July the quotation was forced up to 26*s.* 9*d.* The estimates of the crop outturns in the United States and Canada in August were larger than were anticipated by the market and as a result the price slumped to 25*s.* 9*d.* on the 5th of the month. The quotation went up again to 26*s.* 10½*d.* in the following week as a result of reports of unfavourable weather conditions. With small variations, prices remained near 26*s.* till the second week of September. There was a slight relapse to 25*s.* 10½*d.* on the 16th, but in the following week again the quotation rose to 26*s.* From the end of the month till the beginning of December prices were steady about 25*s.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* From the beginning of this month, however, a fresh weakness started which carried prices down to 22*s.* 6*d.*, the lowest point reached during the year. This was partly due to the absence of expansion of demand at a time when the new crops of Argentina and Australia were about to be marketed. There was a recovery, however, and at the beginning of January the quotation recorded was 24*s.* 7½*d.* With the coming in of the Argentina crop, prices weakened again and on the 3rd of March the quotation had dropped to 22*s.* 6*d.* The extension of the Bank Moratorium of the United States coupled with reports of short supplies in Austria, Italy and the Balkans produced a bullish effect on the market in the first two weeks of March and on the 17th the price quoted was 24*s.* 6*d.* Prices, however, receded again and the year closed with a quotation of 23*s.* In the following table the

prices of No. 3 Manitoba and of Karachi choice white wheat, as far as available, are compared :—

Prices of wheat, c.i.f. Liverpool and London.

	No. 3 Manitoba per 480 lbs.		Karachi choice white per 480 lbs.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1932—April 1	26	6	No quotation.	
May 6	26	7½	28	0
June 3	25	9	No quotation.	
July 1	23	3	,,	
August 5	25	9	,,	
September 2	26	7½	,,	
October 7	25	6	,,	
November 4	25	0	,,	
December 2	25	1½	,,	
1933—January 6	24	7½	,,	
February 3	23	0	,,	
March 3	22	6	,,	

Indian wheat behind a high tariff wall, on the one side, and with a production about equal to her own requirements, on the other, was cut off from the international markets during the year under review. The isolation was so complete that the movement of wheat prices in India remained more or less unaffected during the greater part of the year by movements in world prices. This is best illustrated by the fact that while at Liverpool prices of Manitoba wheat declined from a high to a low level, those of Indian white wheat at Karachi moved in a diametrically opposite direction with continually increasing prices. This position appears to have been the outcome of a fairly moderate supply which prevented prices from sagging. Prices in the Karachi market per candy of 656 lbs. stood at R21-2-0 on April 5. This was the lowest price recorded for the year. After an advance to R21-15-0 in the third week of the month prices dropped to the opening level in the first two weeks of May under pressure of the large old crop. The crop reports of the principal producing areas, especially the Punjab, the United Provinces and Sind, issued about the end of the month, were below expectation and the market improved as a result. With minor fluctuations, the price rose to R29-10-0 on October 11. During the next two weeks the market ruled rather quiet, but partly owing to lack of demand and partly to some bearish foreign advices, the quotation on November 1 dropped down to R26-13-0 from R29 a week before. From this time onwards the insufficiency of supplies as compared with the demand, combined with rumours of a smaller acreage as also unfavourable crop reports from America, gradually sent prices upwards throughout the period from November to the middle of February. On the 14th of the latter month the quotation recorded was R31-7-0, the highest of the year. At this price Australian wheat could be imported even after paying the import duty. As prices were fairly steady for the remainder of the year, this encouraged considerable imports from Australia in these two months. The year closed with the quotation of R30-10-0 on March 29.

The total area under wheat in India during 1931-32 was 34 million acres as compared with 32 million acres in the preceding year. The outturn for the year was, however, just 9 million tons as compared with 9·3 million tons

in 1930-31. The following table shows the balance of wheat available for consumption in India for a number of years :—

Years	Production of previous crop year	Net imports (+) or net exports (—) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	9,424,000*	—1,381,000	8,043,000
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19)	9,455,000†	—877,000	8,578,000
1920-21	10,122,000	—324,000	9,798,000
1921-22	6,706,000	+269,000	6,975,000
1922-23	9,830,000	—269,000	9,561,000
1923-24	9,974,000	—707,000	9,267,000
1924-25	9,660,000	—1,219,000	8,441,000
1925-26	8,867,000	—272,000	8,595,000
1926-27	8,696,000	—220,000	8,476,000
1927-28	8,973,000	—317,000	8,656,000
1928-29	7,791,000	+370,000	8,161,000
1929-30	8,592,000	+268,000	8,860,000
1930-31	10,469,000	—31,000	10,438,000
1931-32	9,306,000	+28,000	9,334,000
1932-33	9,024,000	+2,000	9,026,000

* Production for 1908-09 to 1912-13.
† „ „ 1913-14 to 1917-18.

It will be seen that the balance available for consumption decreased in 1932-33 as compared with the preceding year by nearly one-third of a million tons. The exports of wheat almost reached the vanishing point in the year under review. In the following table production and exports during the past five years and the pre-War year 1913-14 are set forth :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

——	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1928-29	8,592	115
1929-30	10,469	13
1930-31	9,306	197
1931-32	9,024	20
1932-33	9,452‡	2

‡ Subject to revision.

Exports of wheat during the year amounted to 2,000 tons valued at a little under R4 lakhs as compared with 20,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs in the preceding year and 197,000 tons valued at R1,95 lakhs in 1930-31. It will thus be seen that the exports in the year under review dwindled almost completely.

The imports of wheat into India during the year under review amounted to 33,000 tons valued at R29 lakhs as compared with 111,000 tons valued at

R73 lakhs in the preceding year. It was only in the last two months of the year that as a result of the continued rise in Indian wheat prices the imports of Australian wheat were encouraged to some extent and the imports of the year were really those for February and March 1933. The bulk of the supplies imported were received from Australia. Foreign supplies were received mainly in Bengal and Bombay, their respective shares being 28,000 and 5,000 tons.

Wheat flour (R28 lakhs).

Shipments of wheat flour contracted from 43,000 tons valued at R58 lakhs in 1931-32 to 21,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs in 1932-33. As in previous years, the largest single market for wheat flour was Arabia, though her purchases during the year under review declined considerably from 14,000 tons in 1931-32 to under 7,000 tons in 1932-33. The demand from Aden and Dependencies, Kenya Colony and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was reduced from 6,000, 6,000 and 5,000 tons in 1931-32 to 3,000, 3,000 and 2,000 tons respectively in 1932-33. The purchases of the Straits Settlements also declined from 3,000 tons to a little under 2,000 tons.

Other foodgrains (R1,30 lakhs).

The quantity of other foodgrains exported declined in the year under review to 146,000 tons valued at R1,30 lakhs as compared with 180,000 tons valued at R1,50 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of barley dropped to 17,000 tons valued at R11 lakhs as compared with 27,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs in 1931-32. As in the two preceding years, most of the exports went to the United Kingdom which purchased nearly 13,000 tons valued at R8 lakhs as compared with 22,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of jowar and bajra fell considerably in the year under review and amounted only to 16,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs as compared with 59,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs in 1931-32. Shipments of beans showed a much smaller decrease from 34,000 tons to 31,000 tons, the decline in value being only R2 lakhs. Exports of gram nearly doubled as compared with the preceding year and amounted to 30,000 tons valued at R29 lakhs as compared with 16,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports of lentils increased from 7,000 tons valued at R9½ lakhs to 12,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs. Consignments of other sorts of foodgrains showed a slight increase from 36,000 tons to 39,000 tons. The value, however, showed a decline from R44 lakhs to R43 lakhs.

Oilseeds (R11,31 lakhs).—The total exports of Indian oilseeds declined by 26 per cent in quantity from 988,000 tons in 1931-32 to 733,000 tons in 1932-33 and by 22 per cent in value from R14,59 lakhs to R11,31 lakhs. An examination of the detailed figures given on the margin shows that there has been a substantial decline in the exports of all the principal oil-bearing seeds with the exception of rapeseed. On account of the unsatisfactory

	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	(Thousands of tons)			
Linseed	379	257	120	72
Rapeseed	273	33	54	115
Groundnuts	212	601	672	433
Castor	114	91	104	86
Cotton	240	41	12	2
Sesamum	119	1	12	10
Copra	31	..	..	..
Others	85	13	14	15
TOTAL	1,453	1,037	988	733

prices of oils during the year, the European oil crushers were somewhat indifferent purchasers of oilseeds producing the higher percentages of oils and concentrated chiefly on seeds containing the maximum amount of cattle feed.

Linseed (R91 lakhs).

The Indian linseed crop of 1931-32 was better than in the preceding year, being estimated at 416,000 tons compared with 377,000 tons in 1930-31. Shipments, however, showed a considerable reduction and amounted to 72,000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with 120,000 tons in 1931-32 and 257,000 tons in 1930-31. The decrease was chiefly caused by large supplies of Plate linseed. For two years in succession Argentina, the chief linseed producing country in the world, had a very good crop. The 1930-31 crop of 1,957,000 tons was followed by a still higher production of 2,227,000 tons in 1931-32. It is not, therefore, surprising that Indian linseed which was relatively dearer than the Plate seed met with a poor demand from the overseas markets. Exports to the United Kingdom, which had fallen from 58,000 tons in 1930-31 to 14,000 tons in 1931-32, showed a slight improvement and amounted to 14,300 tons in 1932-33. It may be mentioned that foreign linseed imported into the United Kingdom was exempt from the operation of the British Import Duties Act until January 1933, when, as the result of the Ottawa Agreements, a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* was imposed in the United Kingdom on all imports of linseed of non-Empire origin. Purchases by France were very much reduced and amounted to 21,000 tons as against 44,000 tons in 1931-32. Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium together took 10,000 tons and Italy 10,600 tons as against 11,000 tons and 14,600 tons respectively in the preceding year. Shipments to Japan fell away to only 150 tons from 6,000 tons in 1931-32, but those to Australia were maintained at 9,400 tons against 10,000 tons in the preceding year. The trade in Indian linseed was, as usual, confined to Bengal and Bombay in the proportion of 65 and 35 per cent as compared with 63 and 37 per cent respectively in 1931-32. Table No. 61 shows the relative importance of the sources from which linseed is imported into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

The price of linseed, small grains, opened at R3-15-0 per maund at Calcutta on April 1. It gradually fell to R3-8-0 on June 3. It remained steady at that level for three weeks after which prices improved steadily. R3-15-0 was reached on August 5 and R4-8-0, the highest quotation of the year, was touched on September 9. The improvement was not, however, maintained and the price declined to R4-1-0 by the end of November. Prices firmed up again on receipt of reports of a much reduced yield expected from the new season's crop in Argentina and by January 13, 1933 R4-6-0 was touched. In the absence of any active overseas demand there was another setback which lasted till the close of the year and the quotation of April 7 was R3-8-6.

Groundnuts (R7,12 lakhs).

The production of groundnuts in India in 1931-32 was 2,276,000 tons, being 28 per cent lower than the previous season's plentiful crop of 3·2 million tons. The crop of 1932-33 is, according to the latest report, estimated at 2,836,000 tons. Exports of groundnuts, which had risen from 601,000 tons in 1930-31 to 672,000 tons in 1931-32 declined to 433,000 tons in 1932-33. The smaller shipments were no doubt caused by the low level of prices in the importing markets. All the principal countries took less than in the preceding year. France,

by far the largest purchaser of Indian groundnuts, took 219,000 tons as against 223,000 tons in 1931-32. Exports to Germany declined from 122,000 tons to 48,000 tons and those to the Netherlands fell from 147,000 tons to 87,000 tons. The United Kingdom took only 32,000 tons against 78,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to Italy also fell from 80,000 tons to 28,000 tons, while Belgium took 8,600 tons or 4,200 tons more than in the preceding year. About 81 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1932-33 went from the Madras Presidency as compared with 74 per cent in 1931-32, the remainder having been shipped almost entirely from Bombay.

The price of groundnuts (machine decorticated) at Madras opened at R42-8-0 per candy of 500 lbs. on April 1, and though R36 was touched on May 6, it did not fall below R38-8-0 before the second week of June. Towards the end of that month R33-4-0 was recorded. July 9 saw a considerable improvement in prices and R39-8-0 was touched by the first week of August. From August onward prices fell steadily and R29-4-0 was touched on November 25. This was followed by some improvement and prices ranged between R29 and R32-8-0 till February 17, 1933. There was a reaction thereafter and the lowest quotation of the year, *viz.*, R24 was touched on March 31.

The production of rape and mustard seeds in 1931-32 was estimated at 1,025,000 tons, being 4 per cent higher than in the preceding season, while the crop of 1932-33 was reported to have yielded 1,047,000 tons or 22,000 tons more than that of 1931-32. Exports of rape seed continued to advance and amounted to 115,000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with 54,000 tons in 1931-32 and 33,000 tons in 1930-31. With the exception of the United Kingdom, all other countries increased their purchases. Italy took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 68,000 tons against 18,000 tons in 1931-32 and only 1,700 tons in 1930-31. There were also increased shipments to the Netherlands and Germany which amounted to 11,000 tons and 9,000 tons as compared with 9,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively in 1931-32. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 14,000 tons to 11,000 tons, while those to France and Belgium advanced from 5,600 tons and 1,200 tons to 8,300 tons and 2,500 tons respectively in 1932-33. Over 111,000 tons or 97 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1932-33 went from Karachi and 3,000 tons from Bombay as compared with 52,800 tons and 900 tons respectively in the preceding year.

Rape seed (R1,54 lakhs).

Exports of castor seed which had advanced from 91,000 tons in 1930-31 to 104,000 tons in 1931-32 declined to 86,000 tons in 1932-33. Both the United States of America and France reduced their takings from 35,000 tons and 20,000 tons in 1931-32 to 28,000 tons and 17,000 tons respectively in the year under review. Italy also took less than in the preceding year, shipments having amounted to 6,000 tons as against 12,000 tons in 1931-32. Purchases by the United Kingdom and Belgium were well maintained at 23,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively as in the preceding year.

Castor seed (R1,24 lakhs).

India produces about half a million tons of sesamum annually, a large proportion of which is used for local consumption. Exports amounted to 10,000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with 12,000 tons in 1931-32 and only 1,000 tons in 1930-31. These

Sesamum (R19½ lakhs).

were destined chiefly to Italy (4,600 tons), Germany (200 tons) and the Netherlands (600 tons).

The demand for cotton seed either for oil or for cakes was very much restricted and prices were low throughout the year. The export trade in Indian cotton seed was neglected, as it did not pay the shippers to export their seed at the low level of prices obtaining during the year. Barring small shipments amounting to 2,400 tons (of which 1,500 tons went to the United Kingdom), no other shipment was made during the year under review. In 1930-31 and 1931-32 exports totalled 41,000 tons and 12,000 tons respectively.

Cotton seed (R1⅔ lakhs).

Hides and skins (R7,43 lakhs).—The trade under this head has been progressively smaller in the last two or three years. The total value of the trade has fallen from R8,92 lakhs in 1931-32 to R7,43 lakhs in the year under review, a fall of 16 per cent. The main reason for this decline, as explained in earlier issues of this Review, is the trade depression, which led to a reduction in the demand for hides and skins. The average declared value for raw hides and skins declined from 7 *as.* 9 *p.* to 7 *as.* 2 *p.*, whereas in the case of tanned hides and skins, the decline was from R1-7-10 per lb. to R1-7-0 per lb. Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 27,300 tons valued at R2,77 lakhs as compared with 33,600 tons valued at R3,66 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of raw hides declined from 16,600 tons valued at R91 lakhs in 1931-32 to 13,300 tons valued at R63 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports of raw skins declined in weight from 16,500 tons to 13,300 tons. The total value of the consignments declined from R2,74 lakhs in 1931-32 to R2,14 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports of tanned or dressed hides or skins decreased from 15,700 tons valued at R5,26 lakhs in 1931-32 to 14,500 tons valued at R4,66 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports of tanned hides amounted to 9,000 tons valued at R1,62 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 10,300 tons valued at R2,13 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a slight increase in the exports of tanned skins from 5,400 to 5,500 tons, but the value showed a decline from R3,14 lakhs in 1931-32 to R3,04 lakhs in 1932-33.

In the following table the quantities and values of raw hides and skins of various descriptions exported in 1913-14 and each of the last three years are set forth :—

—	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	37,200	17,800	13,600	11,400	5,91	1,41	76	54
„ buffalo hides	17,300	4,200	2,700	1,500	2,20	30	13	6
„ other hides	1,300	800	400	400	19	7	2	2
„ goat skins	22,700	17,100	15,600	12,200	3,13	3,36	2,58	1,79
„ sheep skins	1,600	700	500	600	26	9	6	5
„ other skins	..	200	300	500	..	17	10	30
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (excluding cuttings)	80,100	41,100	33,100	26,600	11,69	5,40	3,65	2,76

Exports of raw hides continued to decline as in the preceding two years. Germany took 3,700 tons valued at R20 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 5,100 tons valued at R32 lakhs in the preceding year, thus showing a decline of 27 per cent in quantity and 37 per cent in value. The United Kingdom took under 800 tons valued at R2⅔ lakhs as compared with 1,000 tons valued at R4½ lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United States

of America were eliminated altogether. Italy took only 2,700 tons valued at R12 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 3,400 tons valued at R16 lakhs in 1931-32.

Exports of raw cow hides decreased from 13,600 tons valued at R76 lakhs in 1931-32 to 11,400 tons valued at R54 lakhs in 1932-33. Germany's share was the largest, her takings amounting to 3,400 tons valued at R18 lakhs as compared with 4,400 tons valued at R27 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom amounted to only 700 tons as compared with a little over 1,000 tons in the preceding year. Shipments to Italy also showed a decline from 3,200 tons valued at R15½ lakhs to 2,600 tons valued at R11 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports to most other countries showed declines, except in the case of the Netherlands and Greece, which took 610 and 730 tons in the year under review as compared with 490 and 570 tons in the preceding year. Exports of cow hides were, as usual, chiefly from Bengal which accounted for 63 per cent of the total shipments, while Burma's share was 24 per cent, the respective shares of these provinces in the preceding year being 67 and 22 per cent. Sind had 9 per cent and Bombay 4 per cent during the year under review.

Exports of buffalo hides declined from 2,700 tons valued at R13 lakhs to 1,500 tons valued at R6⅜ lakhs in 1932-33. Germany took 230 tons valued at R1¼ lakhs as compared with 660 tons valued at R4¾ lakhs in the preceding year. The share of Greece considerably increased from 140 tons to 390 tons, the increase in value being from under a lakh of rupees to nearly R2 lakhs. Bulgaria, on the other hand, reduced her purchases considerably from 540 tons in 1931-32 to 120 tons. The share of other countries also showed declines.

As usual, the United States of America took the major portion of the exports of goat skins, her share amounting to 7,600 tons valued at R87 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 11,600 tons valued at R1,77 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom increased her takings slightly from 2,400 tons valued at R44 lakhs in 1931-32 to 2,600 tons valued at a little under R50 lakhs in 1932-33. The demand of the Netherlands and Australia increased from 370 and 280 tons in 1931-32 to 500 and 400 tons respectively in 1932-33. The shares of Germany and Belgium were almost the same as in the preceding year, whereas the share of France showed a slight decline. The different maritime provinces shared in the exports of raw skins as follows:—Bengal 52 per cent (52 per cent), Bombay 13 per cent (12 per cent), Sind 29 per cent (28 per cent) and Madras 6 per cent (8 per cent). The preceding year's percentages are given in brackets.

The detailed figures of the exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins are given below :—

—	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,900	9,900	8,900	7,900	1,47	2,22	1.83	1,40
,, buffalo hides	800	700	600	400	11	13	11	6
,, other hides	..	900	800	700	..	25	19	16
,, goat skins	3,700	3,100	2,600	2,900	1,61	1,78	1,63	1,62
,, sheep skins	2,500	3,000	2,800	2,500	96	1,77	1,36	1,20
,, other skins	300	100	100	100	7	12	14	15
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED	15,200	17,700	15,800	14,500	4,22	6,27	5,26	4,66

Lac.

Shipments of tanned cow hides declined from 8,900 tons valued at ₹1,83 lakhs in 1931-32 to 7,900 tons valued at ₹1,41 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports of tanned buffalo hides also contracted from 620 tons valued at ₹10¾ lakhs to 420 tons valued at ₹6 lakhs. Shipments of tanned hides were, as usual, mostly to the United Kingdom, which bought 7,700 tons of cow hides valued at ₹1,39 lakhs and 375 tons of buffalo hides valued at ₹5 lakhs and 730 tons of calf skins valued at ₹16 lakhs or a total of 8,800 thousand tons valued at ₹1,59 lakhs as against 10,000 tons valued at ₹2,08 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America ceased to be interested in these exports in the year under review.

Of the total exports of 5,500 tons of tanned skins, Madras shipped 92 per cent. Exports of tanned goat skins to the United Kingdom totalled 2,900 tons, which were about 400 tons more than in the preceding year. The value of the shipments to the United Kingdom increased from ₹1,57 lakhs in 1931-32 to ₹1,68 lakhs in 1932-33. The share of the United States of America was reduced to the negligible figure of 7 tons as compared with 56 tons in the preceding year. Of the exports of sheep skins, the United Kingdom took 1,900 tons valued at ₹95 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 2,100 tons valued at ₹1,07 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of Japan was 460 tons as compared with 500 tons in the preceding year. The United States of America showed no interest whatever in this line of trade during the year. Of the total quantity of tanned skins exported, the United Kingdom took 88 per cent and Japan 8 per cent as compared with 87 per cent and 9 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

Lac (₹1,24 lakhs).—Business in the lac markets abroad continued to decline, the depressed conditions in the large consuming industries being pronounced throughout the year. The total exports of lac fell by 10 per cent in quantity from 464,000 cwts. in 1931-32 to 418,000 cwts. in 1932-33 and by 33 per cent in value from ₹1,84 lakhs to ₹1,24 lakhs, the decrease being noticeable in the case of shellac, button lac and stick lac. The following table shows the details of the exports during the last two years compared with the pre-War, War and post-War averages :—

Exports of lac.

—	Pre-war average		War average		Post-war average		1931-32		1932-33	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac.	391,100	90	310,200	90	370,000	88	315,200	68	279,200	67
Stick lac and seed lac .	15,100	4	18,400	5	7,300	2	117,500	25	125,000	30
Others . . .	28,100	6	16,800	5	38,900	10	31,000	7	14,100	3
TOTAL . .	434,300	100	345,400	100	416,200	100	463,700	100	418,300	100

Shellac.

Exports of shellac declined from 297,000 cwts. valued at ₹1,30 lakhs in 1931-32 to 262,000 cwts. valued at ₹83 lakhs in 1932-33, representing a decrease of 12 per cent in quantity and of 36 per cent in value. The United States of America, normally the best customer of Indian shellac, reduced her purchases from 101,000 cwts. to 66,000 cwts. Apart from the shrinkage in demand from the consuming industries, the American importers had many difficulties to contend

with, the chief among which were the fluctuations in exchange. Shipments to the United Kingdom also declined from 83,000 cwts. to 81,000 cwts. and those to Japan fell from 34,000 cwts. to 27,000 cwts. Germany took 34,000 cwts. as in the preceding year, while exports to France and Australia increased from 10,000 and 2,000 cwts. to 11,000 and 4,000 cwts. respectively.

The price of T. N. shellac at Calcutta was consistently low during the year under review, being at times considered to be close to the production cost, if not below it. The price opened at R24-8-0 on April 1 and gradually fell to R16-8-0 on May 20. After a slight recovery in the following two weeks the price shrank to R16 by the middle of June. This was the lowest quotation recorded during the year. Some improvement followed and the highest quotation of the year, R25-8-0, was reached on August 12. The price fell to R22 on August 26 but recovered to R25 on September 2. The improvement was not maintained and prices declined steadily until November 4 when R19-8-0 was quoted. During the remaining months the prices ranged between R18 and R22.

Button lac.

Exports of button lac fell from 18,000 cwts. valued at R9½ lakhs in 1931-32 to 17,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs in 1932-33. Of the total quantity exported in 1932-33 the United Kingdom took 12,000 cwts. or 70 per cent as compared with 13,000 cwts. or 72 per cent in the preceding year. The United States of America required 700 cwts., or 200 cwts. less than what she had taken in 1931-32.

Exports to both Germany and France were also on smaller scales and amounted to 1,000 cwts. in each case.

Stick lac.

Exports of stick lac, which had advanced from 4,700 cwts. in 1930-31 to 12,800 cwts. in 1931-32, fell to 4,200 cwts. in the year under review. About 1,400 cwts. were sent to Germany and 300 cwts. to Belgium as compared with 3,500 cwts. and 8,300 cwts. respectively in 1931-32. The remainder went to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years :—

Exports, in cwts., of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

—	1929	1930	1931	1932
To United States of America	11,210	2,878	1,852	..
„ Germany	10,066	4,176	1,750	992
„ United Kingdom	3,590	2,426	128	40
„ India	76,460	37,611	11,277	4,711
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	103,971	49,322	15,591	5,863

Seed lac.

Shipments of seed lac amounted to 121,000 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 105,000 cwts. valued at R37½ lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the United States of America was the principal purchaser and she increased her takings from 77,000 cwts. to 84,000 cwts. Exports to the United Kingdom also increased from 10,000 cwts. to 12,000 cwts. Shipments in 1932-33 also included 2,000 cwts. to Belgium and 9,000 cwts. to Germany, these two countries having taken 11,000 cwts. and 5,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year.

The Netherlands, which had made no purchases in 1931-32, re-appeared on the market and took 12,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Exports of other kinds of lac, representing mostly refuse lac, declined from 31,000 cwts. to 14,000 cwts. of which Germany took 10,000 cwts. and Belgium 1,000 cwts. as compared with 17,000 cwts. and 13,500 cwts. respectively in 1931-32.

Raw wool (R1,23 lakhs).—The trade in Indian raw wool received a set-back, the exports falling from 41 million lbs. to 32 million lbs. in quantity and from R2,77 lakhs to R1,23 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity shipped the United Kingdom took 28 million lbs. or 87 per cent as compared with 35 million lbs. or 85 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder went mainly to the United States of America and, to a less extent, to Germany and other Continental countries. Besides Indian wool, a fairly large quantity of foreign wool of Tibetan and Central Asian origin is imported across the frontier and then re-exported from India. The following table shows the comparative figures for raw wool exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land.

	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian merchandise)
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1913-14	221	91	437
1922-23	165	122	472
1923-24	179	98	327
1924-25	181	121	471
1925-26	181 (a)	103	387
1926-27	214 (a)	113	400
1927-28	234 (a)	113	448
1928-29	230 (a)	107	504
1929-30	157 (a)	73	450
1930-31	76 (a)	45	272
1931-32	95 (a)	81	368
1932-33	52 (a)	34	288

Re-exports of wool also declined from 9 million lbs. valued at R37 lakhs in 1931-32 to 4 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs in 1932-33. The United Kingdom and the United States of America were the principal customers, the former taking over 2 million lbs. and the latter 1·7 million lbs. as against 3½ million lbs. and 5½ million lbs. in the preceding year. About 62 per cent of the exports of Indian raw wool passed through Sind and 35 per cent through Bombay, while the re-export trade was divided between Sind and Bengal in the proportions of 66 and 33 per cent respectively, the remainder

(a) Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

being shipped from Bombay. The following table shows the quantities of raw wool imported into the United Kindgom from India and other countries :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

(In million lbs.)

—	1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Australia	265	229	225	304	238	223	270	257	290	305
New Zealand	181	179	172	184	192	182	194	175	188	201
South Africa	133	127	140	148	150	162	167	158	131	213
Argentina	55	54	39	54	72	49	51	60	94	90
India	55	56	59	41	55	55	54	34	36	34
TOTAL, INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	801	760	727	811	822	779	814	782	848	921
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE.	7	7	8	5	7	7	7	4	4	4

Carpets and rugs.

Exports of carpets and rugs rose from 4·8 million lbs. to 6 million lbs. in quantity and from R57 lakhs to R64 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom increased her takings from 3·5 million lbs. valued at R41 lakhs to 4·3 million lbs. valued at R45 lakhs. There were also larger shipments to the United States of America which amounted to 928,000 lbs. valued at R13 lakhs as compared with 554,000 lbs. valued at R11 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports to Ceylon and Australia also recorded an increase from 443,000 lbs. and 18,000 lbs. to 468,000 lbs. and 66,000 lbs. respectively.

Oils (R54 lakhs).—The total exports of oils, consisting mostly of vegetable oils, were valued at R54 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with R57 lakhs in 1931-32. Shipments of vegetable oils increased from 1,900,000 gallons valued at R30 lakhs to 2,444,000 gallons valued at R38 lakhs. Exports of castor oil continued to increase and amounted to 1,125,000 gallons valued at R17 lakhs as compared with 982,000 gallons valued at R15 lakhs in the preceding year and 477,000 gallons valued at R9 lakhs in 1930-31. As usual, the United Kingdom took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 767,000 gallons as against 685,000 gallons in 1931-32. Germany and New Zealand also raised their requirements from 131,000 gallons and 22,000 gallons to 159,000 gallons and 35,000 gallons respectively. Of the other countries Belgium, Australia and the Straits Settlements took less than in the preceding year, while the Union of South Africa took 27,000 gallons, or 1,200 gallons more than in 1931-32. Exports of groundnut oil showed a remarkable expansion and totalled 917,000 gallons in 1932-33 as compared with 455,000 gallons in 1931-32 and 166,000 gallons in 1930-31. Of the total shipments, the United Kingdom took 664,000 gallons or 72 per cent and Mauritius and Dependencies 53,000 gallons or 6 per cent, while the remainder went mainly to the Netherlands (61,000 gallons), Germany (53,000 gallons), Belgium (34,000 gallons) and Arabia (6,000 gallons). Despatches of coconut oil declined from 36,000 gallons in 1931-32 to 29,000 gallons in 1932-33, of which the United Kingdom and the Netherlands took 12,000 gallons and 4,000 gallons as compared with

Castor oil.

Groundnut oil.

Coconut oil.

Other Articles.

11,000 gallons and 13,000 gallons respectively in 1931-32. Exports of mustard or rapeseed oil showed a decline from 250,000 gallons in 1931-32 to 226,000 gallons, the principal destinations being Mauritius (93,000 gallons), Fiji (63,000 gallons), Natal (9,000 gallons) and the United Kingdom (34,000 gallons).

Mustard oil.

Shipments of sesamum oil fell from 96,000 gallons to 75,000 gallons, of which Arabia took 45,000 gallons, Aden and Dependencies 9,000 gallons and Mauritius 5,000 gallons. Exports of linseed oil rose from 38,000 gallons to 44,000 gallons. The Straits Settlements took 18,000 gallons and the Philippine Islands 16,000 gallons. Under essential oils, the exports of sandalwood oil declined from 114,000 lbs. to 56,000 lbs. in quantity and from ₹18 lakhs to ₹7½ lakhs in value, all the importing countries taking less than in the preceding year. The United Kingdom and Japan reduced their purchases from 41,000 lbs. and 38,000 lbs. to 27,000 lbs. and 23,000 lbs. respectively, while France which had taken nearly 24,000 lbs. in 1931-32 made no purchases in the year under review. Exports of lemongrass oil also fell from 51,000 gallons to 43,000 gallons, the principal consumers being the United Kingdom (11,000 gallons), the United States of America (17,000 gallons) and France (3,000 gallons).

Sesamum and Linseed oils.

Sandalwood oil.

Lemongrass oil.

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Metals and ores—						
Pig lead	9	2,15	2,45	2,17	1,73	1,47
Pig iron	42	2,11	2,59	1,70	1,23	74
Manganese ore	1,21	1,97	2,29	1,39	57	48
Others	47	2,68	3,01	2,68	1,94	1,98
Paraffin wax	67	2,46	3,18	2,82	2,32	2,02
Oilcakes	1,38	3,84	3,12	2,08	2,01	1,96
Coffee	1,54	1,69	1,45	1,92	95	1,10
Tobacco	48	1,29	1,06	1,04	85	77
Dye stuffs	1,04	1,18	1,12	1,08	87	75
Spices	91	1,59	1,96	1,27	87	72
Fodder, bran and pollards.	77	1,45	1,19	77	75	70
Coir manufactures	89	1,05	1,04	89	76	60
Coal and coke	69	72	72	49	55	44
Teakwood	79	1,47	1,48	1,17	57	40
Hemp, raw	1,02	88	68	39	27	32
Mica	45	90	1,03	68	39	32
Manures	(a) 94	60	50	51	38	20
Saltpetre	31	10	9	8	11	12
Opium	3,42	1,57	1,42	1,22	87	11
Rubber	79	2,00	1,79	1,30	45	9

(a) Includes crushed bones which are chiefly required for industrial purposes.

Exports.

Metals and ores (R4,68 lakhs).—The total exports of ores amounted to 227,000 tons valued at R1,36 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 235,000 tons valued at R1,47 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports of manganese ore which represent about 87 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported were even lower than the poor record of the preceding year and totalled 198,000 tons as compared with 212,000 tons in 1931-32 and 486,000 tons in 1930-31. As usual, France was the largest purchaser, but she reduced her takings from 80,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Shipments to Belgium also declined from 35,000 tons to 32,000 tons. Exports to the United Kingdom, which had fallen from 114,000 tons in 1930-31 to 54,000 tons in 1931-32, improved to 55,000 tons in the year under review. A noticeable feature of the trade was the increased participation of Japan, which took 31,000 tons in 1932-33 as against 6,000 tons in the preceding year. There were smaller shipments to Germany and the Netherlands, amounting to 1,300 tons and 2,000 tons respectively. Exports to the United States of America, which had declined from 49,000 tons in 1930-31 to 28,000 tons in 1931-32, ceased altogether in the year under review. The export trade in manganese ore was largely confined to Bengal and Bombay, the former accounting for 69 per cent and the latter 23 per cent as compared with 70 and 30 per cent respectively in the preceding year, the remainder being shipped from Madras. There were no exports of ferro-manganese and ferruginous manganese ore during 1932-33.

–Manganese ore (R48 lakhs).

Exports of pig iron further declined by 38 per cent in quantity from 351,000 tons in 1931-32 to 218,000 tons in 1932-33 and by 40 per cent in value from R1,23 lakhs to R74 lakhs. Normally, Japan is the best purchaser of Indian pig iron, but her takings were considerably reduced from 188,000 tons in 1931-32 to 72,000 tons in the year under review. It may be pointed out that in June 1932 Japan raised the import duty on pig iron from 1·70 *yen* to 6·00 *yen* per ton. India has been the principal exporter of this material to Japan and the enhancement of the duty has led to a substantial reduction of exports to that country. Exports to the United States of America also declined from 108,000 tons in 1930-31 to 51,000 tons in 1931-32 and further to 33,000 tons in 1932-33. These losses were to some extent compensated by increased shipments to the United Kingdom, which amounted to 76,000 tons in 1932-33 as against 69,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to China also showed an advance from 15,000 tons to 17,000 tons, while those to Germany declined from 13,000 tons to 8,000 tons. The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years :—

Pig iron (R74 lakhs).

(In thousand tons)

—	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Production of pig iron	1,140	1,070	880
,, ,, steel (ingots) . . .	625	602	591
,, ,, finished steel . . .	434	450	427

Metals and Ores.

Shipments of wolfram from British India showed a decline and amounted to 3,400 tons valued at R51½ lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 4,400 tons valued at R62⅓ lakhs in 1931-32. As usual, the shipments were entirely from Burma and were chiefly destined to the United Kingdom and, to a less extent, to Germany, both of which reduced their takings from 3,400 tons and 700 tons to 3,100 tons and 200 tons respectively.

Wolfram ore (R51½ lakhs).

Shipments of pig lead declined from 1,295,000 cwts. valued at R1,73 lakhs in 1931-32 to 1,217,000 cwts. valued at R1,48 lakhs in 1932-33. There were decreases in the exports to most of the consuming countries, but these losses were made up for by increased purchases by the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom rose from 783,000 cwts. to 964,000 cwts., an increase of 23 per cent over the preceding year. On the other hand, Japan curtailed her requirements from 286,000 cwts. to 179,000 cwts., Ceylon from 44,000 cwts. to 33,000 cwts., China from 29,000 cwts. to 26,000 cwts. and Italy from 66,000 cwts. to 12,000 cwts. Germany and Belgium which had taken 52,000 cwts. and 32,000 cwts. respectively in 1931-32 required nothing in 1932-33.

Pig lead (R1,48 lakhs).

Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore which had fallen from 21,000 tons in 1930-31 to 8,000 tons in 1931-32 recovered to 18,000 tons in 1932-33. The United Kingdom and France increased their respective takings from 3,800 tons and 400 tons to 6,300 tons and 1,400 tons in the year under review, while Germany took 3,100 tons, or 500 tons less than in 1931-32. The United States of America which had dispensed with the Indian supplies in 1931-32 took 1,100 tons in 1932-33.

Chromite (R6 lakhs).

Exports of paraffin wax declined from 52,000 tons valued at R2,32 lakhs to 45,000 tons valued at R2,02 lakhs in 1932-33. Shipments to both the United Kingdom and the United States were reduced to half of those in the preceding year and amounted to 8,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively. On the other hand, the Continental countries made larger purchases, the Netherlands increasing her share from 3,200 tons to 5,500 tons, Belgium from 2,500 tons to 4,200 tons, Italy from 2,900 tons to 4,500 tons and Germany from 1,000 tons to 1,400 tons. Exports to China fell from 5,000 tons to 3,000 tons, while those to Japan improved from 1,000 tons to 1,400 tons. The Union of South Africa took 2,500 tons, or 200 tons less than in 1931-32, while Portuguese East Africa and Mexico increased their respective takings from 3,600 tons and 1,500 tons to 4,500 tons and 3,200 tons.

Paraffin wax (R2,02 lakhs).

Exports of oilcakes amounted to 287,000 tons valued at R1,96 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 291,000 tons valued at R2,01 lakhs in 1931-32. Groundnut cake represented 55 per cent of the total quantity of oilcakes exported in 1932-33 as against 63 per cent in the preceding year and showed a decline from 184,000 tons to 159,000 tons in quantity and from R1,23 lakhs to R1,10 lakhs in value. Both the United Kingdom and Ceylon reduced their purchases from 69,000 tons and 20,000 tons to 43,000 tons and 8,000 tons respectively, while Germany showed an increased interest, taking 66,000 tons as against 52,000 tons in 1931-32. Exports to Belgium and the Netherlands were almost on the level

Oilcakes (R1,96 lakhs).

of the preceding year and amounted to 12,000 tons and 26,000 tons respectively in 1932-33. There was a noticeable increase in the exports of linseed cake which amounted to 82,000 tons valued at R59 lakhs as compared with 47,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs in 1931-32. Of the total exports, the United Kingdom took 55,000 tons as against 34,000 tons in the preceding year and Belgium and the Netherlands 11,000 tons each as against 3,000 tons and 8,000 tons respectively in 1931-32. Shipments of rape and sesamum cake declined from 50,000 tons in 1931-32 to 35,000 tons in 1932-33, of which Japan and Ceylon, usually the two best customers, absorbed 20,000 tons and 12,000 tons as compared with 38,000 tons and 12,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Of other oilcakes, cotton cake was exported to the extent of 5,000 tons as against 2,600 tons in 1931-32 and was destined entirely to the United Kingdom. Exports of coconut cake amounted to nearly 3,000 tons as in the preceding year; of this Belgium took 2,000 tons. Despatches of castor cake, mainly to Ceylon, were small and amounted to 1,000 tons as against nearly 2,000 tons in 1931-32.

Coffee (R1,10 lakhs).

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1931-32 was nearly 34 million lbs. as compared with 33 million lbs. reported during the previous season. Exports advanced in quantity from 156,000 cwts. in 1931-32 to 173,000 cwts. in 1932-33 and in value from R94½ lakhs to R1,10 lakhs. The United Kingdom and France, the two principal customers of Indian coffee, increased their requirements, taking 52,000 cwts. and 54,000 cwts. as against 44,000 cwts. and 43,000 cwts. respectively in 1931-32. Norway took 17,000 cwts., or 1,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year, while purchases by Germany fell from 16,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts. Belgium and the Netherlands together took 16,000 cwts., as in the preceding year. Shipments to Iraq and Australia increased to 6,100 cwts. and 5,600 cwts., while those to Italy declined from 5,500 cwts. to 4,500 cwts. Exports to Arabia and the Bahrein Islands also declined and amounted to only 300 cwts. in each case in 1932-33.

Tobacco, unmanufactured (R73 lakhs).

Shipments of unmanufactured tobacco declined by 16 per cent in quantity from 25 million lbs. in 1931-32 to 21 million lbs. in 1932-33 and by 10 per cent in value from R81 lakhs to R73 lakhs. The United Kingdom continued to be the best market for Indian tobacco which enjoys a preference in that country, although she curtailed her requirements from 10½ million lbs. to 9 million lbs. Exports to Aden were maintained at 4·4 million lbs., as in 1931-32, but those to the Netherlands increased from nearly 1 million lbs. to 1⅔ million lbs. Japan took 3·1 million lbs. and the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States together required 1·2 million lbs. as compared with 3·7 million lbs. and 2·3 million lbs. respectively in 1930-31 and 1931-32. The steady increase in the purchases by China was arrested during the year under review and exports to that country fell off from nearly 3 million lbs. to only half a million lb.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R75 lakhs).

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances declined in quantity from 1,407,000 cwts. in 1931-32 to 1,205,000 cwts. in 1932-33 and in value from R87 lakhs to R75 lakhs. All the important items recorded under this head showed decreases. Myrobalans formed about 85 per cent of the total quan-

tity of dyeing and tanning materials exported in 1932-33 as compared with 90 per cent in the previous year. Exports decreased in quantity from 1,271,000 cwts. to 1,032,000 cwts. and in value from R66 lakhs to R54 lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America reduced their respective purchases from 691,000 cwts. and 203,000 cwts. to 483,000 cwts. and 191,000 cwts., while Germany increased her takings from 100,000 cwts. to 110,000 cwts. Shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium increased from 50,000 cwts. and 38,000 cwts. to 66,000 cwts. and 41,000 cwts. respectively, while those to France fell from 109,000 cwts. to 63,000 cwts. There was a substantial increase in the exports of myrobalan extracts which amounted to 50,000 cwts. valued at R3⅔ lakhs as against 4,000 cwts. valued at R42,000 in 1931-32. Exports were destined chiefly to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Myrobalans (R54 lakhs).

Shipments of cutch and gambier dropped from 35,000 cwts. to 29,000 cwts. in quantity and from R4 lakhs to R3 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom curtailed her demand from 18,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts., while purchases by France increased from 3,800 cwts. to 4,500 cwts.

Cutch and gambier (R3 lakhs).

Exports of turmeric declined in quantity from 68,000 cwts. to 63,000 cwts. and in value from R11 lakhs to R10 lakhs. Ceylon took 12,000 cwts. as against 11,000 cwts. in 1931-32. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Persia and the Straits Settlements fell to 6,000 cwts., 4,000 cwts. and 6,300 cwts. respectively, while Germany and France increased their respective requirements, taking 900 cwts. and 7,600 cwts.

Turmeric (R10 lakhs).

There was a poor demand for natural indigo, exports of which fell to 300 cwts. from 800 cwts. in 1931-32. Of the total exports Greece took nearly 200 cwts. as against 450 cwts. in 1931-32, while the remainder went chiefly to the United Kingdom and Egypt.

Indigo (R1 lakh).

The total exports of spices in 1932-33 amounted to 299,000 cwts. valued at R72 lakhs as compared with 321,000 cwts. valued at R87 lakhs in 1931-32 and 342,000 cwts. valued at R1,27 lakhs in 1930-31. Chillies and pepper represented 57 and 20 per cent respectively of this total and the balance was made up chiefly of ginger, betelnuts and cardamoms. Exports of chillies rose from 163,000 cwts. to 170,000 cwts. in quantity, but the value realised declined from R23 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements raised their respective requirements from 147,000 cwts. and 9,000 cwts. to 151,000 cwts. and 12,000 cwts. respectively. Exports of pepper fell by 34,000 cwts. or 36 per cent to 60,000 cwts. in quantity and by R14 lakhs or 38 per cent to R23 lakhs in value. Italy maintained her position as the largest purchaser and took 31,000 cwts., or 1,000 cwts. less than in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom and the United States of America fell considerably and amounted to 5,000 cwts. in each case, the respective shipments in the preceding year being 10,000 cwts. and 26,000 cwts. Both ginger and cardamoms were in better demand, shipments having amounted to 57,000 cwts. and 8,000 cwts. in 1932-33 as against 55,000 cwts. and 6,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. Exports of betelnuts also recorded an increase from 2,600 cwts. to 3,300 cwts.

Spices (R72 lakhs).

Exports.

The total exports of fodder, bran and pollards declined from 282,000 tons valued at R75 lakhs in 1931-32 to 225,000 tons valued at R70 lakhs in 1932-33. Rice bran, which constituted about 96 per cent of the trade in 1932-33, showed a decline from 273,000 tons to 216,000 tons in quantity and from R70 lakhs to R65 lakhs in value; other sorts of fodder, bran and pollards recorded a smaller decrease from 8,900 tons to 8,500 tons in quantity, the value remaining at over R5 lakhs as in the preceding year. The United Kingdom, the principal customer for rice bran, took 181,000 tons, almost the same as in the preceding year, while Germany, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States reduced their purchases from 44,000 tons, 17,000 tons and 9,000 tons to 18,000 tons, 7,000 tons and 1,000 tons respectively in 1932-33.

Fodder, bran and pollards (R70 lakhs).

Exports of coir manufactures (other than rope) from British India showed a small increase in quantity from 26,500 tons in 1931-32 to 26,900 tons in 1932-33, but lower prices accounted for a decline in value from R76 lakhs to R60 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Belgium reduced their takings from 6,000 tons and 4,000 tons to 5,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively in 1932-33. Shipments to Germany, the Netherlands, France and Italy showed small increases and amounted to 5,000 tons, 5,200 tons, 3,700 tons and 2,000 tons respectively. Exports to the United States of America were small, amounting to only 200 tons as against 300 tons in the preceding year. These figures are exclusive of the shipments from the ports of Travancore, whence also fairly large quantities of manufactured coir, consisting chiefly of yarn, mats and matting, are shipped to foreign countries.

Coir manufactures (R60 lakhs).

India enjoys a very limited market for coal exports. Ceylon and the Far Eastern countries are the only destinations to which somewhat large quantities are usually exported. And even in these countries the outlook does not seem to be quite satisfactory. Exports of Indian coal declined from 515,000 tons valued at R54½ lakhs in 1931-32 to 452,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs in 1932-33, representing a decrease of 12 per cent in quantity and of 18 per cent in value. There was a considerable reduction in the shipments to Ceylon, which amounted to 169,000 tons as compared with 273,000 tons in the preceding year. On the other hand, exports to Hongkong continued to increase and totalled 189,000 tons as against 162,000 tons in 1931-32 and 56,000 tons in 1930-31. Both the Straits Settlements and the Philippine Islands reduced their takings from 23,000 tons and 37,000 tons to 21,000 tons and 8,000 tons respectively in 1932-33. Exports in 1932-33 also included 32,000 tons to the United Kingdom and 27,000 tons to China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macâo). These figures are exclusive of 559,000 tons of Indian coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade which were distributed as follows :—

Coal (R44 lakhs).

	Tons.
Bengal	409,000
Bombay	124,000
Sind	10,000
Madras	3,000
Burma	13,000

Manures.

The production of coal in India during 1932 was estimated at 20·2 million tons as compared with 21·7 million tons in the preceding year. The price of Desherghur coal at Calcutta was R4-12-0 per ton into wagon up to the beginning of July. Thereafter the rate remained steady at R4-8-0 till the first week of January 1933. From the middle of January to the middle of March the price remained steady at a lower level, *viz.*, R4-4-0. This was followed by a further decline of 4 *as.* per ton during the next week and the quotation at the end of the year under review was only R3-12-0.

Teak wood (R40 lakhs).

Owing to the continued depression in the world's ship-building industry, the demand for teak wood was very much restricted. Prices began to fall, but despite this, cheaper substitutes were being tried in some countries. Exports of teak wood from India steadily declined from 40,000 cubic tons valued at R1,17 lakhs in 1930-31 to 22,000 cubic tons valued at R57 lakhs in 1931-32 and 17,000 cubic tons valued at R40 lakhs in 1932-33. About 12,000 cubic tons valued at R28 lakhs were exported to the United Kingdom as against 13,000 cubic tons valued at R34 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports to the Union of South Africa, Ceylon, the Netherlands and the United States of America also declined from 1,900, 1,400, 900 and 1,700 cubic tons to 700, 1,000, 500 and 200 cubic tons respectively during the year under review.

Hemp, raw (R32 lakhs).

There was a better demand for Indian hemp and exports advanced from 224,000 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs in 1931-32 to 281,000 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs in 1932-33, showing an increase of 25 per cent in quantity and of 19 per cent in value. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 32,000 cwts. to nearly 80,000 cwts. Italy also increased her takings considerably from 8,000 cwts. to 25,000 cwts., as, owing to the failure of the North Italian crop, the available supplies proved to be inadequate to meet her own requirements. Exports to Germany and France also increased and amounted to 56,000 cwts. and 10,000 cwts. as against 15,000 cwts. and 3,000 cwts. respectively in 1931-32. On the other hand, Belgium and the United States of America displayed smaller interest and took 42,000 cwts. and 7,000 cwts. as against 117,000 cwts. and 14,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year.

Mica (R31½ lakhs).

Exports of mica, consisting largely of splittings, continued to decline and amounted to 40,000 cwts. valued at R31½ lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 53,000 cwts. valued at R39⅓ lakhs in 1931-32 and 74,000 cwts. valued at R68 lakhs in 1930-31. The United Kingdom and the United States of America, the two principal customers for Indian mica, reduced their purchases from 24,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts. to 18,000 cwts. and 8,000 cwts. respectively. France also curtailed her requirements from 3,000 cwts. to 1,000 cwts., while Germany increased her demand from 4,000 cwts. to 6,000 cwts.

Manures (R20 lakhs).

Exports of manures totalled 31,000 tons valued at R20 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 53,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs in 1931-32. These figures are exclusive of oil cakes and saltpetre, which are dealt with separately. Shipments of manurial bones, including bonemeal, represented about 69 per cent of the total quantity of

manures exported in 1932-33 and amounted to 22,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs as compared with 38,000 tons valued at R23 lakhs in the preceding year. Ceylon curtailed her requirements from 11,000 tons to 10,000 tons, while the United Kingdom increased her purchases to 6,000 tons, or 1,000 tons more than in 1931-32. There were smaller shipments to the United States of America and Belgium, amounting to only 500 tons and 900 tons as against 8,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively in 1931-32. The value of fish manures and guano exported fell from R5 lakhs to R2½ lakhs, of which Ceylon took nearly R1 lakh's worth. Exports of hornmeal fell from 3,000 tons valued at R2½ lakhs to 1,000 tons valued at R1 lakh. Shipments of sulphate of ammonia amounted to only 300 tons as against 3,000 tons in 1931-32.

Saltpetre (R12¼ lakhs).

Shipments of saltpetre continued to improve and amounted to 159,000 cwts. valued at R12¼ lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 134,000 cwts. valued at R10½ lakhs in the preceding year. There was a noticeable increase in the shipments to the United Kingdom and Mauritius and Dependencies which totalled 64,000 cwts. and 48,000 cwts. as against 25,000 cwts. and 46,000 cwts. in 1931-32 and 23,000 cwts. and 4,000 cwts. respectively in 1930-31. The Straits Settlements required 3,000 cwts. as in 1931-32.

Opium (R11¼ lakhs).

In pursuance of the declared policy of the Government of India for the gradual reduction in the exports of opium to the Far East with a view to their ultimate extinction in 1935, shipments of opium continued on a restricted scale. Only 1,161 chests or 1,451 cwts. of opium were exported in 1932-33 as compared with 3,583 chests or 4,473 cwts. in the preceding year. Of these, 281 chests only were recorded under the head of private merchandise as compared with 2,173 chests in 1931-32 and the whole of these consignments were destined to Indo-China. The remainder was actually shipped through Government agency and was recorded under the head of 'Government Stores'. Exports on Government account to Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and other East Indian Governments showed a decline from 1,410 chests to 880 chests. There were no exports to any other country.

Rubber, raw (R9 lakhs).

The prices of rubber during the past year fell below all expectations. The price generally ranged round 2*d*. per lb. and proved to be unremunerative. Attempts were, therefore, made to curtail production and there was a considerable reduction in the shipments from all the producing countries with the exception of Indo-China which enjoys the French Government's subsidy. Exports from India fell by over 8 million lbs. in quantity and by about R36 lakhs in value from 15 million lbs. valued at R44⅛ lakhs to 7 million lbs. valued at nearly R9 lakhs. There was a substantial decrease in the exports to the United Kingdom which amounted to 1·2 million lbs. as against 7·3 million lbs. in 1931-32. Exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon also declined from 5 million lbs. and 2 million lbs. to 4·6 million lbs. and nearly 1 million lbs. respectively. There were no direct shipments to the United States of America during the year under review, she having taken 231,000 lbs. in 1931-32 and 466,000 lbs. in 1930-31. The average declared value of the Indian shipments declined from 4 *as*. 9 *p*. per lb. to 2 *as*. per lb. in 1932-33. Burma and

Madras had between them the entire trade in the proportions of 84 per cent and 16 per cent as compared with 59 per cent and 41 per cent respectively in 1931-32.

Postal Articles.

Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles not specified" declined further from R2,96 lakhs to R2,59 lakhs. Imports by post of (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes and (*e*) cinematograph films are not included in the above figures, these being recorded under the relevant heads in the import returns. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of postal articles fell from 64 per cent to 61 per cent. The shares of Italy, Germany and France also declined from 15, 4 and 4 per cent to 13, 3 and 3 per cent respectively. The value of articles exported by post also fell from R1,80 lakhs to R1,59 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom absorbed R45 lakhs or 28 per cent, the Straits Settlements R52 lakhs or 33 per cent, Ceylon 9 per cent, France 8 per cent, and Hongkong and Iraq 3 per cent each.

Re-exports.

The re-export trade in foreign merchandise declined further from R5 crores to R3 crores. Re-exports of raw wool contracted from 9 million lbs. valued at R37 lakhs to 4 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America reduced their respective requirements to 2·2 and 1·7 million lbs. from 3·6 and 5·4 million lbs. in the preceding year. Woollen manufactures also fell from R31 lakhs to R20 lakhs. Cotton piece-goods recorded an improvement of 38 per cent in quantity and of 22 per cent in value and amounted to 22 million yards valued at R46 lakhs as against 16 million yards valued at R37½ lakhs in 1931-32. Iraq, Persia, Ceylon and Portuguese East Africa increased their purchases and took 6, 6, 1·3 and ·3 million yards as against 4, 2, ·3 and ·2 million yards respectively in 1931-32, while the Bahrein Islands, Straits Settlements, Mauritius and Dependencies, Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba took less. Shipments of foreign cotton dropped from 160 tons valued at R2 lakhs to 118 tons valued at nearly R1 lakh. Re-exports of sugar shrank from 5,600 tons (R10 lakhs) to 4,000 tons (R5 lakhs). Gums and resins declined from 42,000 cwts. to 33,000 cwts. in quantity and from R10 lakhs to R7 lakhs in value. Decreases were also noticeable under fruits and vegetables, rubber manufactures, hardware, instruments and apparatus, tea and provisions and oilman's stores, while there were increases under spices and silk manufactures. The shares of the principal countries in the total trade were : the United Kingdom 31 per cent, Ceylon and Persia 9 per cent each, Iraq 8 per cent, the United States of America 7 per cent, Arabia 5 per cent, Bahrein Islands and Japan 3 per cent each and Germany and the Straits Settlements 2 per cent each. As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay, which accounted for 61 per cent ; Karachi had 19 per cent and Bengal 10 per cent.

Exports.

Government Stores.

Under this head, imports showed a decrease of R1,84 lakhs over the preceding year's figure and amounted to R2,43 lakhs in 1932-33. The noticeable decreases were those under machinery and millwork (—R85 lakhs), vehicles (—R40 lakhs), metals and ores (chiefly, iron and steel) (—R14 lakhs), paper and paste board (—R7 lakhs), instruments, apparatus and appliances (—R15 lakhs and hardware and cutlery (—R5 lakhs). Arms, ammunition and military stores recorded an increase of R15 lakhs. Exports of Indian produce on Government account declined from R61 lakhs to R41 lakhs owing to a fall of R21 lakhs in the exports of opium which were valued at R35 lakhs in 1932-33. Re-exports on Government account amounted to R4 lakhs in 1932-33 as against R5 lakhs in 1931-32.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The following tables illustrate the direction of India's trade in two different aspects. Tables A, B and C show the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and Tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities in order to indicate the shares of the countries chiefly interested in each. The values given in these tables are based on actual declared values which represent unadjusted money values, *i.e.*, values on which no allowance has been made for the changing price levels. An adjustment of this nature has been carried out in respect of the total trade under imports and exports for a number of years on the basis of the average declared values in 1913-14 and the results are exhibited in the table on page 17 of this Review. Similar computations, however, have not been worked out for trade with separate countries. The main features of these tables have also been illustrated in Chart No. 8 prefixed to this Review.

TABLE A.

—	1913-14			1930-31		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R (Crores
United Kingdom	58	117	—59	54	61	—7
Other British Possessions	36	11	+25	35	15	+20
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	—34	89	76	+13
Europe	85	30	+55	53	36	+17
United States of America	22	5	+17	21	15	+6
Japan	23	5	+18	24	15	+9
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	39	23	+16
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	137	89	+48
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+66	226	165	+61

—	1931-32			1932-33		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R (Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)
United Kingdom	45	45	..	38	49	—11
Other British Possessions	26	12	+14	24	10	+14
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	71	57	+14	62	59	+3
Europe	37	28	+9	32	29	+3
United States of America	14	13	+1	10	11	—1
Japan	14	13	+1	14	20	—6
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	18	13	+5
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	90	69	+21	74	73	+1
GRAND TOTAL	161	126	+35	136	132	+4

Direction of Trade.

TABLE B.

Imports.

——	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·1	42·8	37·2	35·5	36·8
Germany	6·9	6·6	7·5	8·1	7·8
Java	5·8	5·7	6·3	3·8	2·8
Japan	2·6	9·8	8·8	10·6	15·4
United States of America	2·6	7·3	9·2	10·2	8·5
Belgium	2·3	2·8	2·8	2·4	2·6
Austria and Hungary	2·3	·8	·6	·6	·5
Straits Settlements	1·8	2·6	2·4	2·3	2·1
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1·5	2·1	2·8	3·0	2·0
France	1·5	1·9	1·7	1·7	1·5
Mauritius	1·3	..	..	..	..
Italy	1·2	2·8	2·7	2·8	3·0
China	·9	1·7	2·0	2·2	2·2
Netherlands	·8	1·8	1·9	1·6	1·3
Australia	·5	2·3	1·5	1·2	·8
Hongkong	·5	·3	·5	·4	·4
Dutch Borneo	·4	·4	·3	·5	·3
Ceylon	·4	·7	·9	1·1	1·3
Switzerland	·3	·9	·8	1·0	1·0
Kenya and Zanzibar	·3	1·4	1·8	2·9	1·7

TABLE C.

Exports.

——	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	21·8	23·8	27·9	28·4
Germany	10·6	8·4	6·4	6·2	6·1
Japan	9·1	10·2	10·6	8·7	10·3
United States of America	8·7	11·6	9·4	8·9	7·4
France	7·1	5·3	4·9	4·8	6·0
Belgium	4·8	3·8	3·4	2·8	3·0
Austria and Hungary	4·0	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	3·6	4·2	5·0	5·0	5·0
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3·2	2·1	2·2	2·1	2·2
Italy	3·1	3·6	3·5	3·4	3·5
Hongkong	3·1	1·0	·7	1·2	1·1
Straits Settlements	2·7	2·5	2·8	3·0	2·7
China	2·3	4·1	5·9	4·9	2·6
Central and South America	2·2	3·2	2·3	1·5	2·8
Netherlands	1·7	2·8	3·4	3·0	2·9
Australia	1·6	1·8	2·0	1·8	2·9
Kenya and Zanzibar	1·0	·5	·5	·5	·5
Russia	·9	·1	·2	·3	·3
Spain	·8	1·1	1·1	·8	1·0
Java	·8	1·3	1·2	1·1	·5

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D.

Imports.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69·9	53·8	51·1	89·8	70·8	74·1	57·2	36·8	30·6
United States of America	2·6	2·2	1·2	3·3	11·1	7·7	9·7	10·3	5·6
Germany	14·5	7·3	8·6	5·6	10·3	9·3	18·2	29·1	36·1
Belgium	11·5	24·2	23·2	..	2·5	3·7	..	1·1	1·1
Japan	..	·7	2·6	..	·4	·4	1·5	6·1	10·1
France and Luxemburg	..	5·4	4·8	..	..	·3	..	·8	1·1
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	93·6	91·5	98·7	95·1	95·5	86·6	84·2	84·6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE ℟ (LAKHS)	16,01	6,32	5,30	7,76	10,92	10,54	3,95	2,61	2,99

	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71·3	31·1	47·6	75·3	49·6	50·5
United States of America	15·1	48·4	36·5	8·0	17·0	13·9
Germany	..	2·8	3·0	8·2	16·5	16·9
Netherlands	..	..	·2	..	3·8	3·1
Belgium	4·5	·3	·3	..	1·9	1·6
Japan	..	..	·2	·6	2·2	5·9
France	4·5	2·4	1·2	..	1·6	·7
Italy	..	4·8	3·2	2·2	1·6	1·9
Canada	..	8·3	5·7	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·4	98·1	97·9	94·3	94·2	94·5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE ℟ (LAKHS)	1,53	2,89	2,43	1,82	3,69	3,85

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D—*contd.*

Imports—contd.

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90·1	51·6	53·0	9·0	3·3	3·7	1·8	4·5	9 0
United States of America	·4	1·6	1·3	..	·4	·4	..	..	..
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·1	2·7
Germany	2·1	·4	·3	7·2	1·9	1·6	·1	2·9	·1
Belgium	..	·2	·1	..	·9	·5	..	..	·6
Japan	1·8	35·5	38·0	46·8	45·5	63·8	..	..	1·2
France	..	·3	3	7·8	1·9	·9	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	1·3	1·5	·4	5·2	1·2	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	1·7	·8	6·1	9·0	7·7	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	1·5	·8	..	..	..	..	..	·1
China*	·1	5·3	3·3	20·6	30·8	19·9	..	1·5	1·0
Java†	..	..	..	..	..	..	71·8	73·5	80·6
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·6	99·4	99·4	97·9	98·9	99·7	90·6	96·5	95·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	66,30	19,15	26,83	3,10	2,11	3,16	14,96	6,16	4,23

* Includes Hongkong and Macão.
† Includes the Straits Settlements.

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62·9	60·8	62·1	5·7	3·2	4·1	56·0	30·4	27·8
United States of America	2·7	6·1	6·9	56·1	34·9	19·6	..	4·4	2·8
Germany	10·7	7·8	7·6	7·3	·6	1·8	17·0	10·8	10·5
France	18·8	11·8	11·6	..	..	..	..	·4	·6
Netherlands	..	3·5	3·0	..	..	..	2·5	6·4	4·9
Persia	..	..	..	3·7	26·1	24·9	..	..	..
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.*	..	..	..	25·1	12·3	14·1	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	10·4	14·2
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	11·2	14·5
Russia†	..	..	..	·9	20·4	25·8	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	14·4	10·1
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·1	90·0	91·2	98·8	97·5	90·3	91·9	88·4	85·4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	2,24	2,27	2·26	4,12	9,04	6,70	1,59	2,50	2,86

* Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other Islands.
† Includes Georgia and Azerbaijan.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

—	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72·4	87·1	86·1	38·0	27·8	23·0	6·3	3·5	8·0
Canada	4·3	3·4	2·6	..	..	..	..	3·0	3·1
Australia	3·1	·7	·4	..	..	·3	10·6	11·0	15·3
Russia	11·1	·8	1·6	..	..	..	..	1·4	..
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1·2	1·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	·8	·9
United States of America	·7	2·5	3·3	11·9	8·1	7·1	41·5	31·7	25·0
Ceylon	1·6	1·0	1·3	..	..	..	..	·4	·2
Germany	..	..	..	21·8	21·7	21·7	..	·3	·4
France	..	..	·1	9·9	8·8	11·8	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5·5	7·7	6·7	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	1·0	1·0	10·4	6·3	12·2
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	4·5	1·9
Japan	..	..	..	..	1·5	2·3	·5	·6	1·1
Belgium	..	..	..	·5	7·5	7·2	..	·7	·6
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·4	96·5	96·4	87·6	84·1	81·1	71·8	69·2	68·7
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE ₹ (LAKHS)	14,98	19,44	17,15	30,83	11,19	9,78	28,27	21,92	21·71

—	COTTON (RAW)			OILSEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3·5	6·6	7·8	22·2	13·0	10·9	26·7	6·1	8·9	25·9	59·9	66·3
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	·1	5·6	3·8	3·9	..	..	..
United States of America	..	1·2	·8	1·2	4·2	4·1	..	..	..	24·3	20·5	12·4
Ceylon	..	..	·1	..	·6	·5	11·5	19·7	23·0	..	..	·1
Germany	14·6	6·3	6·5	16·0	13·7	9·5	7·8	8·6	9·1	20·3	3·9	3·9
France	..	3·4	5·7	31·4	30·9	38·1	..	·3	·9	..	1·9	2·9
Italy	7·7	6·9	7·6	5·0	13·8	15·1	..	·5	·7	5·3	2·2	2·4
Japan	47·2	47·1	54·5	..	·9	·3	3·8	·6	4·4	..	3·0	2·8
Belgium	10·3	5·1	6·3	16·0	1·2	2·2	..	1·5	1·0	..	·9	·8
China*	1·7	19·3	6·5	..	..	..	..	15·0	12·2	..	·3	·2
Netherlands	..	1·3	1·6	1·0	15·4	13·9	6·8	5·2	2·6	3·3	1·8	2·6
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	·5	·4	6·7	9·0	7·8	..	·3	·4
Spain	..	1·8	2·3	..	·5	·6	..	..	..	2·8	1·0	·6
Sumatra and Java	..	..	..	..	·3	..	1·0	5·6	3·4	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	85·0	99·0	99·2	92·8	95·0	95·7	69·6	75·9	77·9	81·9	95·7	95·4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE ₹ (LAKHS).	41,04	23,45	20,37	25,65	14,59	11,31	45,14	20,27	16,08	15,95	8,92	7,43

* Includes Hongkong and Macáo.

Direction of Trade.

Table A shows the total overseas trade of British India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate separately the balance of trade with the United Kingdom, other parts of the British Empire, Europe, the United States of America, Japan and other Foreign countries. As will be seen from the table, the balance is usually in favour of India in all cases, excepting that of trade with the United Kingdom. In the case of the United Kingdom, the normal excess of imports over exports which had completely been wiped out in 1931-32 was resumed during the year under review, the import balance having amounted to R11 crores. Trade with other parts of the British Empire showed a balance in favour of India to the extent of R14 crores, as in the preceding year; but the balance, in the case of the British Empire taken as a whole, was reduced from R14 crores in 1931-32 to R3 crores in favour of India. Taking the foreign countries together, the balance which, as usual, was in favour of India showed a further heavy decline from R21 crores in 1931-32 to R1 crore, the year's transactions with Europe having resulted in a much smaller balance in favour of India, and those with the United States of America and Japan yielding balances adverse to her.

In Table B have been listed the principal countries supplying India's import requirements (arranged in order of their importance in 1913-14) with their respective percentage shares in the total import trade, while Table C shows the corresponding details in regard to exports. The share of the United Kingdom, as will appear from these tables, showed an improvement and rose from 35·5 per cent in 1931-32 to 36·8 per cent in the case of imports and from 27·9 per cent to 28·4 per cent in the case of exports. The share of the British Empire, considered as a whole, dropped from 45·2 per cent to 44·7 per cent under imports, but it further advanced from 44·1 per cent to 45·5 per cent in the case of exports. Under imports, the United States of America had her share reduced from 10·2 per cent in 1931-32 to 8·5 per cent and under exports, from 8·9 per cent to 7·4 per cent. Japan, on the other hand, improved her position, both in the import and export trades, her contributions being 15·4 per cent in the former and 10·3 per cent in the latter as against 10·6 per cent and 8·7 per cent respectively in 1931-32; Germany's share amounted to 7·8 per cent under imports and 6·1 per cent under exports as compared with 8·1 per cent and 6·3 per cent respectively in 1931-32. On the import side, the other noticeable variations were a reduction from 3·8 per cent to 2·8 per cent in the case of Java and from 2·9 to 1·7 per cent in the case of Kenya and Zanzibar. On the export side, mention may be made of the decreases in the shares of China (from 4·9 to 2·6 per cent) and of the Netherlands (from 3·0 to 2·9 per cent).

Turning to the main groups of commodities in the import trade (Table D), there is to be noted an increase in the shares of the United Kingdom under cotton manufactures, machinery, motor cars, instruments and mineral oils. In the case of cotton manufactures, her share, which in 1931-32 had dropped to 51·6 per cent from 58·0 per cent in 1930-31, improved to 53·0 per cent in 1932-33. Concurrently, there was a further increase in the contribution of Japan under this head from 35·5 to 38·0 per cent. China (imports from which source consisted largely of twist and yarn), however, reduced her share from 5·3 per cent to 3·3 per cent. Under machinery, the proportion coming from

the United Kingdom rose from 70·8 per cent to 74·1 per cent, but the share of Germany was reduced from 10·3 to 9·3 per cent and that of the United States of America from 11·1 to 7·7 per cent. In instruments, the United Kingdom which had 49·6 per cent of the trade in 1931-32 improved her share to 50·5 per cent, but the contribution of the United States of America was reduced from 17·0 per cent to 13·9 per cent, the gap being filled up by an increase in the supplies from Japan. Under iron and steel, there was a drop in the percentage shares of the United Kingdom (from 53·8 to 51·1), France and Luxemburg (from 5·4 to 4·8) and the United States of America (from 2·2 to 1·2), but Germany made a further advance from 7·3 to 8·6 per cent. Under motor vehicles, the proportion of the total imports credited to the United Kingdom further increased from 31·1 to 47·6 per cent at the expense of the United States of America, Canada and Italy, the respective shares of which dropped from 48·4, 8·3 and 4·8 to 36·5, 5·7 and 3·2 per cent. Under mineral oils, there was a further increase in the share of Russia from 20·4 to 25·8 per cent which was accompanied by a falling off in the contribution of the United States of America from 34·9 to 19·6 per cent and of Persia from 26·1 to 24·9 per cent; the share of Borneo and Sumatra, etc., showed a slight improvement from 12·3 to 14·1 per cent. In liquors, the share of the United Kingdom further advanced (from 60·8 to 62·1 per cent) but that of France remained steady at about 12 per cent. In silk manufactures, Japan continued to encroach on the share of China and in paper both Norway and Sweden improved their respective positions chiefly at the expense of the United Kingdom and Austria. Under sugar, receipts from Java formed 80·6 per cent of the total imports under this head as compared with 73·5 per cent in 1931-32.

On the export side (Table E) the outstanding feature was an improvement in the proportion taken by the United Kingdom of hides and skins. Shipments of hides and skins to the United Kingdom amounted to 66·3 per cent of the total exports recorded under this head as against 59·9 per cent in 1931-32, but the share of the United States of America was reduced from 20·5 per cent to 12·4 per cent. In raw jute, the share of the United Kingdom receded from 27·8 per cent to 23·0 per cent, while that of Germany remained stationary at 21·7 per cent. France increased her share from 8·8 per cent to 11·8 per cent. Of the exports of tea 86·1 per cent went to the United Kingdom as compared with 87·1 per cent in the preceding year. In jute manufactures the proportion taken by the United States of America further dropped from 31·7 to 25·0 per cent but the shares of the Argentine and Australia improved from 6·3 and 11·0 to 12·2 and 15·3 per cent respectively. Under raw cotton, Japan and the United Kingdom increased their shares from 47·1 and 6·6 per cent to 54·5 and 7·8 per cent respectively, but China had her share reduced from 19·3 to 6·5 per cent. Under oilseeds, there was a further expansion of the proportion received by France (from 30·9 to 38·1 per cent), but the United Kingdom and the Netherlands both had their respective shares reduced (from 13·0 and 15·4 to 10·9 and 13·9 per cent). Italy's share improved from 13·8 per cent to 15·1 per cent. In foodgrains the only features worth mentioning were increases in the percentage shares of Ceylon and the United Kingdom.

Direction of Trade.

The British Empire and Mandated Territories.

The imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,03,10	61,29	44,81	48,80
Ceylon	81	1,80	1,43	1,37	1,76
Straits Settlements	3,42	6,16	3,97	2,87	2,79
Hongkong	98	74	87	53	52
South Africa	23	61	43	22	19
Mauritius	2,53	..	..	..	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	3,44	3,36	3,68	2,22
Canada	1	1,91	1,33	42	34
Australia	92	5,54	2,42	1,58	1,07
New Zealand	..	3	3	4	3
Other countries	1,20	1,13	89	1,15	1,66
Total British Empire	1,28,07	1,24,46	76,02	56,67	59,38

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,35	69,18	53,87	44,80	38,49
Ceylon	9,04	13,22	11,38	7,96	6,82
Straits Settlements	6,79	8,02	6,30	4,74	3,67
Hongkong	7,82	3,04	1,69	1,88	1,46
South Africa	1,20	2,28	2,00	1,46	1,26
Mauritius	1,26	1,62	1,12	90	76
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	1,72	1,16	87	73
Canada	1,43	2,41	1,72	1,48	1,63
Australia	4,10	5,80	4,49	2,97	3,90
New Zealand	56	78	63	35	39
Other Countries	2,82	6,10	4,74	3,57	2,98
Total British Empire	94,39	1,14,17	89,10	70,98	62,09

United Kingdom (Imports R48,80 lakhs, Exports R38,49 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with the United Kingdom amounted to R87,29 lakhs, a decline of R2,32 lakhs in comparison with 1931-32. This decline was due to a heavy fall on the export side ; the import trade showed a relative improvement. The reduction on the export side was one of R6,31 lakhs (from R44,80 lakhs to R38,49 lakhs), while in the case of imports there was an improvement of R3,99 lakhs (from R44,81 lakhs to R48,80 lakhs). Among the imported articles, cotton manufactures, forming 29 per cent (as against 22 per cent in 1931-32) of the total imports, showed the largest increase, the recorded value for 1932-33 having been R14,22 lakhs as compared with R9,88 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the increase under this head occurred under piecegoods, the receipts of which amounted to 597 million yards valued at R11,90 lakhs as against 383 million yards valued at R7,96

lakhs in 1931-32. Cotton twist and yarn showed a relatively small increase, *viz.*, from R1,22 lakhs to R1,32 lakhs in value and from 11·9 million lbs. to 13·4 million lbs in quantity. The increase under piecegoods was noticeable under all the descriptions, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured, imports of which advanced respectively from 60 million yards to 111 million yards, from 207 million yards to 281 million yards and from 110 million yards to 194 million yards. The main features of India's trade in cotton manufactures have been discussed in detail in Chapter II. In other descriptions of textiles improvements, although individually of much smaller significance, were noticeable under silk yarn, goods of silk mixed with other materials, artificial silk yarn, piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk and woollen manufactures. The slump in the trade in iron and steel, which continued into the year under review, was responsible for a further decline in the imports in this line from the United Kingdom from R3,40 lakhs to R2,71 lakhs. Imports of machinery and millwork advanced from R7,73 lakhs to R7,81 lakhs, owing mainly to improvements under sugar and cotton machinery. Imports of hardware were valued at R91 lakhs as against R96 lakhs in 1931-32. There was an increase of R25 lakhs (from R91 lakhs to R1,16 lakhs) under motor vehicles. This increase was due mainly to larger importation of motor cars, the number of which amounted to 3,958 as against 2,178 imported in 1931-32; the number of omnibuses imported rose from 435 to 517, but the value dropped from R14 lakhs to R10 lakhs. Imports of instruments and apparatus were valued at R1,94 lakhs, an increase of R11 lakhs in comparison with the preceding year. Imports of paper and pasteboard advanced from 814,000 cwts. valued at R76 lakhs to 962,000 cwts. valued at R80 lakhs, while those of provisions declined by R11 lakhs to R1,40 lakhs. Imports of sugar increased by 12,000 tons in quantity and by R10 lakhs in value, the consignments having amounted to 35,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs. There was a heavy drop in the imports of tobacco, *viz.*, from 3 million lbs. valued at R1,30 lakhs in 1930-31 and 1·5 million lbs. valued at R62 lakhs in 1931-32 to 1·1 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs in the year under review.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were, as usual, tea (R14,78 lakhs), hides and skins (R4,93 lakhs), jute raw and manufactured (R3,99 lakhs), raw cotton (R1,61 lakhs), foodgrains (R1,44 lakhs), seeds (R1,24 lakhs), and raw wool (R1,06 lakhs). These articles, taken together, represented about 75 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom during 1932-33, as compared with 80 per cent in 1931-32. Exports of tea increased from 291 million lbs. to 331 million lbs. in quanity, but the value decreased from R16,93 lakhs to R14,78 lakhs. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported declined by 26,000 tons in quantity and by R98 lakhs in value. Despatches of raw jute declined from 154,000 tons valued at R3,11 lakhs to 130,000 tons valued at R2,24 lakhs and those of jute bags from 48 millions to 46 millions in number and in value from R1,14 lakhs to R1,07 lakhs. The yardage recorded under gunny cloth also declined from 62 millions to 57 millions and the value from R70 lakhs to R63 lakhs. Under hides and skins, there was a decline in the exports of the tanned or dressed varieties from 14,800 tons valued at R4,85 lakhs to 13,700 tons valued at R4,36 lakhs; the quantity of the raw descriptions declined from 3,900 tons to 3,500 tons but the value showed an increase of R5 lakhs from R51 lakhs to R56 lakhs.

Exports of raw skins of non-Indian origin declined in quantity from 334 tons to 207 tons and in value from R81 lakhs to R26 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton slightly advanced from 29,700 tons (166,000 bales) valued at R1,54 lakhs to 29,800 tons (167,000 bales) valued at R1,61 lakhs. Despatches of raw wool dropped from 35·3 million lbs. valued at R2,50 lakhs to 27·8 million lbs. valued at R1,06 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds contracted from 141,000 tons valued at R1,90 lakhs to 82,000 tons valued at R1,24 lakhs. The reduction occurred mainly under groundnuts, shipments of which fell off from 78,000 tons valued at R1,15 lakhs to 32,000 tons valued at R58 lakhs. The decrease under this head was supplemented by reductions under cotton and of rape seed, of which the quantity shipped amounted to 1,500 tons and 10,700 tons as against 10,700 tons and 14,400 tons respectively in 1931-32. Castor seed also accounted for a decrease of 500 tons, *viz.*, from 23,200 tons to 22,700 tons. There was, however, a slight increase in the exports of linseed which rose from 14,100 tons to 14,300 tons. Exports of foodgrains advanced from 107,000 tons (R75 lakhs) to 224,000 tons (R1,44 lakhs), mainly as a result of an increase under rice from 51,000 tons (R40 lakhs) to 177,000 tons (R1,10 lakhs). There were no exports of wheat during the year. Mention has also to be made of an increase of 30,000 tons in quantity and of R15 lakhs in value under metals and ores. The increase was particularly noticeable under pig lead, the shipments of which advanced from 39,000 tons valued at R1,04 lakhs to 48,000 tons valued at R1,18 lakhs. Chromite (chrome iron ore) also showed an increase from 3,800 tons (R1 lakh) to 6,300 tons (R2 lakhs) and pig iron from 69,000 tons (R24 lakhs) to 76,000 tons (R26 lakhs). The quantity of manganese ore exported advanced from 54,000 tons to 55,000 tons, but the value dropped from R16 lakhs to R14 lakhs. There was a decrease under wolfram ore from 3,400 tons (R56 lakhs) to 3,100 tons (R50 lakhs). Shipments of paraffin wax amounted to 8,000 tons valued at R37 lakhs as against 17,000 tons valued at R76 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports of lac fell from 106,000 cwts. (R45 lakhs) to 105,000 cwts. (R33 lakhs). Among other articles, spices showed an increase in quantity with a decrease in value. Raw rubber, mica, teakwood and raw tobacco showed decreases, while woollen carpets and raw hemp showed increases.

Ceylon (Imports R1,76 lakhs, Exports R6,82 lakhs).—There was a further decline in the trade with Ceylon from R9,33 lakhs to R8,58 lakhs. Though the import trade increased from R1,37 lakhs to R1,76 lakhs, exports decreased from R7,96 lakhs to R6,82 lakhs. On the import side, increases occurred mainly under coconut oil and copra seed. Imports of coconut oil which had amounted to 3,298,000 gallons valued at R42 lakhs in 1931-32 increased considerably and amounted to 6,619,000 gallons valued at R79 lakhs. Imports of copra increased from 1,200 tons (R2 lakhs) to 12,600 tons (R23 lakhs). Tea recorded a decrease from 2·7 million lbs. valued at R18 lakhs to 2 million lbs. valued at R12 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under jute gunny bags, grain, pulse and flour, raw hides and skins and rubber. On the export side, the main item was rice not in the husk, shipments of which declined from 410,000 tons to 394,000 tons in quantity and from R3,67 lakhs to R3,40 lakhs in value. Exports of raw rubber declined from 1·8 million lbs. valued at R7 lakhs to 0·8 million lbs. valued at R2½ lakhs. Exports of fish (excluding canned fish) decreased from 232,000 cwts.

valued at R42 lakhs to 206,000 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs. There was also a decline of 6,300 tons in quantity and of R7 lakhs in value under manures, shipments of which amounted to 12,100 tons valued at R8 lakhs. This was supplemented by a decline of R9 lakhs under oilcakes, exports amounting to 22,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs. Despatches of chillies amounted to 151,000 cwts. as against 147,000 cwts. but the improvement on the quantity side was accompanied by a decrease in value, from R21 lakhs to R19 lakhs. Shipments of coal receded from 273,000 tons (R33 lakhs) to 169,000 tons (R20 lakhs). Exports of tea, on the other hand, advanced from 2·9 million lbs. valued at R20 lakhs to 3·5 million lbs. valued at R23 lakhs. There were decreases under cotton manufactures, provisions and oilman's stores and under living animals and increases under fruits and vegetables and fodder, bran and pollards.

Straits Settlements (Imports R2,79 lakhs, Exports R3,67 lakhs).—The transactions with this country resulted in a decline of R8 lakhs (from R2,87 lakhs to R2,79 lakhs) under imports and of R1,07 lakhs (from R4,74 lakhs to R3,67 lakhs) under exports. On the import side, spices accounted for a decline of R24 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts amounted to 995,000 cwts. valued at R99½ lakhs as against 989,000 cwts. valued at R1,22 lakhs in 1931-32 and those of other kinds of spices to 20,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs as against 19,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs. Receipts of tin unwrought advanced from 44,000 cwts. valued at R41 lakhs to 47,000 cwts. valued at R46 lakhs. There was a decrease of about R5 lakhs under mineral oils, the total imports of which amounted to 81,000 gallons valued at R29,000 as compared with 2·3 million gallons valued at R5 lakhs in 1931-32. Under this head consignments of fuel oils declined from 2·2 million gallons (R4½ lakhs) to 77,000 gallons (R21,000); the import trade in kerosene oil disappeared altogether during the year. There were also smaller receipts of provisions, lac, and drugs and medicines, while fish (chiefly salted) and fruits and vegetables recorded increases. On the export side, there was a large reduction under rice not in the husk, shipments of which declined from 233,000 tons valued at R1,67 lakhs to 161,000 tons valued at R1,14 lakhs. Exports of cotton piecegoods (principally coloured) also declined from 9 million yards to 8 million yards in quantity and from R48 lakhs to R40 lakhs in value. Shipments of gunny bags amounted to 14·8 millions valued at R39 lakhs as compared with 15·6 millions valued at R47 lakhs in 1931-32. Despatches of rubber, raw declined in quantity from 5·0 million lbs. to 4·6 million lbs. and in value from R8 lakhs to R4 lakhs. There were also smaller shipments of coal, fodder, bran and pollards, provisions and tobacco. There was, however, an increase in the shipments of tin ore from R23 lakhs to R28 lakhs.

Australia (Imports R1,07 lakhs, Exports R3,90 lakhs).—The total trade with Australia showed an increase of R42 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1931-32. Imports showed a decline of R51 lakhs but exports showed an increase of R93 lakhs. The decline in the imports was mainly due to a reduction under wheat from 110,000 tons valued at R73 lakhs to 33,000 tons valued at R29 lakhs. Imports of horses declined considerably from R29 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Imports of tallow and stearine increased from 97,500 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs in 1931-32 to 113,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of raw wool showed an improvement from

2·9 million lbs. valued at R15 lakhs to 3·1 million lbs. valued at R18 lakhs, Imports of provisions also increased from R13 lakhs to R18 lakhs. On the export side, the bulk of the increase occurred under jute manufactures. Gunny bags advanced from 68 millions valued at R2,16 lakhs to 99 millions valued at R2,96 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth improved in quantity from 20 million yards to 25 million yards and in value from R28 lakhs to R36 lakhs. Shipments of tea declined from 2·5 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs to 1·6 million lbs. valued at R8 lakhs. Exports of linseed fell from 10,000 tons valued at R11½ lakhs to 9,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs. There was a slight increase under raw hides and skins (chiefly goat skins), the quantity rising from 304 tons to 429 tons and the value from R7 lakhs to R9 lakhs.

East Africa (Imports R2,33 lakhs, Exports R95 lakhs).—In this group of territories are included Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and British Somaliland. The total value of the trade with this group of territories amounted to R3,28 lakhs as compared with R4,98 lakhs in 1931-32. On the import side, there was a decline to the extent of R1,41 lakhs—*viz.*, from R3,74 lakhs to R2,33 lakhs, and in the case of exports, the total value fell from R1,24 lakhs to R95 lakhs. The decrease in the case of imports was due mainly to smaller arrivals of raw cotton which totalled 21,700 tons valued at R1,86 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with 32,700 tons valued at R3,21 lakhs in 1931-32 and of spices (mainly cloves), consignments of which were valued at R34 lakhs as against R41 lakhs in the preceding year. Under exports, the shipments of jute gunny bags increased from 4 millions valued at R11 lakhs to 6 millions valued at R17 lakhs. Exports of piecegoods fell from 17 million yards valued at R37 lakhs to 10 million yards valued at R21 lakhs and those of foodgrains from 27,500 tons valued at R37 lakhs to 20,500 tons valued at R26 lakhs.

Canada (Imports R34 lakhs, Exports R1,63 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year, imports from Canada decreased by R8 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Exports, however, showed an improvement from R1,48 lakhs to R1,63 lakhs. The decline noticed on the import side was due to a reduction in imports of motor vehicles and of rubber manufactures. The total value of motor vehicles imported during the year amounted to R14 lakhs as compared with R23 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of motor cars imported decreased from 676 valued at about R10½ lakhs to 296 valued at a little over R6 lakhs and that of motor omnibuses from 598 valued at R9 lakhs to 338 valued at R6 lakhs. Imports of rubber manufactures showed a further decline from R9 lakhs to R6 lakhs. Coming to exports, the major item, as usual, was jute gunny cloth. Shipments under this head increased in quantity by 2 million yards to 65 million yards, but the value remained the same, *viz.*, R65 lakhs. Despatches of tea direct to Canada amounted to 17 million lbs. valued at R80 lakhs as compared with 14 million lbs. valued at R67 lakhs in 1931-32.

Hongkong (Imports R52 lakhs, Exports R1,46 lakhs).—Imports from this country showed a nominal decline of R1 lakh, in comparison with the preceding year and the value of the exports fell off from R1,88 lakhs to R1,46 lakhs The number of gunny bags exported declined from 27 millions valued at R74 lakhs to 25 millions valued at R64 lakhs. Exports of coal showed an increase from 162,000 tons to 189,000 tons, but the value remained almost the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, R14 lakhs. There was also a

noticeable increase under drugs and medicines, the total value of which rose from R8 lakhs in the previous year to R14 lakhs in the year under review, but rice showed a sharp fall from 63,000 tons (R40 lakhs) to 27,000 tons (R16 lakhs).

Union of South Africa (Imports R19 lakhs, Exports R1,25 lakhs).—The total trade with the Union of South Africa fell by R24 lakhs to R1,44 lakhs, imports showing a decrease from R22 lakhs to R19 lakhs and exports from R1,46 lakhs to R1,25 lakhs. On the import side coal showed a decline from 23,000 tons valued at R4 lakhs to 14,000 tons valued at R2 lakhs. Imports of barks for tanning declined in value from R13 lakhs to R12 lakhs and in quantity from 214,000 cwts. to 193,000 cwts. Under exports the bulk of the decline occurred under rice. Shipments of rice declined from 27,000 tons valued at R30 lakhs to 25,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs. Despatches of gunny bags and of gunny cloth remained stationary at 18 millions and 4·4 million yards but the value recorded declined from R61½ lakhs to R57 lakhs and from R7½ lakhs to R7 lakhs respectively. Exports of vegetable oils and provisions also showed decreases.

Foreign Countries.

The following tables show the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	6	1,04	95	37
Sweden	52	98	87	96
Norway	23	86	48	66
Germany	12,67	12,38	10,20	10,39
Netherlands	1,55	3,22	2,04	1,69
Belgium	4,26	4,67	3,02	3,42
France	2,69	2,89	2,17	2,04
Spain	19	27	19	25
Switzerland	69	1,27	1,22	1,29
Italy	2,20	4,51	3,59	3,95
Austria	4,29	82	71	65
Hungary		22	3	5
Turkey, European	1	..	..	..
Other Countries	15	3,25	2,99	3,11
Total European Countries	29,51	36,38	28,46	28,83
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	30	2,54	1,47	96
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	..
Iraq	—	1,01	58	43
Persia	71	2,72	2,76	1,93
Java	10,75	10,34	4,85	3,74
China	1,71	3,33	2,79	2,95
Japan	4,78	14,51	13,34	20,48
United States of America	4,79	15,15	12,84	11,25
Argentina	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	5	..	..
Other Countries	2,06	2,75	2,61	2,63
Total other Foreign Countries	25,67	52,40	41,24	44,37

Direction of Trade.

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	2,47	53	55	34
Sweden	42	37	21	24
Norway	5	57	44	32
Germany	26,42	14,42	10,35	8,32
Netherlands	4,42	6,73	5,13	3,93
Belgium	12,10	7,57	4,49	4,04
France	17,72	11,17	7,72	8,13
Spain	2,23	2,37	1,34	1,37
Switzerland	..	1	..	1
Italy	7,89	7,93	5,51	4,73
Austria	10,01	..	..	..
Hungary		3	..	..
Turkey, European	11	18	16	18
Other Countries	73	1,54	1,47	88
Total European Countries	84,57	53,42	37,37	32,49
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	3,56	1,95	1,24
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	11	11	18
Iraq	—	1,19	1,15	79
Persia	1,41	1,54	1,33	83
Java	1,95	2,63	1,75	74
China	5,71	13,25	7,82	3,59
Japan	22,69	23,87	14,03	14,05
United States of America	21,85	21,14	14,29	9,98
Cuba	56	2,11	1,06	75
Argentina	3,14	3,63	1,54	2,83
Chile	1,06	63	18	17
Other Countries	6,34	9,46	6,99	5,90
Total other Foreign Countries	69,92	83,12	52,20	41,05

Japan (Imports R20,48 lakhs, Exports R14,05 lakhs).—The total trade with Japan showed an increase of R7,16 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1931-32. The bulk of the increase occurred under imports, the increase in the case of exports having been one of R2 lakhs as against R7,14

lakhs under imports. On the import side, the principal items were cotton manufactures (R10,19 lakhs), artificial silk (R2,71 lakhs), silk manufactures (R2,02 lakhs), boots and shoes (R32 lakhs), glass and glassware (R65 lakhs), earthenware and porcelain (R32 lakhs), hardware (R30 lakhs), and mixed or yellow metal for sheathing (R30 lakhs). These together represented 82 per cent of the total imports from Japan as against 85 per cent in the preceding year. Imports of cotton manufactures increased in value from R6,79 lakhs to R10,19 lakhs. It will be seen from the table on the margin that all the three descriptions of cotton piecegoods recorded considerable increases. Imports of twist and yarn also increased from 6·2 million lbs. valued at R83 lakhs to 18·1 million lbs. valued at R1,61 lakhs. There was also an increase of R20 lakhs under cotton hosiery. Coming to the other descriptions of textiles, the value of the imports of silk manufactures showed a remarkable spurt from R96 lakhs to R2,02 lakhs. Imports of artificial silk also rose from R2,16 lakhs to R2,71 lakhs. Imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk increased from 74·6 million yards valued at R2,09 lakhs to 114·5 million yards valued at R2,52 lakhs. Imports of boots and shoes further receded from 9 million pairs valued at R49 lakhs to 7 million pairs valued at R32 lakhs. Imports of glass and glassware increased from R42 lakhs to R65 lakhs and those of earthenware and porcelain from R17 lakhs to R32 lakhs. There was also an increase of R14 lakhs under hardware, *viz.*, from R16 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing increased from 40,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs to 96,000 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs.

[IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS]

	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Grey	7,108	393,696	218,319	185,216	243,949
White	58	13,880	28,105	59,820	120,354
Coloured, etc.	1,735	154,270	74,329	94,668	214,226

Of the articles exported to Japan, the most important is raw cotton, exports of which represented 80 per cent of the total exports to Japan in 1932-33 as against 79 per cent in 1931-32. The shipments recorded during the year under review amounted to 193,700 tons valued at R11,12 lakhs as compared with 192,800 tons valued at R11,05 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of pig iron fell from 188,100 tons (R66 lakhs) to 71,700 tons (R24 lakhs) and those of pig lead from 285,800 cwts. (R39 lakhs) to 179,500 cwts. (R21 lakhs). Raw jute accounted for an increase of R5 lakhs in value corresponding to an increase of 4,600 tons in quantity, the actual shipments having been 14,500 tons valued at R23 lakhs. Oilcakes showed a decrease from 38,300 tons valued at R23½ lakhs to 19,500 tons valued at R11 lakhs. Exports of paraffin wax showed an improvement from 1,000 tons (R4½ lakhs) to 1,400 tons (R6½ lakhs) and those of gunny bags from 4·6 millions (R12½ lakhs) to 9·4 millions (R24 lakhs). Decreases were noticeable in the values of hides and skins, lac, tobacco, pulse (mainly beans), and manures (chiefly bonemeal). On the other hand, the exports of sandalwood showed an improvement.

United States of America (Imports R11,25 lakhs, Exports R9,99 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with this country further declined from R27,13 lakhs to R21,24 lakhs. The decline, in the case of imports, was relatively small, amounting to R1,59 lakhs as compared with R4,30 lakhs in the case of exports. On the import side the outstanding event was a further heavy increase in the imports of raw cotton which amounted to 45,800

tons valued at R3,85 lakhs as against 28,600 tons valued at R2,24 lakhs in 1931-32. This improvement, however, was more than set off by a decrease of R1,85 lakhs in the imports of mineral oils. Imports of kerosene oil decreased from 20·4 million gallons valued at R1,27½ lakhs to 3·7 million gallons valued at R18 lakhs but those of lubricating oils increased from 10·6 million gallons valued at R98 lakhs to 11·4 million gallons valued at R1,06 lakhs. The imports of petrol showed a further heavy fall from 9·9 million gallons valued at R79 lakhs to 40,000 gallons valued at R43,000. The value of the imports of motor vehicles declined from R1,07 lakhs to R53 lakhs. The number of cars imported fell from 3,368 to 1,201 and that of omnibuses from 3,236 to 1,793. Imports of machinery and millwork contracted from R1,22 lakhs to R81 lakhs, mainly owing to smaller arrivals of mining machinery and typewriters. Receipts of tobacco leaf improved from 2·5 million lbs. valued at R24 lakhs to 4·7 million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs. There was an increase in the consignments of cotton piecegoods from 19·2 million yards valued at R30½ lakhs to 20·3 million yards valued at R33 lakhs. Imports of copper, wrought, fell away from 18,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs to 13,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs, owing mainly to smaller arrivals of sheets. There was also a decrease in the value of rubber manufactures from R83 lakhs to R52 lakhs. There were noticeable decreases under hardware, provisions, aluminium, instruments and apparel while toilet requisites, building materials and chemicals showed increases.

On the export side, there was a decline of R4,30 lakhs on a total of R14,29 lakhs recorded in 1931-32. The most important among the articles exported to the United States of America is jute, raw and manufactured. The total value recorded under this head amounted to R6,12 lakhs as against R7,88 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of jute cloth fell from 692 million yards valued at R6,56 lakhs to 549 million yards valued at R5,10 lakhs, but jute gunny bags showed an increase from 8·4 millions valued at R14 lakhs to 12·8 millions valued at R25 lakhs. Despatches of raw jute declined from 49,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs to 36,000 tons valued at R69 lakhs. Exports of lac also declined from 179,000 cwts. valued at R72 lakhs to 151,000 cwts. valued at R44 lakhs, mainly as a result of a drop in the off-take of shellac (from 101,000 cwts. to 66,000 cwts). The exports of seed lac, however, showed an increase from 77,000 cwts. to 84,000 cwts. There was a noticeable decrease under raw hides and skins; despatches of goat skins, representing the bulk of the shipments, showed a reduction from 11,600 tons (R1,77 lakhs) to 7,600 tons (R86 lakhs). The demand for tanned or dressed hides and skins fell off to very negligible proportions.

Germany (Imports R10,39 lakhs, Exports R8,32 lakhs).—Imports from Germany increased by R19 lakhs to R10,39 lakhs while exports thereto declined by R2,03 lakhs to R8,32 lakhs. The extent of the transactions during the past four years as compared with the pre-war average is shown below :—

——	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	15,79	12,38	10,20	10,39
Exports, including re-exports .	22,36	26,77	14,42	10,35	8,32

Foreign Countries.

The trade in the principal articles imported from Germany is shown in the following table :—

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Alizarine and other coaltar dyes	lbs. (000)	11,671	11,864	11,944	6,787
	R (000)	77,20	1,39,56	1,49,70	1,03,28
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	43,700	26,600	22,000
	R (000)	1,55,02	75,38	44,81	45,41
Brass and copper	Cwts.	188,000	294,100	266,800	448,800
	R (000)	94,97	1,27,36	99,26	1,47,26
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	1,07,72	75,85	1,07,97
Machinery and millwork	R (000)	30,27	1,18,06	1,12,27	98,06
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	23,50	20,34	17,72
Liquors— Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	898	555	507
	R (000)	13,14	25,22	14,82	14,31
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	36	16	11
	R (000)	5,43	4,76	3,23	2,46
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	942	574	523
	R (000)	19,41	30,73	18,43	17,24
Paper and pasteboard— Printing paper	Cwts.	66,700	54,200	74,300	60,900
	R (000)	7,15	8,73	9,77	8,68
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	R (000)	21,82	27,68	27,49	30,12
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	31,78	19,99	24,37
Salt	Tons	57,800	97,000	25,600	57,400
	R (000)	9,46	20,25	4,82	9,70
Sugar 16 D.S. and above (*including* beet)	Tons	1,700	11,700	15,400	300
	R (000)	3,42	14,95	17,74	33
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	15,55	11,05	13,16
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	2,80	1,25	1,48
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	588	521	587
	R (000)	22,30	3,59	3,98	4,93
Blankets	lbs. (000)	9,343*	251	36	27
	R (000)	53,23*	93	21	9
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, *including* twist and yarn.	R (000)	83,71	11,01	8,25	8,92
Artificial silk manufactures, *including* yarn.	R (000)	—	9,21	8,92	11,69
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials.	Yds. (000)	1,514	149	170	267
	R (000)	15,89	2,37	2,57	3,77

*Two years' average only.

Direction of Trade.

The following table shows the principal articles exported to Germany :—

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	169,000	130,900	121,700
	R (000)	4,90,40	3,50,46	2,43,69	2,11,71
Grain, pulse and flour—	Tons	344,600	162,200	261,900	167,900
Rice	R (000)	3,41,37	1,53,14	1,78,19	1,22,80
	Tons	16,300	100	..	..
Wheat	R (000)	17,37	7	..	..
	Tons	463,800	163,800	308,200	214,500
TOTAL (*including* other sorts)	R (000)	4,43,30	1,54,09	2,00,95	1,47,17
	Tons	62,600	55,200	29,600	27,200
Cotton, raw	R (000)	4,45,06	3,29,81	1,47,53	1,38,64
	Tons	177,500	135,700	138,700	70,600
Seeds	R (000)	3,45,50	2,33,35	1,99,55	1,07,00
	Tons	18,600	7,400	5,200	3,900
Hides and skins, raw	R (000)	2,53,97	67,80	34,79	28,28
	Cwts.	83,200	99,900	61,700	55,600
Lac	R (000)	37,67	48,49	20,72	14,41
	Tons	10,500	4,800	4,600	5,100
Coir manufactures	R (000)	22,55	15,64	11,59	10,61
	Tons	10,400*	3,700	2,700	3,600
Bones (for manufacturing purposes)	R (000)	7,59*	4,00	2,72	3,07
	Cwts.	56,900	20,000	15,000	56,500
Hemp, raw	R (000)	8,48	2,90	1,70	6,08

Belgium (Imports R3,42 lakhs, Exports R4,04 lakhs).—The total value of India's trade with Belgium amounted to R7,46 lakhs as compared with R7,51 lakhs in the preceding year. The decline was due to a falling off in the value of the exports from R4,49 lakhs to R4,04 lakhs, imports having shown a slight recovery from R3,02 lakhs to R3,42 lakhs. The variations under the principal articles imported from Belgium are shown in the following table—

	1930-31 R (lakhs)	1931-32 R (lakhs)	1932-33 R (lakhs)
Iron and steel	271	153	123
Cotton manufactures	6	4	3
Precious stones	39	29	69
Machinery and millwork	14	27	39
Glass and glassware	18	13	15

On the export side, raw jute showed a decline from 46,000 tons to 41,000 tons in quantity and from R84 lakhs to R71 lakhs in value. Exports of raw cotton which had fallen off to 21,600 tons valued at R1,19 lakhs in 1931-32 showed a slight recovery, the shipments of the year amounting to 22,900 tons valued at R1,29 lakhs. Shipments of raw hemp declined from 117,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs to 42,000 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs. Exports of rice not in the husk decreased from 49,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs to 28,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under lac, barley, raw hides and skins and zinc or spelter.

France (Imports R2,04 lakhs, Exports R8,12 lakhs).—The trade with France advanced from R9,89 lakhs to R10,16 lakhs. The increase was due to a rise of R40 lakhs in the value of exports from R7,72 lakhs to R8,12 lakhs while there was a fall of R13 lakhs in the case of imports, *viz.*, from

* Represent figures for bones crushed, uncrushed and bonemeal.

R2,17 lakhs to R2,04 lakhs. The principal articles imported from France were liquors, metals, rubber manufactures, woollen manufactures, drugs and medicines and dyeing and tanning substances. The variations in the trade under these heads are shown in the table below—

	1930-31 R(lakhs).	1931-32 R(lakhs).	1932-33 R(lakhs).
Liquors	51	27	26
Metals	59	35	15
Rubber manufactures	17	16	11
Woollen manufactures	28	20	43
Drugs and medicines	11	9	11
Dyeing and tanning substances	4	4	10

On the export side, the principal commodities were, as usual, coffee, groundnuts, linseed, raw cotton, raw jute, hides and skins and manganese ore. Exports of groundnuts declined from 223,000 tons to 219,000 tons but the value rose from R3,53 lakhs to R3,68 lakhs. Despatches of linseed fell from 44,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs to 21,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs. The decreases noticed were more than counterbalanced by an improvements under raw cotton, shipments of which showed an advance from 14,000 tons valued at R79 lakhs to 22,000 tons valued at R1,17 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute also increased from 52,000 tons valued at R99 lakhs to 69,000 tons valued at R1,16 lakhs. Despatches of raw hides and skins were valued at R21 lakhs as against R16 lakhs in 1931-32. Shipments of coffee advanced from 43,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs to 54,000 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs. The quantity of manganese ore exported fell off from 80,000 tons to 75,000 tons and the value thereof from R18 lakhs to R17 lakhs. Decreases were also noticed under rice, not in the husk, manures, castor seed and essential oils.

Italy (Imports R3,95 lakhs, Exports R4,73 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Italy declined further from R9,10 lakhs to R8,68 lakhs. The imports showed an increase of R36 lakhs which was more than counterbalanced by a decline of R78 lakhs under export. On the import side, the bulk of the improvement occurred under woollen manufactures. The value of woollen manufactures imported rose from R32 lakhs to R75 lakhs. Imports of woollen blankets advanced to 4 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs from 2 million lbs. valued at R16 lakhs in 1931-32 and those of woollen piecegoods to 3·6 million yards valued at R42 lakhs from 1·4 million yards valued at R15 lakhs in the preceding year. Cotton manufactures showed a decline from R33 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Imports under this head, as usual, consisted mainly of cotton piecegoods, coloured, printed or dyed, consignments of which declined from 9·9 million yards valued at R26 lakhs to 7·2 million yards valued at R19 lakhs. Under artificial silk yarn, there was an increase of a little more than 1 million lbs. in quantity and of about R7 lakhs in value. But there was a reduction of 1 million yards under piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, although the value increased by R6 lakhs. There were also noticeable increases under fruits and vegetables and chemicals. On the export side there was a further decline of 6,000 tons (from 33,000 tons to 27,000 tons) under raw cotton the corresponding decline in value having been one of R18 lakhs (from R1,62 lakhs to R1,44 lakhs). Shipments of oilseeds fell off from 128,000 tons to 118,000 tons in quantity and from R2,02 lakhs to R1,71 lakhs in value. Consignments of groundnuts totalled 28,000 tons (R44 lakhs) as

against 80,000 tons (R1,29 lakhs) in 1931-32 and those of linseed amounted to 11,000 tons (R18 lakhs) as compared with 15,000 tons (R24 lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of raw jute fell from 44,000 tons to 37,000 tons in quantity and in value from R86 lakhs to R66 lakhs. Despatches of raw cow hides declined slightly in quantity from 3,200 tons to 2,600 tons and in value from R16 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Shipments of rice rose from 14,500 tons to 16,900 tons in quantity and in value from R11 lakhs to R12 lakhs. There was a smaller off-take of coffee during the year.

Netherlands (Imports R1,69 lakhs, Exports R3,93 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with the Netherlands amounted to R5,62 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with R7,17 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports fell by R35 lakhs to R1,69 lakhs and exports by R1,20 lakhs to R3,93 lakhs. The demand for provisions from this source continued to decline, imports during the year having been valued at R35 lakhs as against R57 lakhs in 1931-32. Imports of vegetable product amounted to 25,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs as compared with 79,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs in 1931-32 and 232,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports of cotton piecegoods declined from 7 million yards valued at R21 lakhs to 5 million yards valued at R14 lakhs. The receipts of precious stones were almost the same as in the preceding year, the imports having been valued at R1 lakh. There was a reduction of R2 lakhs under paper and pasteboard. On the export side, there were considerable decreases under groundnuts and rice. Shipments of groundnuts declined from 147,000 tons to 87,000 tons in quantity and from R2,11 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs in value. The quantity of rice exported fell from 157,800 tons to 54,400 tons and the value from R1,09 lakhs to R38 lakhs. The value of the shipments of oilcakes improved by R3 lakhs to R28 lakhs and those of raw cotton and raw jute by R3 lakhs and R15 lakhs to R33 lakhs and R37 lakhs respectively.

Java (Imports R3,74 lakhs, Exports R74 lakhs).—Compared with 1931-32, there was a decline of R1,11 lakhs under imports and of R1,01 lakhs under exports during the year under review. As far as the import side is concerned, this recession was due to a falling off in receipts of sugar (which represented 91 per cent of the total imports) from 406,900 tons (R4,52 lakhs) to 326,800 tons (R3,40 lakhs) of which 294,800 tons represented sugar 23 D. S. and above as against 336,100 tons in 1931-32. Imports of molasses declined from 40,000 tons to 32,000 tons. There were also smaller receipts of denatured spirit which were valued at R8 lakhs as against R10 lakhs in 1931-32. On the export side, the bulk of the decline occurred under jute gunny bags, despatches of which fell off from 30 millions (R96 lakhs) to 14 millions (R41 lakhs). Exports of opium on private account which had amounted to R8 lakhs in 1931-32 altogether disappeared. Shipments of rice declined from 63,000 tons (R43 lakhs) to 18,000 tons (R11 lakhs).

China (Imports R2,95 lakhs, Exports R3,59 lakhs).—Imports from China slightly improved by R16 lakhs to R2,95 lakhs, but exports declined by R4,23 lakhs to R3,59 lakhs. The improvement on the import side was due principally to an increase from R55 lakhs to R97 lakhs in the value of raw silk concurrently with an increase in quantity from 1·3 million lbs. to 2·6 million lbs. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps rose from 343,000 lbs. (R9 lakhs) to 413,000 lbs. (R11 lakhs), while those of silk piecegoods improved slightly

in quantity from 7·7 million yards to 7·8 million yards, the value showing a decline from R49 lakhs to R44 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn advanced in quantity from 13·2 million lbs. to 13·3 million lbs., although the value fell from R92 lakhs to R84 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods (mainly grey) showed a decrease from 4 million yards valued at R6 lakhs to 747,000 yards valued at R1 lakh. The quantity of tea imported (principally green tea) advanced in quantity from 2·8 million lbs. to 3 million lbs., but owing to lower prices the value declined from R19 lakhs to R18 lakhs. On the export side, there was a reduction in the shipments of rice from 353,600 tons valued at R2,65 lakhs to 234,700 tons valued at R1,80 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton fell off from 77,800 tons valued at R4,50 lakhs to 23,900 tons valued at R1,33 lakhs. There were also decreases of R6 lakhs under tea, of R9 lakhs under paraffin wax and of R2 lakhs under raw jute. Shipments of gunny bags also decreased from 1·7 millions valued at R5 lakhs to about half a million valued at R1 lakh. Exports of gunny cloth receded in quantity from 4 million yards to 3·7 million yards.

Iraq (Imports R43 lakhs, Exports R79 lakhs).—The value of the imports from this country declined from R58 lakhs to R43 lakhs and that of the exports from R1,15 lakhs to R79 lakhs. The decline, in the case of imports, was due mainly to a falling off in the value of consignments of dates (from R40 lakhs to R33 lakhs) and of pulse (from R7 lakhs to R3 lakhs).

The principal commodities exported to Iraq are shown in the table below:—

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R(000).	R(000).	R(000).
Cotton manufactures (mainly piece-goods)	35,07	44,36	17,87
Jute manufactures	7,14	6,31	3,74
Tea	7,25	4,78	2,49
Pepper	1,33	42	64

South America (Imports R6 lakhs, Exports R3,71 lakhs).—Due to the cessation of wheat imports from Argentina and the disappearance of the trade in nitrate of soda with Chile, South America had already in 1931-32 ceased to have much importance in the import trade of India. In the year under review, however, imports from South America spurted up from R14,000 to R6 lakhs as a result of importations of 5,400 tons of beet-sugar valued at R5 lakhs from Ecuador. With the exception of these shipments, there was hardly any feature worth mentioning on the import side of the trade with South America. On the export side the principal commodity shipped was, as usual, jute manufactures. Of the total shipments of gunny bags, the Argentine took 3·4 millions (3 millions), Chile 4·4 millions, (2·2 millions) and Peru 5·4 millions (4·6 millions), the figures in brackets representing the corresponding exports for the preceding year. Under gunny cloth, total shipments to the Argentine amounted to 237 million yards and those to Peru to 2 million yards as compared with 105 million and 1·7 million yards respectively in 1931-32. Purchases of gunny cloth by Uruguay remained stationary at 10 million yards. Exports of raw jute to Brazil showed a decrease from 15,700 tons to 13,300 tons, and those to the Argentine showed a slight improvement from 7,000 tons to 7,100 tons. Shipments of rice almost ceased in the year under review.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

India Proper.—Under the existing system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier, but ordinarily it is impracticable to specify the exact proportion of the actual frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to Table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1932-33 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results :—

Imports

Articles	Quantity		
	1930-31 (Maunds)	1931-32 (Maunds)	1932-33 (Maunds)
Wheat	158,627	124,571	363,786
Gram and pulse	283,797	196,533	421,780
Rice—			
Husked	1,459,428	1,558,307	1,780,317
Unhusked	789,862	679,571	666,997
Other grain, pulse and flour	587,209	778,366	729,131
Wool, raw	103,343	129,563	70,519
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	287,921	300,075	207,971
Linseed (from Nepal)	496,968	408,814	446,444
Mustard and rape seed (from Nepal)	259,751	304,071	356,063
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	1,772	94	35,920
Silver	3,275,425	4,398,104	6,847,100

Exports

Articles	Quantity		
	1930-31 (Maunds)	1931-32 (Maunds)	1932-33 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (foreign and Indian)	438,706	509,672	495,021
Wheat	1,416,613	1,136,365	835,485
Rice, husked	648,947	670,321	662,824
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,163,696	1,719,801	1,580,335
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	497,637	428,944	285,811
Petroleum	370,072	392,159	310,555
Salt	1,598,508	1,740,374	1,705,945
Sugar, refined and unrefined	1,172,054	842,811	824,556
Tea	98,030	102,139	103,833
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	25,458	15,581	2,513
Silver	8,287,986	15,151,240	3,975,687

Frontier Trade.

Burma.—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres, through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, has also been extended to Burma. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (i) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail-head Katha ; (ii) the rail-heads Lashio, Heho and Shwenyaung in the Shan States and (iii) Thingannyinaung in the South, through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ in some respect from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles as recorded under the new system during 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33 are shown separately in Table No. 58. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years :—

Imports

Articles	Quantity		
	1930-31 (Maunds)	1931-32 (Maunds)	1932-33 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	42,364	30,197	29,340
Rice, husked	133,812	102,822	126,101
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	22,210	19,205	17,143
Hides of cattle	6,435	6,283	2,884
Lac	30,547	43,097	22,509
Tea	14,131	16,978	24,293
Tobacco	3,153	2,469	3,337
Orpiment	5,601	4,270	3,644
Silk, raw	4,265	4,911	6,373
Treasure			
Gold (in ounces)	..	..	101
Silver (in ounces)	354,646*	1,016,456*	5,577,310*

Exports

Articles	Quantity		
	1930-31 (Maunds)	1931-32 (Maunds)	1932-33 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	17,954	21,497	16,554
Cotton twist and yarn	64,120	54,852	53,553
Cotton piecegoods	28,763	37,636	41,015
Rice, husked	367	2,827	3,307
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	46,181	25,533	20,187
Kerosene oil	78,088	67,760	62,461
Petrol	61,292	52,627	30,538
Provisions and oilman's stores—			
Condensed milk	6,221	5,485	4,384
Fish, dry and fish, wet	27,727	20,162	22,147
Other sorts	12,957	14,515	16,555
Salt	204,001	179,899	161,494
Sugar, refined and unrefined	22,908	21,344	17,199
Tea, dry	2,682	1,984	1,302
Tobacco	3,136	2,256	954
Candles	5,491	5,488	4,365
Matches	8,064	6,328	5,038
Treasure			
Silver (in ounces)	..	..	..

*Include Government treasure.

Coasting Trade.

II.—Coasting Trade between Burma and other provinces of India.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-War figures is shown in the table below :—

Provinces	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-War average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-War average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal . .	6,02	7,89	6,37	5,90	5,09	7,24	7,08	7,62
Bombay .	82	1,58	2,04	1,82	3,04	5,45	5,39	7,87
Sind . .	4	19	20	10	24	77	1,05	1,84
Madras . .	1,48	2,02	1,94	1,47	3,40	7,93	7,30	8,29
Total .	8,36	11,68	10,55	9,38	11,77	21,39	20,82	25,62

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal into Burma decreased from 427,000 tons in 1931-32 to 341,000 tons in 1932-33, the pre-War average being 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods recorded a decline of 1 million yards from 44 million yards to 43 million yards in quantity and of R1 lakh in value from R1,13 lakhs to R1,12 lakhs. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India proper also showed a decrease of 300,000 lbs. in quantity and of R3 lakhs in value. The total quantity imported amounted to 12·6 million lbs. valued at R65 lakhs. Receipts of jute gunny bags numbered 41 millions as against 53 millions in the preceding year, the value declining to R1,11 lakhs from R1,66 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice, not in the husk, declined from 1,086,000 tons in 1931-32 to 936,000 tons in 1932-33. The despatches of kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports increased from 120 million gallons in 1931-32 to 126 million gallons in 1932-33. Shipments of petroleum, dangerous, including petrol, benzine and benzol, also advanced by 1·3 million gallons to 46·7 million gallons in the year under review. The value of lac exported to India, consisting chiefly of stick-lac shipped to Calcutta, amounted to R2 lakhs in 1932-33 as compared with R5 lakhs in 1931-32. Shipments of both teak wood and other kinds of timber advanced, the former from 104,000 cubic tons valued at R1,52 lakhs to 126,000 cubic tons valued at R1,63 lakhs and the latter from 16,000 cubic tons valued at R14 lakhs to 17,000 cubic tons valued at R16 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

India normally enjoys a favourable balance of trade, the value of the exports of merchandise being in excess of that of her imports. In the five pre-War years the average surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise amounted to ₹78 crores. In the five post-War years ended 1923-24 the surplus was ₹53 crores. It rose to ₹113 crores in the next quinquennium. In 1931-32, concurrently with the fall in the exports of merchandise, the favourable balance was very much reduced and amounted to ₹35 crores, which, except for the two years 1920-21 and 1921-22 in both of which India was faced with an adverse balance, was the lowest for over 20 years. The position during the year under review was even worse. The trade figures for the year show that exports further declined, while the imports were a little better than in the preceding year. As a result, the surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise dropped down to ₹3 crores only. The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1932-33 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Private merchandise		Excess Net exports+ Net imports—	Excess in the corresponding month of 1931-32
	Imports	Exports		
1932—				
April	13,18	10,72	—2,46	+1,62
May	11,81	9,80	—2,01	+2,19
June	12,08	9,60	—2,48	+ 50
July	11,20	9,21	—1,99	+1,89
August	11,12	10,25	—87	+3,67
September	11,40	12,62	+1,22	+2,28
October	9,94	11,76	+1,82	+3,12
November	11,11	12,38	+1,27	+5,27
December	9,78	12,50	+2,72	+6,70

Balance of Trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	Private Merchandise		Excess Net exports +	Excess in the corresponding month of 1931-32
	Imports	Exports		
1933—				
January . . .	10,62	11,72	+1,10	+2,66
February . . .	9,19	12,44	+3,25	+2,59
March	10,84	12,63	+1,79	+2,34
Total .	132,27	135,63	+3,36	+34,83

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has, therefore, been excluded from the import side.

In each of the first five months of the year under review exports were smaller than the imports and there was thus an unfavourable balance of nearly R10 crores during this period. From September exports were up and the normal position was restored. The credit balance in September amounted to R1¼ crores and it rose to nearly R2 crores in the following month and to R2¾ crores in December, although there was a set-back in November. In January, a reduction in exports accompanied by an increase in imports produced the smallest export surplus, but in the next month the credit balance increased to R3¼ crores, declining once again to R1¾ crores in March, 1933. It is interesting to note that in the first half of the year there was a debit balance to the extent of R8½ crores, while in the second half the credit balance amounted to R11¾ crores, thus resulting in a net favourable balance of only R3¼ crores for the whole year.

As mentioned in the preceding year's Review, India, instead of importing gold and silver, has practically stopped buying these metals and has actually been exporting gold on a large scale. This movement, which began in September, 1931, continued throughout the year under review. During 1932-33 the net exports of gold reached a total of R65½ crores as compared with R58 crores in the preceding year. The net imports of silver amounted to only R73 lakhs in 1932-33; in 1930-31 and 1931-32 the net imports were valued at nearly R12 crores and R3 crores respectively. Thus the transactions in private treasure resulted in a net export of nearly R65 crores during the year under review as compared with R55⅔ crores in the preceding year. In the first quarter the net exports amounted to R12 crores which rose to R17 crores in the second and further to R22 crores in the third quarter. In the fourth quarter the net exports of treasure declined to R14 crores. Chart No. 5 shows the net exports of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the past two years.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R68 crores in 1932-33 as compared with R90 crores in 1931-32 and R38 crores in 1930-31.

Balance of Trade.

In the five pre-War years the visible balance of trade averaged at ₹42 crores. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* ₹49 crores as against *minus* ₹34 crores in 1931-32. These figures include the more important Government remittances, but do not take into account (*a*) net payment in India of British postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London and (*b*) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius, which together amounted to ₹1,02 lakhs in 1932-33 as against ₹1,45 lakhs in 1931-32. The following table shows the details :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

——	Pre-War average	War average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219,50	+215,97	+330,13	+310,80	+220,49	+155,89	+132,41
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,14	+7,83	+7,13	+5,14	+4,66	+3,22
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	—145,85	—147,80	—251,49 (*a*)	—238,95 (*a*)	—163,58 (*a*)	—125,72 (*a*)	—132,27 (*a*)
Balance of trade in merchandise.	+78,27	+76,31	+86,47	+78,98	+62,05	+34,83	+3,36
Gold (private)* . .	—28,87	—7,81	—21,20	—14,22	—12,75	+57,98	+65,52
Silver (private)* . .	—7,21	—2,99	—13,04	—11,89	—11,65	—2,59	—73
Currency notes (private).	—	—	—12	—9	—3	+26	+13
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	—36,08	—10,80	—34,36	—26,20	—24,43	+55,65	+64,92
Total visible balance of trade.	+42,19	+65,51	+52,11	+52,78	+37,62	+90,48	+68,28
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (*c*).	—41,35	—34,96 (*b*)	—41,02	—20,39	—7,26	—53,04	—48,18
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India.	+5	+5,50	..	..	+7,75	+18,98	..
Transfers of Government securities.	—87	—38	—1	—29	—8	+6	—13
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	—44	—30	—36	—33	—33	—32	—32
Balance of remittances of funds.	—42,61	—30,14	—41,39	—21,01	+8	—34,32	—48,63

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(*a*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore, taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(*b*) Includes ₹85 lakhs, being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*c*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T. paid in India.

NOTE.—The sign + means net export and the sign — net import.

Movement of Treasure.

It should be noted that the "invisible" items that enter into India's balance of accounts, such as shipping services, private remittances and exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., are not included in the above table, as these cannot be estimated accurately.

II.—Movements of Treasure.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last five years as compared with the averages for the pre-War, War and post-War periods :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Gold		Silver		Gold and Silver. Net imports— Net exports+
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-War period . .	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
,, ,, War period . . .	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
,, ,, post-War period (1919-20 to 1923-24).	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
,, ,, five years 1924-25 to 1928-29	33,68	18	19,62	2,85	—50,27
1929-30	14,23	1	13,36	1,47	—26,11
1930-31	13,24	49	13,46	1,81	—24,40
1931-32	2,80	60,78	4,42	1,83	+55,39
1932-33	1,32	66,84	1,63	90	+64,79

Gold.

It will be seen that only R1⅓ crores worth of gold were imported in 1932-33 as compared with nearly R3 crores in 1931-32, R13¼ crores in 1930-31 and the pre-War average of R33 crores. Of the total imports in 1932-33 about 67 per cent or R88 lakhs was in the form of bullion and R41 lakhs or 31 per cent represented sovereigns and other British gold coins. Imports were mostly from the neighbouring countries. Aden, Arabia, the Bahrein Islands and Iraq together supplied to the value of R64 lakhs as compared with R1,21 lakhs in 1931-32. The supplies from Ceylon remained practically unchanged at R51½ lakhs, while those from the Union of South Africa dropped from R30 lakhs to R6 lakhs. The consignments from the United Kingdom fell considerably, being valued at only R4,000 as against R25 lakhs in 1931-32.

Exports of gold advanced from R61 crores to R67 crores, of which the United Kingdom took to the value of R39 crores, the United States of America R23 crores and the Netherlands R4 crores as compared with R48 crores, R7 crores and R3 crores respectively in 1931-32. As in the preceding two years, there were no transactions in gold on Government account.

The price of gold ready at Bombay remained quiet at about R26-12-0 per *tola* during the first three weeks of April. From the end of that month, following on the depreciation of the pound sterling, a gradual improvement took place with slight re-actions and the price advanced to R32-1-6 per *tola* on November 29, when the pound depreciated to the lowest level of $3·15\frac{1}{8}$.

The cross rate improved after the Britsh Government's decision to make the War Debt payments in gold and the price of gold fell sharply, touching R30-3 on the 22nd December. During the remaining months of the year the price varied from R29-6-6 to R30-6-3.

Silver.

Silver on private account was imported to the value of R1,63 lakhs as compared with R4,42 lakhs in 1931-32 and R13,46 lakhs in 1930-31. In the five pre-War years the imports of silver averaged at R10,88 lakhs. The principal sources of supply during the year under review were Iraq and the United Kingdom which contributed R71 lakhs and R43 lakhs as against R14 and R2,38 lakhs respectively in 1931-32. Among other countries, Arabia and the Bahrein Islands increased their contributions, each supplying about R7 lakhs' worth of silver; imports from Mauritius and China declined from R18 lakhs and R12 lakhs to R10 lakhs and R1½ lakhs respectively in 1932-33. American supplies fell off considerably from R49 lakhs to only R74,000. Imports on Government account were insignificant, being valued at R8,000 as against R74,000 in 1931-32 and R71,000 in 1930-31.

Exports of silver on private account were valued at R90 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took R75 lakhs' worth and the Bahrein Islands R10 lakhs, and those on Government account, which were destined to the United Kingdom, were valued at R2,74 lakhs, the corresponding figures in the preceding year being R1,83 lakhs and R3,02 lakhs.

In the beginning of April, 1932 the price of silver in London was quoted at about 17½*d.* per ounce. Owing to lack of demand, the price dropped to 15⅝*d.* on 13th April, this being the lowest since October, 1931. Throughout the remainder of the month and during May, June and July price fluctuations were confined to the neighbourhood of 17*d.*, but in the following month a sharp recovery took place, raising the rate to 18$\frac{15}{16}$*d.* on the 11th August. After re-acting to 17$\frac{13}{16}$*d.* on the 13th August the price gradually improved to 18$\frac{13}{16}$*d.* on the 6th September. This level was not maintained and for the remainder of the month and during October and November the prices ranged around 18*d.* A fresh weakness marked the prices in December and rumours of the possibility of a reduction in the import duty by the Indian Government carried the prices down to 16⅜*d.* on the 29th December. Toward the end of the year, the talks of a rehabilitation of silver as a currency basis and suggestions that a portion of the War Debt payments might be accepted in terms of silver brought about an improvement in prices which rose to 18$\frac{7}{16}$*d.* on 9th March, weakening down to 17⅜*d.* on the 31st March.

Currency notes.

Imports of currency notes on private account were valued at R4 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year, while exports declined from R30 lakhs to R17 lakhs. There were no transactions in currency notes on Government account during the year under review.

D. B. MEEK,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

SIMLA ;
The 3rd August, 1933.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.

„ (2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
IMPORTS.					
Private merchandise	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,26,37	1,32,58
Government Stores	5,82	11,45	13,00	4,27	2,43
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	1,51,67	1,59,25	2,67,05	1,30,64	1,35,01
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	32,79	10,60	21,57	2,80	1,32
Private—Silver	10,88	4,56	14,18	4,42	1,63
Private—Currency notes	—	—	1,09*	4	4
Government—Gold	..	1,54	9,67	..	..
Government—Silver	3,53	22,37	6,16	1	..
Government—Currency notes	—	—	49*	..	..
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	32,79	12,14	31,24	2,80	1,32
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	14,41	26,93	20,34	4,43	1,63
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	1,58*	4	4
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	47,20	39,07	53,16	7,27	2,99
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	1,37,91	1,38,00
EXPORTS.					
Private merchandise—Indian produce	2,19,50	2,15,97	2,86,33	1,55,89	1,32,41
Private merchandise—Foreign goods (re-exports)	4,62	8,14	15,65	4,66	3,22
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	1,60,55	1,35,63
Government Stores	11	1,72	4,40	65	44
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	2,24,23	2,25,83	3,06,38	1,61,20	1,36,07
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	3,92	2,99	9,03	60,78	66,84
Private—Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	1,83	90
Private—Currency notes	—	—	10*	30	18
Government—Gold	72	1,27	1,22	..	..
Government—Silver	1	1,27	10	3,02	2,74
Government—Currency notes	—	—	15*	..	..
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	4,64	4,26	10,25	60,78	66,84
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	3,68	3,04	2,76	4,85	3,64
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	25*	30	18
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	8,32	7,30	13,26	65,93	70,66
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,64	2,27,13	2,06,73
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,85	3,65,04	3,44,73

* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last five years with quinquennial averages for the past sixty-five years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	53,16	13,27	39,89	6,39,86	31,24	10,25	20,99
1924-25 to 1928-29	2,51,02	3,53,51	6,04,53	53,68	4,14	49,54	6,62,35	33,68	18	33,50
In the year—										
1928-29	2,63,40	3,39,15	6,02,55	37,29	6,35	30,94	6,46,19	21,22	2	21,20
1929-30	2,49,71	3,18,99	5,68,70	27,83	5,14	22,69	6,01,67	14,23	1	14,22
1930-31	1,73,06	2,26,50	3,99,56	26,86	4,00	22,86	4,30,42	13,24	49	12,75
1931-32	1,30,64	1,61,20	2,91,84	7,27	65,93	—58,66*	3,65,04	2,80	60,78	—57,98*
1932-33	1,35,01	1,36,07	2,71,08	2,99	70,66	— 67,67*	3,44,73	1,32	66,84	—65,52*

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.
*Net exports.

No. 3.—Monthly sea-borne trade (private merchandise) Imports and Exports in 1932-33, as compared with the preceding year 1931-32, and the pre-war, war and post-war averages, and excess of exports over imports during the same period

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	Imports					Exports (including re-exports)					Excess of Exports over Imports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
April . .	11,77	11,77	20,16	12,57	13,22	19,84	17,22	24,70	14,07	10,72	8,07	5,45	4,54	1,50	—2,50
May . .	10,95	11,33	19,29	11,39	11,33	18,70	20,01	25,25	13,50	9,81	7,75	8,68	5,96	2,11	—2,02
June . .	9,76	11,81	18,30	12,13	12,10	17,51	19,13	21,89	12,58	9,60	7,75	7,32	3,59	45	—2,50
July . .	10,88	13,45	19,09	10,72	11,22	17,77	17,88	23,26	12,56	9,21	6,89	4,43	4,17	1,84	—2,01
August .	12,05	13,03	21,21	9,67	11,13	15,90	17,56	23,16	13,26	10,25	3,85	4,53	1,95	3,59	—88
September .	12,92	12,11	20,49	9,88	11,41	16,27	17,02	23,62	12,06	12,62	3,35	4,91	3,13	2,18	1,21
October .	13,79	13,20	23,04	10,00	9,98	18,00	18,92	23,12	13,11	11,76	4,21	5,72	8	3,11	1,78
November .	13,74	13,33	23,48	8,93	11,14	17,71	18,21	25,21	14,13	12,38	3,97	4,88	1,73	5,20	1,24
December .	11,60	10,71	21,38	9,26	9,79	16,67	17,09	25,55	15,93	12,50	5,07	6,38	4,17	6,67	2,71
January .	14,47	13,87	25,59	10,93	10,66	21,04	19,16	27,86	13,57	11,71	6,57	5,29	2,27	2,64	1,05
February .	11,39	11,36	20,52	9,98	9,22	22,06	19,96	26,95	12,55	12,44	10,67	8,60	6,43	2,57	3,22
March . .	12,53	11,83	21,50	10,91	10,88	22,65	21,95	30,39	13,23	12,63	10,12	10,12	8,89	2,32	1,75
Total	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,26,37	1,32,58	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	1,60,55	1,35,63	78,27	76,31	46,91	34,18	3,05

No. 4.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	30,93	20,14	22,47	13,42	13,66
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,34,47	1,16,57
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	1,17,61	70,98
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,24,45	1,80,10	1,80,00
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,95,95	3,41,26	2,92,87
F. Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	2,22,86	2,03,23	1,72,50
G. Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,76	6,16,53	4,22,87
H. Tea	22,29	47,39	55,48	48,57	34,68
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,93,87	74,86	80,97
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	94,35	96,94
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84,65	26,38,94	37,82,25	18,24,40	14,81,99
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,68	2,18,79	11,23	6,46
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	1,57,72	82,46	1,26,28
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	8,41	1,01	1,64	1,24
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	25,52	22,90	53,35	26,03	24,29
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	13,10	14,43	8,62
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,46	8,61	1,68	1,39
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	8,28,33	9,72,26	8,00,01
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	47	2	..
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	30,83	35,99	22,09
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	1,29	70
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	40,88	11,95	33,79
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	16,70	17,71	29,64	21,92	26,63
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,83	44,90	2,01,19	7,08,40	7,25,73
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	1	2
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	62,30	1,17,26
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	15,34	31,09	42,12
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	6,88	2,46	8,72
R. Wood and timber	71,10	85,31	81,42	48,17	34,50
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	60,27	56,30	73,97
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08,02	9,87,70	19,00,67	20,85,02	20,48,82

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	1,46,69	1,35,98
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	59,73	68,48	44,14
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	4,79,09	4,89,90
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	4,42,75	4,89,38
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,39,54	3,65,15	3,50,68
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,26	1,09,31	2,84,20	2,22,98	2,34,20
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	53,41	32,33	34,59
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	3,31,51	1,60,68	1,92,49
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	45,45	49,49
J. Machinery of all kinds including Belting for machinery	5,80,04	5,76,52	22,75,97	11,57,12	11,16,27
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	20,96,82	6,31,48	5,29,78
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	6,82,26	3,44,49	4,42,32
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	3,18,27	3,58,81
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,84,23	2,20,98	1,98,35
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,32	4,48,47	3,81,94
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	19,15,42	26,82,80
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	22,14	12,77	13,47
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	2,11,17	3,16,10
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,28	1,30,96	2,54,35
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	4,22,63	5,05,05
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,50,07	6,11,96	6,33,80
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,92,55,46	83,89,32	94,53,39
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	40,10	12,90
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,36	1,96	1,89
TOTAL, CLASS IV	43,67	51,88	24,50	42,06	14,79
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	2,93,34	2,59,44
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	1,26,37,14	1,32,58,48

No. 5.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and Sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	56,80	54,24	45,71
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,24	90,32	69,52
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	20,37,18	16,07,69
D. Liquors	61	13	25	2	1
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	65,57	39,55	32,62
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	87,25	72,33
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	56,35	1,92	2,10
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	19,43,74	17,15,28
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,83	1,47,51	94,52	1,09,83
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	84,90	85,42	77,11
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	59,62,99	44,34,16	37,32,20
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	56,80	54,52	43,80
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	80,46	40,72	32,42
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	75,14	70,29
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	8,52,05	1,97,90	1,37,31
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	3,65,71	2,76,87
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	2,05,43	1,65,71	1,56,75
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,30	57,23	53,79
H. Oil-cakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,60,61	2,00,68	1,96,51
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	1,11	1,77
J. Rubber, raw or crude	38,69	1,58,13	1,17,61	44,58	8,78
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	14,58,83	11,30,68
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,06	3,79	5,01
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	65,62,31	23,78,19	20,69,95
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,52,77	11,18,81	9,73,03
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	37,88	2,96	1,09
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	2,77,25	1,23,29
Q. Other *textile materials*	78,36	1,17,87	90,68	26,90	32,16
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	1,08,61	76,81	54,40
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,21,77	1,50,75	1,23,70
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66,38	86,41,03	1,45,90,86	66,97,59	54,91,60

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,31	13,37	11,72
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	3	..	1
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	3,37,50	3,20,14	1,27,14	59,68
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	9,86	8,80
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	91,98	81,02
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,97	3,35	3,09
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	2,30	1,61
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,25	5,35,20	4,76,42
J. Machinery of all kinds *including* Belting for machinery	24	55	85	33	69
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	1,30,96	91,17
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	2,50,43	2,20,26
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,18	1,41
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	5,16	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	25	6	1
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	59	6	43
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	4,81,83	3,29,11
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	21,92,43	21,71,18
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	39	2,09
T Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	59,49	67,80
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	4,75	6,70	6,69
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,15	3,55,20	3,14,93
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,48	42,62,26	38,48,11
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	1,19	1	64
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	85	82
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12,16	12,78	7,79
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	1,35	85
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	14,99	10,10
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	1,79,86	1,58,56
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	1,55,88,86	1,32,40,57

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	12	79	85	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	7,03,39	7,25,73
„ waste	Cwt.	3*	2	..	..	..	60*	46	9	..	..
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	249,400	356,020	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	3,92,44	5,07,33
„ white	„	654,255	518,890	373,509	279,682	412,744	11,20,33	12,33,42	16,19,66	5,32,57	7,32,55
„ coloured	„	631,552	386,277	285,423	223,243	424,796	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	5,05,28	8,34,12
Twist and yarn	lb.	41,794	34,063	44,681	31,575	45,103	3,77,18	4,04,79	9,32,92	2,98,88	3,78,82
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,83	1,14,72	48,13	67,41
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	24,014	8,970	5,618	1,807	4,667	52,20	22,92	22,58	2,52	5,94
Fents	Yds.	37,127*	30,913	16,058	23,289	31,719	21,69*	69,78	55,02	36,76	51,82
Thread, sewing	lb.	1,598	1,722	1,268	1,871	2,073	36,10	49,65	70,93	53,69	56,10
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,13,97	65,83	92,66	45,15	48,61
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	73,16,23	26,18,81	34,08,53
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (*including* machine tools)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	19,24	14,82
Textiles, Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	1,92,69	2,08,45
„ Jute	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	32,23	36,01
„ Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	37,26	22,78	24,02
Prime-movers	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	1,56,32	1,00,17
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,43,07	2,16,26	1,55,89
Paper mill machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	6,32	5,31
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	50,99	45,21
Boilers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	56,16	45,13
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,65	10,69	21,47
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	65,52	37,89
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	7	4	2,75	10,92	18,97	9,86	5,61
Rice and flour mill machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	39,13	10,05	8,81
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,00	30,14	1,55,11
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	2,13,09	1,92,34
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	10,92,34	10,54,24

Metals—											
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	Tons	175	46	100	84	73	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,47,06	1,65,88	1,23,38
Tinned	,,	31	41	41	8	7	73,31	1,54,95	2,03,72	19,85	19,49
Not galvanised or tinned	,,	92	31	86	22	22	1,28,29	90.00	2,31,03	28,54	27,09
Bars (steel)	,,	140	40	139	73	69	1,33,29	87,69	2,92,46	65,09	56,84
Bars and channel (iron)	,,	26	11	16	1	1	31,20	30,84	45,17	2,79	2,73
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	,,	71	18	65	36	16	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	39,72	15,33
Pipes and fittings, cast	,,	35†	16	19	2	2	53,23†	32,34	67,68	6,36	6,03
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	,,	12†	22	34	24	23	29,85†	79,59	2,02,73	71,30	61,68
Hoops and strips	,,	26	27	25	24	24	34,94	90,02	79,77	27,87	27,59
Angle and spring	,,	31	14	25	19	12	31,69	35,46	59,46	17,91	10,92
Nails, rivets and washers	,,	20	18	10	11	11	41,48	89,62	56,27	31,45	30,72
Screws	,,	2*	1	1	2	2	10,65*	13,74	16,05	11,15	9,88
Rice-bowls	,,	6	2	1	..	..	11,63	3,96	2,04	42	43
Steel (cast)	,,	3	2	4	1	1	8,44	8,19	23,88	4,17	6,41
Other sorts	,,	138	133	95	64	63	2,41,57	1,63,78	3,47,43	1,39,54	1,31,68
TOTAL	,,	808	422	661	371	326	12,48,51	10,11,04	21,38,94	6,32,04	5,30,20
Tin	Cwt.	38	30	49	45	48	51,87	44,61	69,03	41,44	47,16
Brass	,,	20	113	444	343	571	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,26,26	1,79,93
Copper, wrought	,,	532	63	191	195	316	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	81,44	1,12,02
,, unwrought	,,	61	27	69	9	9	31,63	18,27	41,66	3.46	2.74
TOTAL COPPER	,,	593	90	260	204	325	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	84,90	1,14,76
Lead	,,	123	102	67	30	27	18,41	30,18	19,30	4,88	4,02
Zinc	,,	106	51	101	206	326	22,11	22,89	30,16	22,98	36,71
Aluminium	,,	31	9	58	39	25	23,45	10,77	67,96	29,66	22.18
German silver	,,	22	5	5	14	17	17,67	3,03	9,42	9,51	12,76
Others	Tons	41	1	1	3	2	6,74	17,11	19,23	24,87	24,80
TOTAL OF METALS	,,	896	443	711	418	395	17,07,41	12,88,92	28,21,21	9,76,54	9,72,52
TOTAL OF ORES	,,	1	..	6	..	..	1,69	1,77	4,35	1,11	97
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,900	48,533	63,418	85,690	59,494	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,43,76	4,33,42	2,53,72
,, other kinds	,,	24,056	34,298	75,515	130,941	128,290	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	4,70,53	4,16,08
Mineral grease	lbs.	—	—	—	3,179	3,332	—	—	—	6,74	7,60
Turkey red oil	Gals.	—	—	—	2	..	—	—	—	5	..
Animal	,,	712	475	28	247	1,067	8,42	8,40	81	2,67	11,37
Vegetable	,,	471	367	386	3,634	8,152	10,00	8,37	15,16	49,65	1,00,16
Essential	,,	14	20	31	46	47	4,43	4,86	9,50	9,20	11,08
TOTAL	,,	92,162	83,693	139,378	—	..	3,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	9,72,26	8,00,01

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

—		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Silk, raw	lb.	2,567	1,953	1,816	1,563	3,186	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	62,27	1,17,09
„ waste	„	92	78	105	4	8	1,24	1,11	2,58	12	17
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	26,030	19,719	18,788	19,924	34,958	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	1,26,20	1,80,91
Yarn, noils and warps	lb.	1,011	787	734	1,710	3,010	41,20	42,23	58,29	51,18	88,36
Mixed goods	Yds	6,476	3,158	1,419	5,090	10,103	51,50	33,36	28,15	30,20	43,49
Other sorts	lb.	55	65	60	49	54	1,13	4,91	10,42	3,59	3,35
TOTAL	.	—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	5,73,92	2,73,56	4,33,37
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	Tons	624	469	443	515	870	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	5,98,92	4,12,02
„ 15 D. S. and below	„	10	3	1	1	..	17,07	7,47	1,69	1,79	(c)19
Molasses	„	93	81	73	40	32	41,53	41,40	66,26	15,82	10,66
TOTAL	„	727	553	517	556	402	12,92,50	14,56,42	19,71,00	6,16,53	4,22,87
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—											
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,22,98	2,34,20
Musical		—	—	—	—		22,73	12,11	20,16	22,49	23,56
Scientific and philosophical		—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	13,94	14,64
Photographic		—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	57,65	60,65
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	52,14	51,72
TOTAL	.	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	3,69,20	3,84,77

Vehicles—											
Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4,07	4,48
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,81	45,23	9,01	5,83
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (*b*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69,02	36,27
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	31,35	20,58	47,89	65,11	80,50
Mechanically propelled vehicles—										
Motor cars No.	(*a*)3	2	8	7	6	(*a*)1,13,45	74,91	3,12,28	1,48,12	1,28,60
Motor cycles „	(*a*)1	1	2	1	1	(*a*)10,68	6,36	19,43	4,21	3,52
Motor omnibuses, etc. „	..	..	1	4	3	(*a*)5,71	6,39	69,61	66,54	40,97
Tram cars „	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	5	87	..
Parts and accessories	—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	77,82	70,38	69,76
Ships and parts	—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	54,02	11,14	12,01
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,39	4,48,47	3,81,94
Hardware—										
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,98	35,14	35,26
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	63,61	35,65	47,01
Builders' hardware	—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,69	24,60	27,20
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,54	5,53	6,32
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	29,43	15,04	22,88
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	8,22	8,65
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,06	1,36,73	1,51,90
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	2,60,91	2,99,22
Wool, raw lb.	3,202	3,678	2,086	6,691	7,186	16,21	18,28	15,34	31,09	42,12
„ manufactures—										
Piecegoods Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	5,516	13,947	2,06,79	1,37,63	1,88,71	68,75	1,61,13
Shawls No.	1,668	189	80	164	338	41,45	5,50	3,86	5,94	10,84
Carpets and rugs lb.	1,400	636	397	267	188	16,20	9,57	13,56	5,16	4,02
Hosiery „	440	257	156	157	266	11,98	11,33	12,66	6,69	6,93
Yarn and knitting wool „	877	280	410	1,307	1,908	19,32	10,94	19,59	23,12	33,10
Other sorts „	1,315	540	496	2,644	4,591	12,63	6,74	7,89	21,31	38,33
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	1,62,06	2,96,47
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions Cwt.	86	100	109	271	206	40,16	55,99	83,11	1,12,11	81,86
Biscuits and cakes „	73	46	30	36	36	37,08	27,72	31,79	29,90	28,25
Confectionery „	60	20	20	19	20	24,04	13,14	23,55	16,26	15,30
Farinaceous and patent foods „	256	248	273	337	343	38,10	46,40	68,84	72,12	62,58
Milk, condensed and preserved „	103	74	69	186	172	32,57	34,00	48,05	57,33	49,10
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,16	53,54	55,78
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,29,14	2,27,95	3,19,50	3,41,26	2,92,87

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(*a*) Figures for 1913-14. (*b*) For figures prior to 1928-29 *see* under Railway plant, etc. (*c*) Include Rs. 1,500 representing imports of glucose powder.

No. 6—*continued*

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Paper and pasteboard . . . . . Cwt.	—	—	1,299	2,191	2,640	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,73	2,50,24	2,86,45
Railway plant and rolling stock—										
Carriages and wagons and parts	—	—	—	(a)	(a)	2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67	(a)	(a)
Locomotives	—	—	—			1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71		
Materials for construction—										
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron . . . Tons	50	21	37			49,25	24,00	77,37		
Sleepers of wood . . . . . ,,	59	12	17			40,02	8,67	27,14		
Other kinds . . . . . ,,	222	8	11			41,45	21,21	44,76		
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	4,80,15	2,98,17	10,54,65	—	—
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds . . . . . Cwt.	531	826	903	1,515	1,638	28,30	74,44	85,71	1,20,65	1,27,85
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,36,32	1,43,40
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,04,90	2,56,97	2,71,25
Dyes—										
Aniline . . . . . lb.	8,793	1,919	7,252	13,035	—	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	1,88,71	—
Alizarine . . . . . ,,	6,667	1,202	4,546	3,212	2,302	32,35	12,46	52,13	18,27	17,68
Others	—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	38,66	60,67	2,32,80
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	2,67,65	2,50,48
Liquors—										
Spirit . . . . . Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	1,769	1,524	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	1,35,02	1,33,23
Ale, beer and porter . . . . . ,,	4,405	2,546	2,784	3,725	3,718	59,43	53,06	87,71	76,12	76,04
Wines . . . . . ,,	337	266	282	165	165	27,95	26,23	40,76	15,33	16,04
Cider . . . . . ,,	15	13	12	7	8	49	56	79	39	39
TOTAL . ,,	6,401	4,362	4,825	5,666	5,415	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	2,26,86	2,25,70
Rubber, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	2,22,28	1,99,05

Drugs and Medicines—											
Camphor	lb.	1,417	1,632	707	1,933	1,753	15,65	24,37	24,71	28,85	25,33
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	46,15	37,69
Quinine salts	lb.	119	76	81	111	103	11,61	17,89	27,58	25,65	26,34
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	90,46	96,47
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	1,91,11	1,85,83
Spices—											
Betelnuts	Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,101	1,117	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	1,44,75	1,18,93
Cloves	,,	76	90	74	84	89	27,78	39,15	48,46	42,49	34,82
Others	,,	97	100	84	85	86	28,26	30,53	28,05	20,98	18,75
TOTAL	,,	1,329	1,365	1,265	1,270	1,272	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	2,08,22	1,72,50
Glass and glassware—											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	74,88	34,51	39,89
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	333	461	810	12,56	25,14	37,80	24,09	24,40
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	29	18	22	15	23	24,67	17,05	37,12	9,43	12,41
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	15,509	15,747	18,620	17,46	20,09	42,98	19,72	23,11
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,75	7,50	6,67
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	41,52	26,72	35,99
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	1,21,97	1,42,47
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Tons	46	47	55	55	48	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	63,58	50,48
Almonds	,,	3	3	5	3	3	23,78	25,61	46,96	21,51	18,17
Others	,,	4	3	3	13	10	10,27	8,72	13,38	23,75	15,74
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	26,63	32,18
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,34,47	1,16,57
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb.	1,731	2,623	4,129	1,436	832	52,74	1,12,79	1,79,68	52,78	28,95
Others	,,	1,498	1,017	2,171	3,041	5,220	18,33	19,63	43,26	41,56	67,99
TOTAL	,,	3,229	3,640	6,300	4,477	6,052	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	94,34	96,94
Paints and painters' materials—											
Paints and colours	Cwt.	296	255	299	334	340	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	66,49	70,27
Painters, materials		—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	21,04	21,92
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	87,53	92,19
Apparel—											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	95,66	40,13	40,45
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	32,91	6,56	9,98
Hats, caps and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,10	17,74	16,93
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	11,16	8,35
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	10,24	6,17	8,50
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,69,63	81,76	84,21

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(*a*) Discontinued from April, 1928.

No 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	45,00	83,64
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	289	310	296	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	88,72	82,63
Salt	Tons	545	444	511	451	544	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,68	71,99	78,96
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	80	95	119	88	83	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	40,61	28,90
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	10,933	10,861	15,13	20,35	36,64	14,17	13,61
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	29,00	34,84
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	83,78	77,35
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	68,02	72,36
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	15	34	136	156	77	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	1,17,61	70,98
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	1,30,71	54,29	67,80
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	41,95	47,80	58,14
Manures	Tons	5	3	6	34	53	5,17	5,28	9,75	36,01	52,89
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	34,48	50,11	52,86
Boots and shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	604	9,490	7,882	56,73	41,31	40,50	64,93	51,77
Wood and Timber—											
Teak wood	C. tons	92	70	26	12	7	69,32	82,67	46,07	14,52	7,15
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	46,17	44,29
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	60,69	51,44
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	38,36	49,56
Tea chests		—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	50,32	47,77
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	37,04	47,33
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	28	23	31	27	43,06	46,12	53,04	53,38	46,38
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	59,72	68,48	44,14
Tea	lb.	4,842	7,412	7,668	6,969	5,769	22,29	47,38	55,43	43,57	34,63
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	19,18	34,43
Bobbins		—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	31,91	28,57
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	38,29	30,16	27,77
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	40	64	123	140	16,06	15,93	28,18	20,79	24,65
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	30,14	20,69	24,27
Gums and resins	Cwt.	150	87	163	140	146	23,86	19,65	32,77	24,25	23,63
Paper-making materials	,,	171	135	165	443	313	11,31	18,13	30,83	35,99	22,09
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	19,17	19,70

Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	20,11	17,65
Flax, raw lb.	7	..	1	..	..	6	3	1	..	..
„ manufactures—										
Canvas Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	964	1,046	15,74	26,64	21,84	7,90	7,85
Piecegoods „	2,347	1,072	360	596	555	8,35	5,46	3,72	2,80	2,52
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,98	7,05	6,38
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	38,55	17,75	16,75
Animals, living No.	14	12	5	12	5	43,67	51,88	24,50	42,06	14,79
Hides and skins, tanned Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	10,59	9,46	14,36
Fish (excluding canned fish) Cwt.	205	129	119	88	93	30,93	20,14	22,47	13,42	13,66
Jute, raw Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12	66	26	1	2
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	22,14	12,77	13,47
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	12,78	13,49
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24,06	11,21	12,75
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	10,48	11,84
Coal and coke Tons	455	133	630	68	47	80,89	30,41	2,25,39	14,28	9,63
Hides and skins, raw „	1	1	1	2	2	13,86	15,67	13,10	14,43	8,62
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	733	944	9,28	9,83	11,98	5,54	7,03
Cordage and rope Cwt.	23	25	15	20	15	9,96	15,07	11,64	7,32	5,83
Pitch and tar „	290	219	103	63	117	11,86	12,46	8,16	3,05	4,22
Matches Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	105	57	88,21	1,53,31	1,76,68	1,05	52
Postal articles not specified	—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	2,96,34	2,59,44
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,55,09	2,58,13	6,14,75	5,99,17	7,00,69
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04.73	1,26,37,14	1,32,58,43
Government Stores.										
Railway plant and rolling stock—										
Carriages and wagons	—	—	—			1,10,86	58,01	1,81,63		
Locomotive engines and tenders	—	—	—			68,98	41,56	90,44		
Rails and fishplates (a) Tons	56	10	..	(b)	(b)	55,72	11,29	..	(b)	(b)
Materials for construction „	—	—	6			44,03	14,12	8,77		
TOTAL	—	—	—			2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84		

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(a) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

(b) Discontinued from April 1928.

No. 6—*concluded*

Government Stores—contd.

—	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	54,86	23,08	38,09
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	1,11,38	1,14,07	28,71
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	31,65	16,51
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	23,93	3,60	2,97
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	11,91	1,45	1,04
Wool manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,63	24,57	6,95	7,35
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	60,41	12,00	11,36
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel . Tons	25	19	22	8	2	35,10	46,50	76,30	17,45	3,16
Copper . Cwt.	31	79	43	1	7	16,40	56,62	33,37	63	2,09
Others . Tons	2	3	2	..	..	10,60	38,74	26,82	3,27	2,21
TOTAL „	28	26	26	8	2	62,10	1,41,86	1,36,49	21,35	7,46
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	82,03	10,54	5,16
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,33	7,02	4,52
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	28,95	5,00	3,93
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	40,00	3,23	1,44
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	86,09	9	82
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,87	10	49
Coal and coke Tons	71	10	141	..	..	15,17	4,08	53,92	..	5
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	10	..
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	71,79	3,14,27	2,30,53	1,98,91	1,24,79
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	13,00,27	4,27,14	2,43,33

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Jute, raw . . . . . Tons	764	464	554	587	563	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	11,18,81	9,78,08
„ manufactures—										
Gunny bags—										
Hessian (a) . . . . . No.	339,122	412,631	98,105	83,933	88,881	9,39,10	6,79,99	3,18,81	1,58,03	1,63,15
Sacking (a) . . . . . „		302,896	306,154	304,599	325,204		14,24,99	14,91,81	9,35,84	9,52,60
Gunny cloth—										
Hessian (a) . . . . . Yds.	969,971	1,146,699	1,230,834	995,731	986,333	10,75,75	23,68,14	23,82,48	10,05,17	9,86,24
Sacking (a) . . . . . „		30,299	39,471	25,339	25,358		60,68	89,93	39,56	37,76
Rope and twine . . . . . Cwt.	64	76	62	91	71	9,62	19,65	15,05	13,57	9,12
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,59	40,25	22,31
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	33,11,23	31,44,21
Cotton, raw . . . . . Tons	430	391	521	423	368	33,27,83	33,63,19	64,73,89	23,44,72	20,37,21
„ waste (b) . . . . . Cwt.	—	—	312	246	238	—	—	73,02	33,47	32,74
„ manufactures—										
„ Piecegoods, Grey . . . . Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	8,585	4,682	73,84	1,48,11	1,68,32	23,25	12,71
„ Coloured . . . . „	42,384	80,377	121,243	95,784	61,402	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	3,00,12	1,94,78
Twist and yarn . . . . lb.	192,844	129,685	82,166	22,043	15,108	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	1,27,86	78,65
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	76,25	30,60	42,97
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	82,69,36	28,60,03	23,99,06
Tea . . . . . lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	341,518	378,837	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	19,43,74	17,15,28
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (in the husk) . . . . Tons	42	32	35	70	59	27,18	20,09	31,36	29,86	27,38
Rice (not in the husk) . . . „	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,301	1,828	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	17,84,39	14,18,38
Wheat . . . . . „	1,308	807	237	20	2	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,66,61	15,12	3,82
Wheat flour . . . . . „	55	57	56	43	21	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	57,97	27,70
Pulse . . . . . „	159	129	141	93	111	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	88,93	1,03,80
Barley . . . . . „	227	198	40	27	17	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	16,27	10,57
Jowar and bajra . . . . „	41	41	11	59	16	37,60	44,15	17,39	42,49	13,21
Other sorts . . . . . „	181	192	27	1	2	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,08	2,15	2,82
TOTAL „	4,411	3,141	2,009	2,614	2,056	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	20,37,18	16,07,69

(a) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.
(b) Separately recorded from December, 1918.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Seeds—											
Essential	Tons	10	8	9	5	6	20,57	24,16	35,88	19,51	14,15
Non-essential—											
Linseed	,,	379	270	251	120	72	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	1,53,11	91,11
Groundnut	,,	212	119	195	672	433	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	10,13,69	7,12,22
Rapeseed	,,	273	91	206	54	115	4,14,69	1,43,01	5,07,37	73,37	1,53,73
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	,,	119	33	28	12	10	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	23,10	19,50
Castor	,,	114	89	48	104	86	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	1,49,69	1,24,01
Copra	,,	31	16	7	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	15	16
Cotton	,,	240	69	155	12	2	1,79,98	50,25	1,88,05	5,95	1,67
Mustard	,,	4	3	2	3	4	10,08	9,16	9,75	6,08	6,08
Mowa	,,	29	3	8	..	..	42,53	3,04	12,79	..	22
Poppy	,,	33	5	6	..	1	69,41	9,58	20,97	57	1,56
Other sorts	,,	9	2	8	6	4	23,23	6,48	13,03	13,61	6,29
TOTAL	,,	1,453	708	923	988	733	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	14,58,83	11,30,68
Leather—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	16	10	9	8	(a)	4,15,98	2,84,00	1,82,68	1,40,50
Buffalo hides	,,		1	1	1	..		21,43	16,02	10,73	6,05
Goat skins	,,		3	1	3	3		1,42,53	1,03,59	1,63,20	1,69,38
Sheep skins	,,		2	3	3	2		1,20,69	1,85,47	1,36,53	1,19,70
Other kinds	,,		—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	42,06	40,79
TOTAL	,,	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	5,35,20	4,76,42
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron or steel	Tons	42	61	95	453	337	22,41	34,96	79,04	1,49,26	1,11,82
Other metals	,,	10	11	38	141	131	31,81	47,42	1,36,41	2,50,43	2,20,27
TOTAL OF METALS	,,	52	72	133	594	468	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	3,99,69	3,32,09

Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	24	24	14	11	(a)	3,70,78	2,78,69	76,02	54,35
Buffalo hides	„		8	5	3	2		1,11,07	46,72	13,06	6,32
Goat skins	„		21	21	16	12		4,39,66	5,79,19	2,58,19	1,78,66
Calf skins	„		1	1	..	..		22,63	16,51	2,41	1,93
Other kinds	„		3	2	1	2		44,07	24,38	16,03	35,61
TOTAL	„	78	57	53	34	27	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	3,65,71	2,76,87
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	26	52	45	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	2,31,74	2,01,88
Oilcakes	„	140	117	136	291	287	1,06,37	94,95	1,60,61	2,00,68	1,96,51
Wool, raw	lb.	54,578	49,688	36,203	41,265	32,249	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	2,77,25	1,23,29
„ manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	„	1,775	1,254	3,283	4,767	5,963	23,16	19,09	77,98	56,72	63,50
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,86	2,76	4,31
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	3,36,73	1,91,10
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	607	474	648	212	198	98,64	88,94	1,45,19	56,52	48,24
Others	„	12	21	37	22	29	16,18	1,00,69	58,89	90,89	87,85
TOTAL OF ORES	„	619	495	685	234	227	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,04,08	1,47,41	1,36,09
Lac	Cwt.	434	345	416	464	418	2,20,15	2,57,06	8,41,80	1,83,94	1,24,24
Coffee	Cwt.	255	216	226	156	173	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	94,50	1,09,81

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	25,427	20,893	23,27	41,56	73,47	80,62	73,41
Cigars	„	1,535	1,260	480	118	90	13,01	11,23	6,09	1,33	95
Others	„	384	611	952	716	640	63	3,44	5,34	3,47	2,75
TOTAL	„	22,346	25,917	27,366	26,261	21,623	36,91	56,23	84,90	85,42	77,11
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	13	1	..	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	2,01	72
Myrobalans	„	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,271	1,033	59,78	56,51	69,48	66,78	54,30
Turmeric	„	92	78	53	68	63	11,08	12,31	11,38	10,97	9,81
Others	„	107	94	106	67	109	14,13	14,90	18,39	7,78	10,60
TOTAL	„	1,613	1,261	1,503	1,407	1,205	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,51,71	86,94	75,43
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	96	94	60	38,53	53,52	35,91	37,39	22,71
Chillies	„	124	126	151	163	170	20,43	27,23	42,20	23,35	21,80
Ginger	„	75	55	59	55	57	19,95	12,61	18,88	12,85	11,51
Others	„	9	11	12	9	12	6,97	9,99	15,31	13,66	16,31
TOTAL	„	325	315	318	321	299	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	87,25	72,33
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	282	225	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	75,14	70,29
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	33,51	33,05
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	10	10	21,82	22,57	23,21	56,81	36,47
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	90,32	69,52
Coir	Tons	36	23	32	26	27	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	75,58	60,24

Wood and timber—										
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	35	22	17	77,64	56,91	93,72	56,61	40,18
Sandal		—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	12,88	6,41
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	8,98	9,59
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	78,47	56,18
Oils—										
Essential	Gals.	46	51	77	72	58	11,88	22,84	47,09	25,77	14,54
Mineral	„	13,172	24,639	23,403	99	83	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	1,01	98
Vegetable—											
Castor	„	1,114	1,564	396	982	1,125	15,22	28,22	10,39	15,10	17,86
Coconut	„	1,737	3,259	1,720	36	29	31,15	65,38	50,93	66	51
Others	„	1,175	2,045	1,405	883	1,290	19,72	46,06	34,64	14,69	20,40
TOTAL	„	17,244	31,558	27,001	2,072	2,585	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	57,23	53,79
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	148	141	93	20,97	24,61	28,14	28,69	19,50
Fishmaws and sharkfins	„	10	8	10	8	7	12,38	10,65	16,44	8,19	7,90
Others	„	54	65	75	102	121	5,27	7,40	12,22	17,36	18,31
TOTAL	„	249	239	233	251	221	38,62	42,66	56,80	54,24	45,71
Coal and coke	Tons	825	526	434	517	454	75,77	48,46	57,24	54,91	44,19
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	41	27	22	29,48	33,25	41,23	22,27	15,90
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	17,28	16,72
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	39,55	32,62
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	509	561	455	224	281	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	26,90	32,16
Mica	„	49	50	60	53	40	35,87	57,45	79,56	39,36	31,52
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	23,10	31,26
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	5	6	7	—	15,36	21,08	20,43	24,02

No. 7—*concluded*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Manures—											
Bones	Tons	95	39	90	84	21	65,41	28,96	94,61	68,34	13,49
Other kinds	,,	22	18	28	15	10	13,76	24,30	40,47	15,18	6,90
TOTAL	,,	117	57	118	99	31	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	83,52	20,39
Bristles	Cwt.	94(*a*)	4	3	3	3	16,29(*a*)	14,20	15,11	11,66	13,65
Saltpetre	,,	305	446	273	134	159	34,99	79,85	46,13	10,58	12,26
Opium	,,	51	14	9	3	..	9,90,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	86,93	11,25
Animals, living	No.	451	274	238	184	88	28,04	22,18	30,41	14,99	10,10
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,81	10,33	8,93
Rubber, raw	lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	15,105	6,904	38,70	1,58,13	1,17,60	44,58	8,78
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	53	56	55	45	46	8,43	10,83	13,40	8,54	7,73
Candles	,,	6,069	8,014	6,602	1,435	1,682	17,10	23,34	20,09	4,05	4,74
Silk, raw	lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	535	119	42,73	39,68	37,88	2,96	1,09
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	38	2,09
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	3,34	3,18
Horns, tips, etc.	Cwt.	88	30	70	13	38	21,00	7,26	11,87	1,36	2,48
Sugar	Tons	11	8	18	1	1	16,01	21,91	56,34	1,92	2,10
Tallow, stearine and wax	Cwt.	17	13	29	6	6	9,48	7,93	12,06	2,34	1,97
Postal articles		—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	1,79,86	1,58,56
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,33	1,00,37	1,61,21	1,23,42	1,56,15
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	1,55,88,86	1,32,40,57

(*a*) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.— Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

—	Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Cotton, raw . . . . . Tons	..	..	3	..	..	14	66	66,54	1,70	89
Cotton manufactures—										
Piecegoods { Grey . . . . . Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	5,344	5,303	8,40	79,27	1,95,39	11,96	12,27
Piecegoods { White . . . . . ,,	9,371	14,672	9,709	2,608	3,590	17,14	46,88	49,58	6,28	7,61
Piecegoods { Coloured . . . . . ,,	50,796	37,888	19,066	7,698	12,723	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,29	19,24	25,59
Twist and yarn . . . . . lb.	926	1,045	1,365	527	1,409	8,05	12,77	20,47	4,59	9,87
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,60	1,60	2,04
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,65,87	45,37	58,27
Wool, raw . . . . . lb.	6,580	13,673	12,903	9,067	3,863	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	36,74	12,98
,, manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	30,89	19,86
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	67,63	32,84
Hides and Skins, raw . . . Tons	—	..	..	..	..	—	2,87	50,65	86,13	27,72
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	25,52	23,28
Metals and ores—										
Iron or steel . . . . Tons	19	5	7	83	56	10,20	10,02	14,23	15,78	11,39
Others . . . . . ,,	1	..	2	1	1	9,85	8,18	17,38	5,32	7,37
TOTAL ,,	20	5	9	84	57	20,05	18,20	31,56	21,10	18,76
Rubber manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	112	90	3,81	26,54	14,58

No. 8—*continued*

		Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	5,68	4,89	16,42	18,33	11,34
Vehicles		—	—	—	—	—	7,72	3,49	18,92	14,80	11,26
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,65	13,81	8,56
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	8,58	7,85
Gums and resins	Cwt.	53	43	51	42	33	10,54	13,59	23,04	10,21	7,11
Sugar	Tons	27	32	55	6	4	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	10,27	5,03
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	4,66	3,81
Silk—											
Raw	lb.	47	49	79	34	3	1,23	2,00	4,98	23	20
Manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	776	997	823	78	258	6,37	11,67	14,98	81	2,03
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	68	36
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	1,72	2,59
Postal articles		—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	12,80	11,87
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	92,12	1,41,75	2,76,45	98,89	77,06
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	4,65,86	3,21,93

No. 9.—Value of trade in merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1931-32			1932-33		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47	44,81	44,80	89,61	48,80	38,46	87,26
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	88	9,36	10,24	(*b*)85	(*b*)3,34	(*b*)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,37	7,96	9,33	1,76	6,81	8,57
Straits Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	2,87	4,74	7,61	2,79	3,65	6,44
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	1,58	2,97	4,55	1,07	3,89	4,96
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	53	1,88	2,41	52	1,46	1,98
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	42	1,48	1,90	34	1,63	1,97
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	53	83	1,36	45	67	1,12
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	3,68	87	4,55	2,22	73	2,95
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	88	5,45	6,33	1,43	4,78	6,21
Total British Empire	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66	56,67	70,98	1,27,65	59,38	62,08	1,21,46

(*a*) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(*b*) Average for 4 years.

No. 9—*continued*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1931-32			1932-33		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90	12,84	14,29	27,13	11,25	9,98	21,23
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	13,34	14,03	27,37	20,48	14,05	34,53
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74	2,17	7,72	9,89	2,04	8,12	10,16
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10	3,59	5,51	9,10	3,95	4,73	8,68
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,76	3,88	5,64	2,76	1,33	4,09	1,93	83	2,76
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	2,79	7,82	10,61	2,95	3,59	6,54
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	..	11	11	..	18	18
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	4,85	1,75	6,60	3,74	74	4,48
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	..	1,06	1,06	..	75	75
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	..	1,54	1,54	..	2,83	2,83
Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	19	74	93	20	38	58
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	..	18	18	..	17	17
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10	19	1,34	1,53	25	1,37	1,62
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	..	12	95	55	1,50	36	34	70
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3,16	5,34	2,04	5,13	7,17	1,69	3,95	5,64
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	3,02	4,49	7,51	3,42	4,04	7,46
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02	10,20	10,35	20,55	10,39	8,35	18,74
Austria (*a*)	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(*c*)42	(*c*)73	(*c*)1,15	71	..	71	65	..	65
Egypt (*b*)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(*d*)52	(*d*)2,98	(*d*)3,50	1,47	1,95	3,42	96	1,23	2,19
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	7,08	13,01	20,09	8,59	9,68	18,27	8,94	7,92	16,86
Total Foreign Countries	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	88,51	1,76,86	2,65,37	69,70	89,57	1,59,27	73.20	73.55	1,46,75
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,54,05	3,01,98	5,56,03	1,26,37	1,60,55	2,86,92	1,32,58	1,35,63	2,68,21

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.
(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.
(*b*) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(*c*) Average for 3 years.
(*d*) One year's figure.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total Trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1931-32			1932-33		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	35·5	27·9	31·3	36·8	28·4	32·2
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	·7	4·8	2·5	1·1	5·0	3·3	1·3	5·0	3·2
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·3	3·0	2·7	2·1	2·7	2·4
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1·5	1·3	1·8	1·6	·8	2·9	1·8
Hongkong	·7	4·1	2·7	·9	2·0	1·6	·7	2·3	1·6	·4	1·2	·8	·4	1·1	·7
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	·6	1·1	1·1	·6	·8	2·2	3·1	2·7	..	·6	·3	..	·6	·3
Total (including other British Possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	52·3	44·8	44·2	44·5	44·8	45·8	45·3
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·9	13·3	10·4	10·6	8·7	9·5	15·4	10·4	12·9
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	8·5	12·0	10·4	10.2	8·9	9·4	8·5	7·4	7·9
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·8	1·0	3·7	3·8	1·1	2·4	2·8	·5	1·7
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	·9	4·8	3·0	1·7	4·8	3·4	1·5	6·0	3·8
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1·0	3·2	2·2	2·8	3·4	3·2	3·0	3·5	3·2
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macão)	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	2·2	4·9	3·7	2·2	2·7	2·4
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·6	1·6	1·2	·7	1·3	1·0	2·2	·8	1·4	1·5	·6	1·0
Russia	·1	·9	·6	·1	1·2	·8	·05	..	·05	·8	·3	·5	.3	·2	..
Netherlands	·9	1·5	1·3	·6	·2	·3	·9	1·5	·9	1·6	3·2	2·5	1·3	2·9	2·1
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	·3	·5	·4	1·8	3·7	2·9	2·4	2·8	2·6	2·6	3·0	2·8
Germany	6·4	9·8	8·5	·7	·9	·8	2·8	4·9	4·0	8·1	6·4	7·2	7·8	6·2	7·0
Austria (a)	2·2	3·5	2·9	·2	·4	·3	·2	·2	·2	·6	..	·2	·5	..	..
Total (including other Foreign Countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	55·2	55·8	55·5	55·2	54·2	54·7

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1930, 1931 and 1932 with respective pre-war averages*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (domestic)			
	Pre-war average	1930	1931	1932	Pre-war average	1930	1931	1932
United Kingdom (*a*)	599	957	797	652	465	571	391	365
France	305	423	340	240	253	345	245	159
Egypt (*e*)	26	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	31	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Canada	106	207(*d*)	129 (*d*)	93(*d*)	66	182(*c*)	124 (*c*)	101(*c*)
United States of America	341	629	430	272	433	777	489	324
Netherlands	(*b*)	200	156	107	(*b*)	142	108	70
Germany	477	509	329	228	405	589(*f*)	470 (*f*)	281 (*f*)
Switzerland	71	100	88	68	63	69	53	30
Italy (*d*)	137	183	126	89	88	131	110	74
Czechoslovakia	..	95	71	45	..	106	80	45
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	177	136	93	144†	149	132	85
Denmark	(*b*)	95	81	63	(*b*)	84	69	60
Sweden	(*b*)	91	79	63	(*b*)	85	62	52
Australia	73†	94	48	53	67†	86	71	76
British India	103	145	106	102	148	139	124	101

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.

† Triennial average.

(*a*) From 1st April 1923, the particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(*b*) Value not available.

(*c*) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operation.

(*d*) Including silver bullion.

(*e*) Excluding trade with Sudan.

(*f*) Including the value of deliveries on account of reparations.

Note.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada *and United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—Value of Trade with principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	7,45	9,14	6,77
Apparel	59,29	33,57	23,58	23,71
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	44,79	57,06	37,09
Artificial silk yarn	—	11,98	10,5	14,35
Asbestos	—	17,81	11,16	9,46
Belting for machinery	36,26	46,34	32,51	35,50
Bobbins	—	34,49	23,60	19,16
Books and printed matter	41,05	51,51	43,59	38,96
Boots and shoes	51,33	11,15	6,61	6,21
Building materials	59,89	48,26	34,19	25,64
Carriages and carts	19,11	5,73	3,74	3,45
Chemicals	69,55	1,41,08	1,40,78	1,40,08
China clay	—	7,06	9,05	8,04
Coal and coke	41,33	6,36	6,17	3,94
Cordage and rope	4,39	4,96	2,88	2,00
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	27,42	4,16	4,60
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	1,26,57	1,21,82	1,31,80
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	2,81,28	95,54	1,75,95
White	10,87,38	5,22,94	4,02,02	5,26,79
Coloured	11,29,72	4,47,61	2,85,36	4,87,68
Other manufactures	1,40,25	85,97	83,01	99,78
Cutlery	10,53	8,30	5,87	6,51
Cycles and parts	29,40	47,62	43,38	51,96
Drugs and medicines	54,03	64,37	56,67	61,16
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	16,68	25,31	38,45
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	18,00	14,30	12,26
Flax manufactures	28,83	20,67	16,79	16,01
Furniture	10,84	11,75	8,39	6,26
Glass and glassware	22,26	16,32	13,21	12,01
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	18,46	13,51	13,96
Hardware	1,88,61	1,31,49	96,16	91,44
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,55,04	1,83,26	1,94,31
Ivory	11,33	5,78	5,56	4,66
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	36,77	16,59	32,91
Jute manufactures	10,09	3,24	1,55	1,90
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	25,49	25,07	23,93
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	63,69	48,81	49,73
Spirit	69,47	1,25,13	83,08	84,44
Wines	13,62	8,47	5,74	5,72
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	10,72,13	7,73,18	7,81,22
Manures	1,68	35,05	19,74	39,07
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	21,32	7,51	9,45
Brass	6,13	28,17	33,08	55,56
Copper	1,67,45	29,55	28,69	29,75
Iron	28,88	6,28	1,96	2,81
Iron or steel	6,96,13	5,13,34	3,11,52	2,42,05
Lead	13,99	3,42	2,96	2,99
Steel	42,02	50,23	26,19	25,96
Zinc	14,85	5,25	6,68	8,28
Others	27,43	20,91	14,67	15,24
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	1,18,08	91,17	1,15,68
Oils, mineral	22,31	25,57	29,22	27,37
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	11,87	10,59	10,54
Packing engine and boiler	4,98	3,36	2,18	2,25
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	74,28	58,95	59,66
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	89,36	75,64	79,83
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	12,74	9,61	21,85
Pitch and tar	8,72	1,49	1,96	1,75
Polishes	9,48	19,58	18,15	18,30
Precious stones	14	1,94	2,05	1,93
Printing materials	14,70	16,99	14,46	14,25
Provisions	1,34,15	1,94,36	1,51,20	1,39,67
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	73 60	69,34	80,16
Salt	23,44	8,86	5,66	4,52
Ships, parts of	18,00	12,39	9,29	4,13
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	6,64	6,98	11,71
Soap	56,52	97,83	75,05	69,59
Stationery	41,44	43,76	35,95	32,84

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Sugar	25,37	10,14	28,17	38,13
Tallow and stearine	10,43	4,45	1,95	1,76
Tea-chests	41,32	47,77	36,95	34,37
Tobacco	51,83	1,29,98	61,54	34,44
Toilet requisites	10,35	19,37	18,13	20,73
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	12,20	10,65	10,46
Umbrellas	24,71	5,73	6,00	3,68
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	67,32	40,53	71,78
Other articles	1,50,99	4,18,95	3,04,33	2,53,51
TOTAL	91,58,01	61,28,71	44,81,44	48,79,80
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	74	13,02	8,01
Bristles and fibres	12,74	9,82	10,54	13,26
Coffee	50,86	52,19	27,95	35,12
Coir and manufactures	22,95	18,44	20,27	14,15
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	3,00,07	1,53,95	1,60,85
,, waste	74	12,07	16,36	14,23
,, twist and yarn	2,81	98	46	65
,, manufactures	11,13	18,87	16,75	20,47
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	5,47	2,37	3,74
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	5,57	2,18	1,39
Indigo	6,52	37	50	10
Myrobalans	23,46	38,40	37,76	27,16
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	46,65	49,04	55,11
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	4,71	3,56	9,47
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	39,59	49,03	56,21
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	5,74,26	4,85,03	4,36,29
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	1,29	61	64
Jute, raw	2,96,52	2,23,37	3,11,09	2,24,20
,, gunny bags	79,25	1,20,99	1,13,73	1,07,29
,, ,, cloth	55,57	59,35	70,33	63,00
Lac	56,67	70,31	44,97	32,75
Lead	17,65	1,66,67	1,09,63	1,18,02
Manures	10,39	3,69	3,44	5,82
Manganese ore	30,66	34,23	16,06	14,16
Other metals and ores	7,13	1,06,97	91 31	94,78
Mica	20,80	34,63	21.55	18,07
Oils	18,34	9,47	23,96	28,42
Oilcakes	80,75	91,56	72,51	72,44
Paraffin wax	17,38	47,41	76,11	36,68
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	7,26	7,42	6,47
Pulse—				
Beans	86,21	2,95	3,96	4,49
Gram		7	..	5,49
Lentils		9,02	3,46	6,76
Other pulses		7.09	4,63	9,14
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	61,51	87,72	1,09,56
Rubber, raw	23,28	69,31	26,88	1,92
Saltpetre	6,55	2,23	1,89	5,04
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	33,23	33,64	31,51
Cotton	1,74,92	21,83	5,20	85
Groundnut	2,96	71,52	1,14,71	55,24
Linseed	2,65,01	1,24,09	16,47	16,55
Rape	35,17	14,86	19,02	13,91
Copra	3,82	..	..	..
Others	7,56	1,99	1,35	1,56
Silk, raw	5,93	1,69	39	58
Spices	10,68	10,83	6,54	5,93
Sugar	8,59	..	..	2
Tea	9,51,37	19,94,58	16,92,84	14,79,30
Tobacco	1,48	38,45	39,53	36,72
Wheat	10,50,94	1,70,68	10,08	..
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	74,12	42.39	32,65
Wool, raw	2,61,11	2,27,35	2,49,54	1,05,87
,, manufactures	18,71	38,49	40.89	41,84
Other articles	1,18,62	96,05	87,65	93,41
TOTAL	55,04,99	51,77,34	43,40,27	37,49,29

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
UNITED KINGDOM—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	5,00	4,40	4,50
Skins, raw	..	99,59	80,99	26,35
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	..	..	..
Wool, raw	37,55	17,75	17,70	7,97
,, manufactures	54	17,41	21,26	12,38
Other articles	48,21	69,49	67,44	47,60
TOTAL	1,24,52	2,09,24	1,92,41	98,80
*AUSTRIA.**				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	48	20	26
Boots and shoes	2,50	47	34	21
Cotton manufactures	22,15	7,37	3,97	10,61
,, twist and yarn	3,08	11	..	..
Glass and glassware	68,98	2,68	1,08	1,55
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	2,63	1,65	1,57
Hardware	27,28	6,86	4,20	4,76
Instruments	1,98	3,91	3,12	2,98
Matches	9,07	..	..	..
Metals	12,13	9,19	6,64	4,92
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	29,45	35,90	28,88
Sugar	85,12	4	48	..
Woollen manufactures	8,96	56	35	18
Other articles	38,31	17,81	13,54	9,28
TOTAL	3,18,75	81,56	71,47	65,20
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	..	..	..
,, twist and yarn	53	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	1,30,42	..	..	3
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	..	..	..
Lac	5,70	..	..	..
Seeds	78,68	7	3	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	..	..	..
Other articles	11,54	30	19	36
TOTAL	7,73,18	37	22	39
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	7	11	..
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	2,57	1,78	1,93
Arms, etc.	26	1,66	3,02	3,65
Building materials	4,04	4,84	3,32	1,94
Cotton manufactures	42,12	6,07	3,51	3,29
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	75	2,00	1,04
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	1,26	46	54
Glass and glassware	16,92	17,53	12,69	15,03
Hardware	5,58	3,21	2,97	3,49
Liquors	1,50	2,06	1,40	1,15
Machinery and millwork	1,76	14,39	26,78	38,62
Manures	75	3,44	4,07	2,84
Metals—				
Brass	37	1,45	68	61
Copper	3,54	4,59	1,80	3,78
Iron	15,95	2,02	84	2,13
Iron or steel	45,46	2,18,14	1,18,67	93,87
Steel	63,54	50,96	33,90	27,17
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	1,78	1,05	86
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	4,85	3,25	3,36
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	5,42	4,51	3,99
Precious stones	1	39,50	28,65	68,71
Provisions	1,41	12,56	4,36	3,72
Railway plant, etc.	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	76	47	2,66
Woollen manufactures	2,11	4,33	2,02	6,87
Other articles	40,61	62,33	39,42	50,59
TOTAL	2,76,00	4,66,92	3,01,57	3,41,84

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

No, 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
BELGIUM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	..	1,87	..
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	2,63,68	1,18,54	1,29,58
„ waste	..	4,96	3,58	3,23
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	3,49	1,89	1,95
Hemp, raw	13,73	19,79	14,84	5,06
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	9,64	7,92	5,96
Jute manufactures	13,69	28,72	14,62	14,51
„ raw	14,42	99,33	84,13	68,57
Lac	1,43	9,77	10,32	2,18
Lead	..	4,39	24	..
Manganese ore	25,84	23,98	10,65	9,50
Manures	19,88	59,19	3,30	1,20
Oilcakes	76	10,44	12,26	18,67
Paraffin, wax	1,43	17,44	10,92	18,04
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	44,17	28,28	15,34
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	8,31	6,14	5,98
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	..	..	..
Groundnut	26,78	2,87	6,89	14,87
Linseed	1,55,71	28,68	91	40
Mowa or Mowra	7,97	1,20	..	17
Poppy	16,11	..	..	..
Rape	1,51,62	3,00	1,65	3,53
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	..	65	..
Others	2,29	1,65	1,58	1,85
Wheat	1,46,22	6,90	..	..
Zinc or spelter	53	54,25	28,15	23,38
Other articles	49,93	46,27	76,29	57,32
TOTAL	11,94,20	7,53,12	4,45,52	4,01,29
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	3,94	3,85	1,97
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	22,00	7,42	9,54
Artificial silk	—	2,37	8,87	4,95
Chemicals	47	3,10	3,93	6,54
Clocks and watches	4,65	84	1,21	48
Cotton manufactures	2,88	5,33	6,19	7,12
Drugs and medicines	2,65	11,21	8,68	11,15
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	4,08	4,13	10,14
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	1,49	2,63	1,80
Hardware	2,18	2,29	2,50	3,14
Haberdashery	8,25	3,12	3,00	2,22
Instruments	4,20	7,30	5,65	2,79
Liquors	38,04	50,94	27,23	26,23
Machinery	31	6,26	5,90	2,92
Metals—				
Brass	16	2,45	1,18	37
Copper	12,93	19,56	13,29	1,31
Iron or steel	2,84	22,75	8,31	7,64
Steel	20	6,79	5,94	4,30
Motor cars, etc.	5,94	9,03	7,31	2,86
Oils	82	1,49	1,61	2,10
Provisions	3,07	8,07	15,63	13,04
Rubber manufactures	1,78	16,92	15,52	10,67
Seeds	51	8	78	17
Sugar	43	..	..	4
Silk manufactures	27,18	3,48	3,99	3,15
Wool manufactures	12,64	27,51	19,99	42,67
Toilet requisites	68	5,54	4,03	4,43
Umbrellas	81	66	78	76
Other articles	31,87	44,24	41,50	31,30
TOTAL	2,20,50	2,38,90	2,17,26	2,03,83

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
FRANCE—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	71,17	25,58	32,10
Coir	6,01	9,58	9,16	7,39
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,22	9,19	8,61	5,93
Essential oils	4,19	8,69	5,18	41
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	2,68,24	78,77	1,16,99
Hides and skins, raw	38,68	21,17	15,78	20,72
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	29	13	48
Jute, raw	2,25,21	1,84,65	99 34	1,15,57
,, bags and cloth	2,56	3,25	1,86	1,84
Lac	11,55	8,91	5,32	4,60
Manganese ore	17,24	49,46	17,87	16,88
Manures	10,47	9,39	1,87	40
Pulse—				
Gram	} 29,82	99	5,48	14,85
Lentils		3	..	..
Other pulses		49	..	20
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	8,91	1,55	61
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	29,46	30,92	19,36
Groundnut	2,81,66	2,87,38	3,53,43	3,01,32
Linseed	1,85,94	52,69	55,21	24,52
Mowa or mowra	4,16	..	..	..
Poppy	43,87	55	17	16
Rape	96,17	17,40	7,22	10,41
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	35,36	..	14	31
Others	21,25	4,57	4,63	3,74
Silk, raw	35,23	2,00	1,27	..
Wheat	1,12,55	5,27	1	1
Other articles	46,84	54,27	33,98	36,90
TOTAL	14,77,26	11,08,00	7,63,56	7,35,74
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	8,68	8,10	5,24
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	12,53	6,90	8,58
Bobbins	..	1,96	2,74	3,79
Building materials	6,72	2,55	2,17	1,62
Buttons	..	3,23	2,70	4,26
Carriages	2,81	1,21	77	25
Chemicals	10,62	47,88	46,55	40,48
Clocks and watches	1,36	5,30	4,31	3,54
Cutlery	7,95	15,72	13,23	14 34
Cycles	1,75	11,28	8 23	7,89
Drugs and medicines	6,19	48,13	42,77	43,34
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,61,06	1,71,86	1,37,17
Glassware	23,69	23,50	20,34	17,72
Hardware	57,24	1,07,72	75,85	1,07,08
Instruments	13,57	75,24	61,42	65,32
Liquors	19,41	30,73	18 43	17,24
Machinery	30,27	1,18,08	1,12,27	98,06
Manures	2,20	7,56	6,15	2,51
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	13,21	6,23	3,92
Brass	1,56	98,76	70,41	80,03
Copper	93,41	28.60	28,86	67,24
Iron	2,86	1,09	1,56	4
Iron or steel	86,97	69,95	41,08	41,75
Steel	65,19	4,34	2 17	3,62
Zinc	3,24	3,77	2,89	3,86
Motor cars, etc.	5,64	7,44	8,83	7,35
Oils	19,57	12,45	8,49	15,91
Paints and painter's materials	5,58	11,76	9,35	11,15
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	27,68	27,49	30,12
Paper-making materials	1,61	2,77	3 42	9
Printing materials	1,02	5 62	4,00	4,47
Provisions	5,50	9,66	6,07	2,80
Railway plant	12,19	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	3,82	29,47	19,39	14,72
Salt	9,46	20,25	4,82	9,70

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Stationery	5,04	19,49	16,60	20,82
Sugar	3,84	15,04	17,83	33
Textiles—				
Artificial silk		9,21	8,92	11,69
Cotton manufactures	83,71	10,76	8,04	8,92
Haberdashery	22,10	15,55	11,05	13,16
Silk manufactures	16,81	6,66	4,21	4,94
Wool manufactures	90,62	31,78	19,99	24,36
Toys	11,10	8,29	5,43	3,84
Umbrellas	7,66	14,36	11,18	7,23
Other articles	57,08	86,80	75,34	73,10
TOTAL	9,35,56	12,38,42	10,19,84	10,38,72
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40,09	..	74	2,15
Coffee	4,72	13,77	9,95	7,52
Coir and manufactures	22,66	15,08	11,56	10,45
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	3,29,81	1,47,53	1,33,50
,, waste	..	4,86	5,09	5,22
Dyeing substances	14,49	9,91	6,30	7,03
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	2,90	9,88	5,98
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	96	53	41
Hemp, raw	8,48	2,90	1,70	6,08
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	67,80	34,79	28,28
Jute, raw	4,90,40	3,50,46	2,48,69	2,14,44
,, gunny bags	15,38	6,52	4,90	8,49
,, ,, cloth	6,83	2,89	1,60	84
Lac	37,67	48,49	20,76	14,41
Manures	8,30	8,92	2,07	56
Metals and ores—				
Copper	4	60,99	26,74	24,76
Lead	..	6,61	2,13	..
Others	8,99	22,62	17,79	13,71
Oils	12,29	2,09	3,87	3,73
Oilcakes	17,58	30,82	37,64	45,34
Paraffin wax	3,89	5,67	4,35	5,97
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	1,53,14	1,55,68	1,22,80
Seeds—				
,, Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	..	..	..
,, Groundnuts	12,42	2,00,52	1,76,00	49,01
,, Linseed	70,14	23,33	13,64	13,15
,, Mowa or Mowra	29,01	..	..	..
,, Poppy	8,43	55	..	36
,, Rape	1,04,92	3,99	5,25	12,28
,, Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	..	1,54	36
,, Others	27,84	4,91	3,11	4,48
Tea	3,09	1,19	81	68
Wood (chiefly teak)	15,06	3,06	30	88
Other articles	96,35	40,98	37,72	53,92
TOTAL	22,30,35	14,26,39	10,27,86	7,96,79
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	15,68	7,62	6,72
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	9,54	10,35	7,24
Building materials	6	4,39	5,97	1,10
Cotton manufactures	83,45	61,55	29,74	21,28
,, twist and yarn	11,14	23	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	68	69	1,32
Instruments	9	16,61	14,49	12,05
Liquors	1,54	9,66	7,93	6,87
Metals	44	11,31	7,62	7,27
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	20,13	15,90	14,08
Precious stones, etc.	..	4,40	1,20	95
Provisions	8,65	1,26,61	57,02	34,67
Starch and farina	26	7,81	11,44	12,85
Sugar	10	84	83	57
Wool manufactures	3,20	3,80	2,47	1,67
Other articles	14,57	44,78	38,62	47,27
TOTAL	1,26,61	3,22,34	2,04,27	1,69,14

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
NETHERLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	7,31	16,53	12,59	12,05
Cotton, raw	7,83	61,06	29,79	32,79
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	28,29	14,06	18,38
Jute, raw	1,53	40,34	21,66	36,76
Lac	6,06	2,44	57	5,17
Oilcakes	14	22,24	24,82	25,95
Paraffin wax	6	13,44	13,90	23,74
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	95,87	1,18,52	37,67
Seeds, Groundnuts	26	2,67,07	2,10,56	77,45
,, Linseed	20,98	52,01	45	32
,, Rape	4,99	6,25	11,32	16,34
Wheat	2,02	40	..	..
Other articles	33,41	65,77	61,31	40,04
TOTAL	3,34,02	6,66,71	5,09,55	3,26,66
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	6,58	3,45	3,20
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	5,72	3,64	3,14
Art, works of	45	1,51	83	1,13
Building materials	2,57	7,26	5,20	5,24
Buttons	—	3,05	3,31	5,64
Chemicals	4,72	19,23	15,06	15,14
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	8,34	5,23	7,94
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	28,33	16,42	19,19
Glassware	4,26	2,73	2,49	2,17
Instruments	1,70	9,66	6,10	7,34
Liquors	78	2,81	1,69	2,10
Machinery	1,44	15,24	13,33	7,34
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	24	39	22
Brass	1,09	39	1,97	40
German silver	..	3,85	2,76	5,00
Quicksilver	..	5,11	6,53	8,62
Others	67	3,76	1,94	1,65
Motor cars, etc.	66	19,61	10,63	4,80
Paper and pasteboard	79	3,12	3,53	3,75
Rubber manufactures	13	16,47	16,77	15,03
Stone and marble	2,48	3,10	2,62	4,06
Sugar	23	..	..	..
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	50,60	41,29	47,80
Cotton—raw	11	6,71	4	87
,, Twist and yarn	4,98	77	1,23	5
,, manufactures	45,22	36,76	31,89	22,06
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	9,18	8,52	9,82
Silk manufactures	19,83	16,64	19,56	24,38
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	..	19,64	16,04	21,85
Wool manufactures	4,07	62,23	32,02	74,98
Other articles	27,30	86,46	87,66	73,12
TOTAL	1,44,84	4,50,52	3,58,77	3,94,83
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	3,77,53	1,62,41	1,43,82
Hides and skins, raw	35,98	37,56	20,81	18,25
Jute, raw	1,14,89	92,29	86,15	60,04
Spices, Pepper	6,81	15,23	11,80	10,92
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	10,05	11,25	11,79
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	11,53	17,58	9,00
Groundnuts	1,71	1,13,03	1,28,53	44,32
Linseed	54,86	72,64	23,76	18,14
Rape	11,40	2,64	25,64	91,35
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	2	6,19	7,77
Others	1,49	34	..	13
Silk, raw	1,25	3,07	1,25	..
Wheat	37,14	..	..	..
Other articles	21,38	49,52	46,01	49,61
TOTAL	7,01,61	7,85,45	5,41,38	4,65,14
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	7,16	9,64	7,66

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	4,19	1,45	35
Hardware	64	82	69	73
Iron or steel—nails, rivets and washers	2,50	5,50	3,37	4,44
Matches	9,34	..	..	..
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	8,53	2,99	7,45
Paper and pasteboard	4,40	42,88	25,75	40,74
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	16,84	8,76	7,13
Toys	..	94	97	79
Wood and timber	1,85	19	7	2
Other articles	63	5,63	4,42	4,62
TOTAL	20,85	85,52	48,47	66,27
Exports of *Indian* produce—				
Coffee	3	9,56	9,21	10,96
Rice (not in the husk)	94	75	..	37
Hides and skins, raw	20	4,25	3,20	1,98
Cotton, raw	55	14	16	11
Jute, raw	..	1,32	1,00	1,79
„ manufactures	92	18,74	17,09	7,50
Seeds	..	16,57	10,06	5,11
Other articles	1,61	5,91	2,58	3,45
TOTAL	4,25	57,24	44,30	31,27
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	28	1	2	34
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	..	7,27	34,29
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	5	11	84
Jute manufactures	5,32	1,56	1,51	1,60
Other articles	1,30	44	39	1,64
TOTAL	24,93	2,05	2,01	4,08
RUSSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet sugar	(a)	44,77	66,31	8,89
Mineral oils	19,86	56,04	..	13,86
Tea-chests	..	43	32	23
Other articles	2,42	2,51	27,99	13,51
TOTAL	22,28	1,03,75	94,62	36,49
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	4,01	5,20	19
„ manufactures	1,43	8,18	30,25	16,19
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	5,17	1,27	3,28
Tea	1,41,97	35,32	16,39	13,65
Other articles	13,72	79	2,37	76
TOTAL	1,90,48	53,42	55,48	34,07
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	6	..	2
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	12,02	10,45	67	4,09
Saffron	3,88	8,56	9,11	9,81
Other articles	1,55	8,00	9,42	10,91
TOTAL	17,45	27,01	19,20	24,81

(a) Separately recorded from 1923-24.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
SPAIN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	1,15,79	42,14	48,71
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	15,68	8,90	4,57
Oilseeds	10,11	24,11	3,51	6,54
Jute, raw	64,51	69,25	68,81	71,85
Other articles	3,92	12,53	5,49	5,28
TOTAL	1,99,40	2,37,36	1,33,85	1,36,95
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	13,16	12,20	14,94
Machinery and millwork	..	12,67	8,22	6,55
Iron and steel	9,53	9,69	14,01	11,63
Matches	28,08	3,53	94	39
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	29,94	28,36	41,62
Paper-making materials	4,21	15,28	10,29	7,79
Wood and timber	..	2,44	3,52	3,91
Other articles	2,03	11,04	9,82	8,77
TOTAL	51,31	97,75	87,36	95,60
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	2,31	1,13	33
Hides, raw	..	8,56	3,51	2,37
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	7,64	1,57	3,95
Wheat	8,66	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	18,37	14,61	17,61
TOTAL	32,56	36,88	20,82	24,26
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	4,83	6,26	10,80
Wool manufactures	8	11	20	8
Other articles	8,23	11,56	7,55	5,57
TOTAL	15,84	16,50	14,01	16,45
Export of Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	10	1,25	2,10	1,53
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	2,87,96	3,16,82	1,77,94
Hides and skins, raw	7	6	21	24
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	1,81	1,72	1,82
Soda compounds	..	6,07	3,83	4,41
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	35,15	40,60	33,84
Other articles	4,75	4,62	4,95	3,77
TOTAL	35,97	3,35,67	3,68,13	2,22,02
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	20,94	16,78	11,04
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	24,79	16,56	12,30
Other sorts	8,98	17,56	15,82	9,38
Jute manufactures	4,00	20,36	12,12	13,95
Other articles	12,47	20,36	15,42	12,87
TOTAL	69,08	1,04,01	76,70	63,94

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	2,34	2,12	99
Other articles	11,57	9,80	8,47	8,00
TOTAL	19,81	12,14	10,59	8,99
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	..	8,99	8,83	5,72
Cigarettes	4,69	44	63	32
Cotton, raw	4,45	2,16,72	1,31,02	77,94
Salt	9,17	21,93	2,28	5,80
Other articles	7,86	5,77	4,26	5,87
TOTAL	26,17	2,53,85	1,47,02	95,65
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	26,55	13,36	2,68
Indigo	3,96	8	2	3
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	21,78	57,63	34,49
Wheat	3,83	3,48	18	..
,, flour	16,41	10,06	93	2
Others	11,15	6,21	3,04	16
Jute, raw	86	31,19	14,71	8,77
Jute, gunny bags	48,40	63,31	45,75	34,77
,, ,, cloth	84	5,25	8,83	8,23
Seeds	11,91	1,38,10	19,30	1,74,20
Other articles	24,41	45,66	28,83	24,13
TOTAL	1,85,70	3,51,67	1,92,58	2,87,48
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	4,21	4,24	2,76
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	41	11,07	6,04	11,29
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	12,46	21,09	22,58	10,99
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	2,89	1,82	1,37
Other articles	5,10	8,35	4,57	3,73
TOTAL	37,52	32,33	28,97	16,09
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	6,27	41	77	45
Other articles	3,95	3,40	1,81	1,42
TOTAL	10,22	3,81	2,58	1,87

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupee)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND ERITREA).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,38	22,18	9,78	14,19
Other articles	3,02	68	39	44
TOTAL	6,90	22,86	10,17	14,63
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	2,00	1,13	1,10
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	7,20	7,18	4,43
Other articles	2,20	3,65	3,32	3,15
TOTAL	12,57	12,85	11,63	8,68
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	46	20	40
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	..	..	..
Other articles	98	37	13	5
TOTAL	2,64,22	37	13	5
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	64,91	54,01	46,30
Wheat flour	8,73	6,23	1,40	30
Other sorts	9,22	7,14	7,51	8,20
Jute manufactures	8,13	13,14	7,74	6,62
Oils, vegetable	6,03	5,26	4,15	2,47
Other articles	18,98	13,29	13,66	10,51
TOTAL	1,25,29	1,09,97	88,47	74,40
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	1,73	2,10	97
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,67	26,18	6,17	4,50
Other articles	1,48	17,28	15,72	14,53
TOTAL	13,15	43,46	21,89	19,03
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	41,82	30,48	30,12
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	80,48	61,51	57,14
,, ,, cloth	1,89	10,48	7,46	6,85
Oils, vegetable	3,54	1,25	63	53
Provisions	3,27	1,10	90	37
Paraffin wax	5,16	15,41	12,03	11,72
Other articles	16,92	45,77	30,68	17,47
TOTAL	1,02,19	1,96,31	1,43,69	1,24,20
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,72	3,57	2,32	1,84

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	96	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	1	6,41	10,97	5,30
Other articles	1,10	3,70	1,06	13,64
TOTAL	5,97	11,07	12,03	18,94
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	17,48	14,51	13,74
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	16,50	11,46	10,06
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	37,15	32,88	28,31
Oils	36	7	1	6
Other articles	9,17	44,36	28,03	33,12
TOTAL	47,77	1,15,56	86,89	85,29
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	8,62	1,00	64	1,11
Other articles	3,57	2,27	1,83	2,03
TOTAL	12,19	3,27	2,47	3,14
REUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	..	1,78
Other articles	59	1,04	17	34
TOTAL	8,30	1,04	17	2,12
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	94,98	22,89	13,83
Paper and pasteboard	..	16	13	18
Railway plant	79	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	..	24,97	8,99	5,70
Other articles	30	12,46	9,65	13,83
TOTAL	1,09	1,32,57	41,66	33,54
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	90,73	64,79	65,04
Tea	54,91	61,87	67,40	80,14
Other articles	14,09	19,11	15,67	17,42
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,71,71	1,47,86	1,62,60
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	42,11	3,40	55
Apparel	33	10,85	10,21	7,30
Arms	80	2,89	2,66	86
Belting for machinery	1,11	9,41	10,48	8,43
Boots and shoes	54	1,53	19	10
Building materials	88	14,28	7,17	11,13

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Carriages	72	26	83	20
Chemicals	22	13,48	11,90	14,63
Clocks and watches	3,82	2,97	1,22	78
Copper	..	17,90	7,51	4,44
Cotton, raw	27,72	83,15	2,23,57	3,84,58
,, piecegoods	26,44	24,42	30,50	32,60
Drugs and medicines	4,18	22,22	19,56	20,83
Dyeing substances	..	13,77	10,99	8,36
Furniture	1,44	2,83	1,98	71
Glassware	1,17	3,53	1,29	53
Hardware	24,72	44,93	27,17	16,51
Instruments	5,86	78,71	63,39	53,35
Iron and steel	48,56	49,73	14,19	6,28
Leather	..	14,25	10,37	10,96
Machinery	24,56	1,64,15	1,22,11	81,12
Manures	..	5,72	87	46
Motor cars, etc.	8,49	2,41,16	1,41,46	88,68
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	3,67,94	3,15,64	1,31,11
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	12,98	11,35	8,09
Provisions	3,80	40,42	22,10	18,51
Railway plant	54	—	—	—
Rubber	16	85,85	83,39	52,38
Spirit	5,34	16,46	14,09	15,63
Stationery	2,05	4,49	3,06	2,32
Sugar	18	48	64	6
Tobacco	5,90	14,29	25,46	57,44
Toilet requisites	2,22	17,48	15,53	17,60
Wood and Timber	6,56	7,26	3,15	8,53
Other articles	15,59	82,87	66,75	65,03
TOTAL	4,49,03	15,14,72	12,83,62	11,25,09
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,20	3,13	1,39	1,01
Cotton, raw	8,19	44,95	72,09	6,40
Fruits and vegetables	1,78	22,39	41,34	22,32
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	3,24	63	60
Gums and resins	1,36	9,37	3,18	5,60
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	2,59,50	1,79,38	91,47
Dressed or tanned	29,59	8,35	3,63	57
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	1,04,48	91,23	68,70
Gunny bags	91,73	25,41	13,51	24,52
,, cloth	6,92,16	10,65,67	6,56,57	5,10,34
Lac	93,77	1,25,14	71,62	43,57
Manganese ore	18,75	14,41	8,44	..
Iron and steel	44	40,85	17,86	10,86
Manures	4,85	7,30	4,43	35
Mica	6,99	19,47	7,70	4,40
Myrobalans	9,78	12,22	7,41	8,21
Oils, vegetable	9,16	17	7	23
Paraffin wax	3,48	27,91	25,89	12,81
Rubber, raw	11	3,55	1,02	..
Saltpetre	7,61	..	..	9
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	64,68	48,50	40,89
Linseed	49,29	..	6	24
Spices	8,31	12,36	10,97	3,27
Tea	11,70	63,67	49,99	57,16
Wool, raw	4,52	13,76	22,30	9,14
,, manufactures	2,38	24,91	12,77	16,38
Other articles	21,06	87,75	29,35	37,33
TOTAL	16,83,60	20,64,59	13,86,38	9,76,51

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
UNITED STATES—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	49,47	42,94	22,41
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	1,40,16	87,34	76,47
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	1,27,21	53,96	43,41
Other articles	3,71	6,05	4,01	3,85
TOTAL	66,59	2,73,42	1,31,33	1,23,73
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	7,26	11	..
Jute, raw	1,03	15,12	11,00	10,21
,, twist and yarn	26	16,36	9,44	7,52
,, gunny bags	4,99	4,91	9,79	11,21
,, gunny cloth	2,08,57	3,15,64	1,19,47	2,47,15
Other articles	76	14,31	4,50	6,51
TOTAL	2,27,13	3,63,10	1,54,31	2,82,60
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	42,37	31,84	27,02
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	6,11	5,42	7,37
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	44,62	4,91	11,03
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	..	..	3
Other articles	1,36	18,30	12,66	5,46
TOTAL	87,05	62,92	17,57	16,52
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	5	2	13
Salt	12,94	27,96	48,76	39,74
Other articles	28,19	5,01	4,40	4,83
TOTAL	41,45	33,02	53,18	44,70
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	32,45	13,76	11,36
,, manufactures	18,38	9,24	8,31	6,34
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	2,52	2,79	87
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	23,14	11,03	8,36
Wheat flour	12,25	9,04	6,09	4,04
Spices	4,79	8,77	6,06	3,85
Tobacco	9,39	25,08	15,93	15,91
Other articles	16,01	15,62	13,14	10,52
TOTAL	1,06,33	1,25,86	77,11	61,25

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
ADEN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	2,28	1,83	1,55
Other articles	5,73	3,27	3,59	4,64
TOTAL	18,80	5,55	5,42	6,19
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	14,56	16,88	13,21
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	4,17	4,85	4,65
Other articles	9,19	7,14	5,62	5,57
TOTAL	46,75	25,87	27,35	23,43
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	7,88	8,77	4,09
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	40	48	30
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	35,58	22,83	24,78
Other articles	11,48	12,52	9,05	8,77
TOTAL	48,97	56,38	41,13	37,94
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	7,89	7,49	5,87
Other articles	10,93	3,86	3,83	4,28
TOTAL	32,16	11,75	11,32	10,15
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	3,80	3,04	2,86
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	12,11	10,63	9,31
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	61,09	48,53	31,51
Tea	95	7,25	4,47	4,22
Other articles	10,91	16,68	12,23	12,99
TOTAL	36,43	97,13	75,86	58,03
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	9,24	4,94	5,09
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	5,82	5,46	5,47
Other articles	2,52	2,15	2,13	2,87
TOTAL	52,99	7,97	7,59	8,34

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
BAHREIN ISLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	9,62	14,71	9,31
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	28,31	23,46	21,32
Other articles	12,34	22,82	10,88	7,10
TOTAL	42,24	60,25	49,05	37,73
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	4,70	6,43	4,43
Other articles	9,07	6,16	5,92	6,85
TOTAL	27,25	10,86	12,35	11,28
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	81,78	91,50	69,03
Other articles	2	1	2	4
TOTAL	53,78	81,79	91,52	69,07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	62	5,69	2,99	2,89
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	5,60	1	..
Grain, pulse and flour	12	3,07	1,36	47
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	6,10	4,47	2,86
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	12,04	9,74	8,89
Machinery	1,36	2,19	2,17	2,01
Metals	1,41	2,73	1,52	1,31
Oils	45	19,36	43,35	80,19
Rubber	10	1,44	1,65	84
Seeds	91	50	4,25	23,48
Spices	29,91	36,09	21,39	17,82
Tea	7,10	15,41	18,09	11,83
Other articles	20,11	38,94	28,78	26,80
TOTAL	72,53	1,43,47	1,36,78	1,76,50
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	19,00	12,49	8,58
Coal and coke	43,39	36,26	33,01	20,13
Coffee	5,76	27	19	15
Cotton manufactures	36,03	75,45	70,94	51,88
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	53,96	42,19	35,69
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	4,99	3,86	4,27
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	27,53	18,87	20,67
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	5,61,91	3,66,61	3,40,20
Other sorts	48,80	39,70	35,60	30,10
Jute manufactures	5,41	8,80	8,47	3,84
Manures	10,87	22,90	14,69	8,11
Oilcakes	38,54	33,58	26,23	16,84
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	7,79	5,54	4,81
Rubber, raw	14,15	42,21	7,39	2,51
Seeds	12,21	7,83	8,22	6,21
Spices	15,31	31,89	22,00	19,83
Tea	26,90	37,07	29,31	23,23
Wood and timber	2,32	2,51	2,07	1,59
Other articles	52,37	95,21	65,20	53,43
TOTAL	8,02,35	11,08,86	7,63,88	6,52,07
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	2,60	1,00	3,63
Vehicles	—	3,55	3,41	2,06
Other articles	13,82	23,11	27,82	23,79
TOTAL	22,08	29,26	32,23	29,48

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	62	54	77
Building materials	83	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures	1,94	6,43	3,67	2,99
Cordage	3,19	1,06	67	45
Drugs and medicines	6,48	2,13	1,76	1,55
Fireworks	5,00	76	26	59
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	13,30	4,21	2 35
Provisions	3,85	12,26	7,60	6 70
Silk, raw	23,60	12,15	6,08	13,73
,, manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	1,50	96	1.25
Sugar, refined	10,34	7,35	6,20	2,85
Other articles	15,59	29,22	21,69	18,57
TOTAL	98,31	86,78	52,99	51,80
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	6	13	1,56
Coal and coke	..	5,30	14,14	13,94
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	..	1,50	1
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	4,21	45	2
Drugs and medicines	4,92	91	7,53	14,16
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	57,46	40,84	16,42
Jadestone	5,65	1,45	3,33	3 47
Jute manufactures	7,42	60,90	79,43	65,70
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	36,17	33,26	32,73	26,17
TOTAL	9,12,86	1,63,64	1,80,08	1,41,45
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	3,06	3,96	2,05
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted or preserved	2,13	43	99	71
Other articles	6,62	1,77	3,26	2,04
TOTAL	13,42	5,26	8,21	4,80
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	95.68	92,01	84,14
,, piecegoods	20	4,70	6,36	1,08
Silk, raw	83,44	75,35	54,64	96,52
,, manufactures, including yarn	35,67	74,95	63,97	61,52
Tea	10,70	20,27	18,71	18,40
Other articles	27,92	62,18	42,92	33,25
TOTAL	1,57,98	3,33,13	2,78,61	2,94,91
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	7,40,84	4,50,25	1,32,75
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	..	21	2
Piecegoods	2,70	26	26	43
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	4,91,98	2,65,23	1,80,50
Jute, raw	10,84	12,97	12,04	9,98
,, manufactures	49,50	10,04	10,19	5,73
Paraffin wax	1,22	36,57	23,45	14,51
Tea	35,95	12,64	6,41	..
Other articles	3,06,43	16,00	11,67	13,16
TOTAL	8,72,39	13,21,80	7,79,71	3,57,08

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	3,46	2,69	1,63
INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	4,94	16,50	18,39
Other articles	4	55	2,30	1,47
TOTAL	1,01	5,49	18,80	19,86
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	1,63	8,22	14,39	2,86
Jute manufactures	32,57	17,86	18 32	22,76
Opium	29,07	52,84	44,04	11,24
Other articles	3,48	1,91	1,85	84
TOTAL	66,75	80,83	78,60	37,70
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	4,60	3,83	4,41
Apparel	9,17	18,50	20,76	25,48
Artificial silk	..	1,54,11	2,16,26	2,70,63
Bobbins	..	4,92	3,64	4,75
Boots and shoes	16	67,16	48,72	31,57
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	24,70	16,97	40,83
Brushes and brooms	48	1,10	90	1,99
Buttons of all sorts	..	5,36	4,24	7,24
Camphor	11,48	9,33	8,49	11,77
Carriages	11	3,30	2,75	68
Cement	1	12,85	9,47	8,10
Chemicals	93	4,37	6,37	13,26
Coal and coke	7,02	19	16	3
Copper	27,99	53	3,55	6,72
Cotton, raw	9	5,28	2,63	85
,, hosiery	65,23	76,51	41,59	61,23
,, piecegoods	6,10	5,92,90	5,45,20	7,85,39
,, yarn	6,16	83,56	82,82	1,60,71
,, other manufactures	2,12	12,79	9,40	11,59
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	6,71	9,09	7,54
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	21,31	16,74	31,59
Furniture and cabinetware	71	1,90	57	1,08
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	19,84	15,08	22,33
Beads and false pearls	7,61	5,06	3,37	5,45
Bottles and phials	1,00	11,92	8,49	11,95
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	1,35	69	98
Table ware	1,41	5,74	3.49	4,18
Others	3,35	10,81	10,90	20,56
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	13,36	10,42	18,09
Hardware	3,59	20,91	15,77	30,11
Instruments	85	9,65	8,47	22,99
Iron or steel	..	5,14	3,76	13,89
Machinery and millwork	63	4,85	3,74	4,14
Matches	28,40	16	..	5
Paints and painters' materials	..	4,30	4,13	7,45
Paper and pasteboard	55	11,08	9,78	15,92
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	2,09	1,52	3,61
Rubber manufactures	..	2,19	3,04	13,04
Silk, raw	1,15	65	1,59	4,71
Silk manufactures	1,31,45	89,01	95,99	2,01,72
Spices, ginger	3,40	61	19	18
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	4,74	4,74	9,47
Tea-chests	87	76	1,04	96
Toilet requisites	1,31	3,33	3,39	8,14
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	13,10	9,66	22,86
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	4,91	8,69	9,83	14,62
Wood—timber	32	24,06	9,45	2,37
,, manufactures	71	6,34	3,27	5,05
Woollen manufactures	8	3,19	1,52	14,16
Other articles	10,54	56,19	36,45	81,32
TOTAL	3,64,35	14,51,10	13,33,97	20,47,74

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
JAPAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	20,99,31	11,04,66	11,12,31
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	29,15	25,72	20 66
Iron and steel	15,24	79,59	85,30	51,09
Jute, raw	10,84	11,68	17,47	22,73
,, manufactures	10,93	17,50	12,88	24,84
Lac	2,17	18,02	15,49	8,05
Lead	7	18,74	38,69	20,91
Manures	5,59	5,25	6,48	2,71
Oilcakes	15,19	10,87	23,60	10,79
Opium	9,79	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	6,90	27,35	4,40	6,56
Pulse	4,19	10,47	11,73	9,28
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	1,19	36	62,27
Other articles	6,37	44,37	47,50	42,90
TOTAL	16,84,66	23,73,49	13,94,28	13,95,10
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	13,62	8,65	10,18
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	12,11	1,57	..
Farinaceous foods	50	2,54	4,75	4,20
Liquors	2,59	12,02	10,11	..
Sugar	9,23,33	9,85,24	4,51,99	3,40,38
Tea	81	7,66	4,51	1,01
Other articles	7,79	14,60	11,79	27,91
TOTAL	9,35,03	10,34,17	4,84,72	3,73,50
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	1,59,29	96,00	41,11
Opium	52,28	25,72	8,12	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	47,38	42,94	10,80
Other articles	15,59	26,30	23,84	18,79
TOTAL	2,89,74	2,58,69	1,70,90	70,70
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	4,76	3,68	3,11
PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted, etc.	18,68	18,51	16,83	9,51
Gums and resins	3,74	6,27	2,64	1,31
Oils, mineral	4,09	2,30,41	2,36,57	1,67,35
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	..	..	1
Wool, raw	9,81	3,03	4,92	3,02
Other articles	18,94	13,43	14,98	12,07
TOTAL	63,49	2,71,65	2,75,94	1,93,27
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12,05	34,22	38,20	20,41
,, manufactures	13,73	35,13	48,31	18,51
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	4,41	35	1,60
Others	3,33	1,00	6	8
Indigo	1,99	14	6	..
Tea, black	1,67	23,71	9,64	6,55
Other articles	11,51	23,94	12,22	8,20
TOTAL	55,13	1,22,55	1,08,84	55,35

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
PERSIA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	5,82	2,62	3,88	8,51
,, manufactures	27,80	7,76	5,11	12,14
Metals and ores	3,68	1,80	59	55
Sugar	5,65	1,13	1,82	..
Other articles	13,81	18,43	12,70	6,62
TOTAL	66,76	31,74	24,10	27,82
SIAM:				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31,41	14,95	13,36	6,04
Other articles	3,39	2,97	5,05	15,99
TOTAL	34,80	17,92	18,91	22,63
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,75	21,92	12,36	[F] 7,39
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	14,17	18,50	31,48
Opium	18,84	41,76	34,76	..
Other articles	6,21	21,69	10,76	6,60
TOTAL	62,94	99,54	76,38	45,47
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	1,01	76	47
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	4,32	4,01	3,65
Cotton manufactures	8,01	3,94	2,81	1,98
Drugs and medicines	2,75	5,08	2,75	1,79
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	8,04	6,90	6,79
Fish	22,53	17,23	7,98	9,31
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	9,14	6,46	8,63
Gums and resins	5,45	13,53	12,82	13,24
Lac	1,51	8,04	1,66	53
Matches	7,64	29	1	..
Metals, tin	44,54	52,81	40,60	45,70
Oils, mineral	15,52	22,20	5,15	29
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	31,57	24,48	19,95
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	46	11	7
Silk, raw	6,75	..	..	..
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	1,51,85	1,22,37	99,53
,, others	12,63	15,24	11,06	9,68
Sugar	3,74	1,46	83	52
Other articles	41,76	51,61	37,34	56,97
TOTAL	3,08,48	3,96,81	2,86,84	2,78,63
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	4,35	1,58	59
Coal and coke	17,18	2,84	2,63	1,99
Cordage and rope	3,35	6,49	5,00	3,87
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	4,60	5,32	2,94
,, manufactures	57,59	62,11	48,24	40,24
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	9,98	3,80	1,66
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	2,78,71	1,66,65	1,13,65
Others	18,30	21,70	16,33	11,71

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Hides and skins, raw	25	6	17	1
Jute manufactures	34,40	48,72	52,87	45,01
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	16,67	11,35	9,11
Rubber, raw	84	11,87	8,11	4,00
Seeds	8,23	7,41	6,70	4,75
Tin, ore	2,03	21,78	23,14	28 03
Tobacco	13,12	10,84	7 47	3 8 :
Other articles	64,79	1,11.20	1,05,99	88,38
TOTAL	7,54,93	6 19,33	4,65,35	3,59,77
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	1,39	1,37	38
Spices, cloves	1,91	90	1	..
Other articles	11,44	8,15	7,62	6,71
TOTAL	18,25	10,44	9,00	7,09
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	2,01	14,36	16,62
Other articles	5	6	85	81
TOTAL	11,83	2,07	15,21	17,43
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	1,43,64	63,74	43,29
Other articles	4,75	8,78	4,97	4,54
TOTAL	24,55	1,52,42	68,71	47,83
IRAQ (*a*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Drugs and medicines	—	75	50	19
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	36	50	48
Fruits and vegetables	—	49,74	40,50	32,76
Grain, pulse and flour	—	43,06	9,19	3,40
Hardware	—	19	16	17
Hides and skins, raw	—	84	72	1,25
Metals—Brass	—	30	6	2
Provisions	—	17	32	7
Seeds	—	15	11	2
Wool, raw	—	25	1,39	1,20
,, manufactures	—	15	16	13
Other articles	—	5,17	4,28	3,58
TOTAL	—	1,00,63	57,89	43,27

(*a*) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

(In thousands Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
IRAQ (*a*)—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	5,32	3,26	3,63
Cotton manufactures	—	35,07	44,36	17,87
Indigo	—	47	6	1
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	45	32	62
Wheat flour	—	22	9	7
Others	—	14	10	16
Jute manufactures	—	7,14	6,31	3,74
Tea	—	7,25	4,78	2,49
Other articles	—	27,41	19,63	23,81
TOTAL	—	83,47	78,91	52,40
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	15,41	9,27	13,07
Provisions	—	4	3	1
Rubber manufactures	—	12,13	14,19	5,99
Sugar	—	49	1,27	4
Other articles	—	7,80	11,76	7,42
TOTAL	—	35,87	36,52	26,53
TURKEY IN ASIA (*b*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, etc.	33,27	3	2	4
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	19,26	1	3	14
TOTAL	58,86	4	5	18
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	59,50	1,41	1,57	1,64
Indigo	6,59	1	2	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	81	59	32
Wheat flour	7,54	..	..	..
Others	6,05	..	1	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	5,51	6,56	13,55
Tea	16,19	2,67	1,35	2,00
Other articles	32,64	77	93	82
TOTAL	2,17,60	11,18	11,03	18,33
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	..	..	1
Provisions	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	..	..	..
Other articles	14,44	11	1	10
TOTAL	22,32	11	1	11

(*a*) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.
(*b*) Includes Iraq prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*concluded.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	32	89	61
Horses	30,00	10,28	38,55	4,96
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	8,76	13,19	18,28
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	—	—	—
Tallow and stearine	1,30	20,31	16,26	19,86
Wheat	..	1,79,19	71,90	29,25
Wool, raw	3,71	9,93	15,15	18,10
Other articles	18,56	12,98	12,43	15,79
TOTAL	1,01,16	2,41,77	1,58,87	1,06,85
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw	4,42	14,60	6,87	9,03
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	3,57,66	2,43,34	3,31,86
Oils	6,26	31	16	21
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	1,39	3,38	4,01
Seeds	3,11	22,28	13,27	11,42
Tea	40,81	28,90	12,97	8,01
Other articles	32,76	22,30	15,02	23,87
TOTAL	3,13,36	4,47,44	2,95,01	3,88,41
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	1,16	1,66	1,27
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	3,50	3,60	3,28
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	50,18	24,92	28,63
Manures	3,97	85	10	..
Other articles	10,02	12,04	9,96	9,86
TOTAL	50,66	63,02	34,98	38,49
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	18	26	14
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	34,04	28,79	23,99
Other articles	34	3,11	61	11
TOTAL	18,85	37,15	29,40	24,10

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	59,679	111,074
,, Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	185,216	243,949
,, United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	483	259
,, Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	4,022	738
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	249,400	356,020

No. 13—*continued*

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
WHITE.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	207,046	281,006
„ Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	3,549	2,231
„ Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	5,924	6,491
„ Japan	48	3,323	2,623	59,820	120,354
„ Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	3,343	2,662
TOTAL	654,255	518,890	373,569	279,682	412,744
COLOURED, ETC.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	110,271	194,326
„ Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	3,074	2,544
„ Belgium	4,082	548	812	205	232
„ Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	1,612	3,321
„ Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	9,924	7,197
„ Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	424	238
„ Japan	521	13,095	14,049	94,668	214,226
„ Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	3,065	2,712
TOTAL	631,552	386,277	285,423	223,243	424,796
TOTAL OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS INCLUDING PENTS.					
From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	1,199,041	383,498	597,119
„ Netherlands	23,777	12,764	11,462	6,629	4,775
„ Belgium	4,122	551	821	244	300
„ Switzerland	5,278	2,498	3,278	7,585	10,027
„ Italy	10,579	9,177	4,303	11,181	7,783
„ Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	8	46
„ Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	550	390
„ China	798	892	2,368	4,084	923
„ Japan	3,127	97,637	113,403	339,782	579,735
„ United States of America	10,671	12,718	12,303	19,227	20,345
„ Other countries	7,491	1,620	2,185	2,826	3,836
TOTAL	2,631,674	1,840,955	1,351,878	775,614	1,225,279

No. 13A.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	..	18	4·5	37	..
1914-15	52	0·2	18	10·0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7·5	25	..
1916-17	45	0·1	22*	7·5	21	..
1917-18	41	0·3	20*	7·5	17	..
1918-19	40	0·1	20*	7·5	13	..
1919-20	58	0·2	19*	7·5	27	..
1920-21	36	1·0	21*	7·5	22	..
1921-22	45	1·0	22*	7·5	32	0·3
1922-23	51	0·6	21*	7·5	35	0·4
1923-24	52	1·0	18†	7·5	34	0·6
1924-25	61	1·0	22†	7·5	40	0·5
1925-26	62	1·2	20†	7·5	37	0·2
1926-27	50	5·1	20†	7·5	28	0·1
1927-28	60	1·7	18†	7·5	31	0·1
1928-29	58	1·2	20†	7·5	30	0·1
1929-30	52	1·6	24†	7·5	39	..
1930-31	52	4·7	23†	7·5	37	..
1931-32	40	5·5	23†	7·5	16	..

*The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by the Bombay Millowners' Association were taken.

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

No. 14.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	2,311,104	2,422,997
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	678,787	746,901
Total	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	2,989,891	3,169,898

No. 15-A.—Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn from Principal Countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	25,702	11,913	13,357
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	..	20
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	..	.. 3
„ Switzerland	1,132	339	604	51	66
„ Italy	607	297	287	142	5
„ China	15	214	537	13,215	13,305
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	6,206	18,149
„ Other countries	1,147	469	293	48	201
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	31,575	45,103

No. 15-B.—Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Percentage of total in 1932-33
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6,987	308	901	2·0
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	750	1,068	2·4
„ 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	20,580	14,308	20,908	46·3
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	5,252	6,429	14·2
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	10,938	15,766	35·0
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	19	31	·1
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	31,575	45,103	100

No. 15-C.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn in 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33 by classes from the principal supplying countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Counts 1-20—			
From United Kingdom	398	268	279
„ Japan	43	6	614
„ China (including Hongkong)	11	34	6
Total (all countries)	454	308	901
Counts 21-30	478	750	1,068
Counts 31-40—			
From United Kingdom	2,378	2,681	2,838
„ Japan	2,117	385	6,257
„ China (including Hongkong)	10,130	11,164	11,564
Total (all countries)	14,755	14,308	20,908
Above 40—			
From United Kingdom	4,096	5,204	6,241
„ Japan	81	3	131
„ China (including Hongkong)	74	..	40
Total (all countries)	4,273	5,252	6,429
Two-folds—			
From United Kingdom	2,967	3,153	3,011
„ Japan	4,654	5,628	11,036
„ China (including Hongkong)	1,529	2,017	1,716
Total (all countries)	9,170	10,938	15,766
Unspecified descriptions	10	19	31
Total of cotton twist and yarn	29,140	31,575	45,103

16.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Percentage of total in 1932-33
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	562,057	599,452	59·0
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,868	294,005	297,512	29·3
" 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	71,073	77,185	7·6
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,690	34,002	36,594	3·6
Wastes	502	385	375	5,236	5,675	0·5
Total	646,757	666,227	662,510	966,373	1,016,418	100

No. 17.—Imports of Raw Silk, Silk Yarn and Silk Piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Imports of Silk, Raw—					
China	83,44	82,92	1,19,57	54,64	96,51
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	21,13	6,03	13,73
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	2,02	..	..
Other countries	3,37	8,97	7,18	1,60	6,85
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	62,27	1,17,09
Imports of Silk Yarn—					
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	1,70	6,58
France	65	20	1,08	2,39	1,79
Switzerland	57	29	31	10,74	3,09
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	19,22	23,61
China (including Hongkong)	2,75	5,07	9,90	9,29	11,21
Japan	17,38	29,11	30,29	5,08	40,36
Other countries	1,35	3	20	2,76	1,72
Total	41,19	42,23	58,29	51,18	88,36
Imports of Silk Piecegoods—					
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	1,64	85
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	55	38
China (including Hongkong)	53,54	73,94	1,34,98	50,14	44,86
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	71,89	1,32,97
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	1,98	1,85
Total	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	1,26,20	1,80,91

No. 18.—Imports of Woollen Piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	24,78	52,48
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	4,15	8,76
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	2,39	1,60
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	1,48	5,86
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	16,10	34,30
Italy	83	18	2,07	15,16	42,14
Japan	2	6,30	3,16	78	7,78
Other countries	3,94	1,64	1,90	3,96	8,21
Total	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	68,75	1,61,13

No. 19.—Imports and declared value of iron and steel.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

Articles	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1930-31			1931-32			1932-33		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹
Sheets and Plates—												
Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	147,4	2,89	196	84,0	1,66	196	72,7	1,23	170
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	17,3	55	317	7,6	20	263	7,0	19	278
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	39,3	53	135	22,1	29	131	22,1	27	123
Iron Bars and channels	26,7	35	130	4,1	6	156	1,3	3	231	1,2	3	233
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	87,4	91	104	72,5	65	90	69,2	57	82
Beams channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	89,6	1,16	129	86,8	1,05	121	36,1	40	111	15,7	15	97
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	3,0	10	341	1,7	6	353	2,1	6	288
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	28,2	29	104	19,0	18	94	12,3	11	89
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	37,8	1,15	305	23,8	71	298	23,5	62	263
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	33,3	44	131	23,8	28	118	24,3	28	113
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	13,9	38	273	10,9	31	284	10,5	31	292
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (*a*)	17,8	19	112	10,6	15	146	4,6	10	217	1,7	4	253
Wire	9,8	24	245	12,3	20	166	9,4	15	159	9,6	17	178
Wire nails	—	—	—	12,4	20	159	9,4	15	159	13,2	23	177
Wire rope	—	—	—	3,3	18	556	2,7	14	518	2,0	11	523
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	308	8,9	26	297	7,0	19	271	6,5	18	284
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	68,2	1,55	227	35,1	82	233	32,4	75	232
Total	1,018,2	16,01	157	614,2	10,89	177	371,0	6,32	170	326,0	5,30	163

(*a*) Figures for 1913-14 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 20.—Imports of Iron and Steel.

(In tons)

Articles and countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
(i) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	331	746
Continent	32	9	3,889	49	..
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..
Total	12,881	2,766	10,553	380	746

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for re-manufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	13,16	3,89	2,71
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	2,77	2,38
United States of America	39	2,83	3,43	14	6
Other countries	20	68	11	2	14
Total	11,08	9,57	20,84	6,82	5,29

No. 21.—Imports of Machinery and Millwork.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	7,78,18	7,81,22
United States of America	24,56	66,81	3,10,76	1,22,12	81,12
Japan	63	13,47	6,01	3.74	4,14
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	18,33	7,34
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	1,12,27	98,06
Other countries	6,55	8,37	44,65	67,70	82,36
Total	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	10,92,34	10,54,24

No. 22.—Imports of Motor Cars, Cycles, Wagons and Accessories.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	50,36	80,05
United States of America	21,03	46,23	1,66,45	65,29	28,51
Canada	..	..	35,20	10,40	6,15
Italy	29	1,89	9,47	10,47	4,80
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	5,01	2,27
Other countries	9,97	90	13,94	6,59	6,82
Total	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	1,48,12	1,28,60
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	3,90	3,26
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	31	26
Total	10,68†	6,36	19,42	4,21	3,52
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	14,43	9,85
United States of America	66	2,70	29,66	42,37	24,78
Italy	..	84	5,21	16	2
Canada	..	..	6,18	8,96	5,84
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	62	50
Total	5,71†	6,39	69,61	66,54	40,97

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—Imports of Motor Cars, Cycles, Wagons and Accessories—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Parts of motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	22,48	22,50
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	33,86	35,39
France	2,12	48	79	1,94	58
Other countries	5,36	66	9,25	12,11	11,29
Total	31,30§	23,79	77,82	70,39	69,76
Total motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	91,17	1,15,66
United States of America	8,49	59,43	2,38,93	1,41,58	88,68
Italy	66	2,84	15,32	13,48	7,83
France	5,94	2,73	9,39	7,28	2,86
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	8,83	7,35
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	1,05	85
Canada	..	..	46,30	22,89	13,82
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	2,98	5,80
Total	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,79,13	2,89,26	2,42,85

§ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—Imports of Hardware, Excluding Cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	96,16	91,44
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	27,17	16,51
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	15,77	30,11
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	12,20	14,94
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	75,85	1,07,98
Austria	27,28	2,25	4,51	4,20	4,76
Hungary				59	56
Czechoslovakia				7,12	9,05
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	2,97	3,48
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	18,88	20,39
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	2,60,91	2,99,22

No. 24.—Imports of metals (excluding iron and steel).

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	28,69	29,75
Japan	27,99	30,21	8,31	3,55	6,72
France	12,93	5,37	3,69	13,29	1,31
Germany	93,41	4,44	20,20	25,86	67,24
Belgium	3,54	66	1,52	1,80	3,78
Other countries	1,68	5,25	43,72	8,71	5,96
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,49	84,90	1,14,76
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	63,18	40,60	45,70
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	4,12	72	1,17
Other countries	1,60	1,35	1,73	12	29
Total	51,87	44,61	69,03	41,44	47,16
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,60	6,63	8,28
Belgium	3,75	24	4,81	2,42	3,79
Japan	..	12,03	59	74	3
Germany	3,23	24	1,38	2,89	3,36
Other countries	28	5,04	1,78	10,30	21,25
Total	22,11	22,89	30,16	22,98	36,71
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	14,56	2,96	2,99
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	1,92	1,03
Total	18,41	30,18	19,30	4,88	4,02
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,80	7,51	9,45
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	6,23	3,92
United States of America	4,26	3,45	9,12	3,40	55
Other countries	1,65	3,66	18,59	12,52	8,26
Total	23,45	10,77	67,96	29,66	22,18
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	33,08	55,56
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	70,41	80,03
Other countries	3,94	39,56	44,84	22,77	44,34
Total	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,26,26	1,79,93
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	18,95	18,83
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,38	20,43	21,85
Total	24,41	20,14	28,65	34,38	35,68
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	3,44,50	4,40,44

No. 25.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR (EXCLUDING MOLASSES AND CONFECTIONERY).

(In hundreds o itons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	7	4	7	23,0	34,9
Hungary	..	..	11,3	6	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1,7	28,5	7,5	4	2
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	3,5	1,4
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	..	..
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	366.8	294,8
Japan	2	5,7	4	1	4,0
Belgium	1	..	4,4	2	2,6
Other countries	44,6	8,1	4,0	121,5	31,5
TOTAL	633,5	472,3	443,5	516,1	369,4

No. 26.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OILS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	3,15,64	1,31,11
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	91,50	69,03
Persia	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	2,36,57	1,67,35
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	15,52	18,84	29,15	5,15	29
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	29,22	27,37
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	14,36	16,62
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	6,40	12,37
Russia	19,86	54	2,88	..	13,87
Georgia	—	—	11,92*	1,12,86	1,04,37
Azerbaijan	—	—	—	71,85	56,66
Celebes and other Islands	..	..	..†	..	8,21
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	20,40	62,55
TOTAL	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,86	9,03,95	6,69,80

* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.
† Imports in 1923-24 were valued at R4,17,626.

No. 27.—IMPORTS OF CEMENT.

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	45,2	34,3
Japan	..	14,8	6,6	29,0	39,3
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	..	..
Italy	1,3	7	9	1,4	1
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	12,2	8,9
TOTAL	130,3	95,4	118,9	87,8	82,6

No. 28.—Exports of raw jute.

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	865	725
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	20	28
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	885	753
United States of America	535	523	483	275	201
France	428	198	357	290	386
Italy	213	215	180	247	210
Brazil	15	66	79	88	74
Japan	17	30	60	56	81
Belgium	—	1	174	257	228
Spain	122	172	132	199	237
Germany	920	34	586	733	682
Austria	250	13	2	..	..
Hungary				..	..
Other countries	86	44	92	255	301
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	2,400	2,400
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	3,285	3,153

No. 29.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June—			
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	58	49
1928-29	99	60	49
1929-30	103	64	45
1930-31	112	46	34
1931-32	55	48	31
1932-33	58(a)	44	35

(a) Provisional.

No. 30-A.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth : Bags—Hessian.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	2,523	113	285	265
Australia	77	168	49	76
United States of America	323	314	74	122
Argentine Republic	84	16	2	1
Other countries	1,120	370	429	425
Total (all countries)	4,127	981	839	889

BAGS—SACKING.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	102	305	190	200
Australia	633	470	632	910
Japan	134	186	43	90
Indo-China	186	148	47	85
Java	213	205	292	134
United States of America	92	51	10	6
Chile	467	249	20	41
Peru	51	39	46	54
Cuba	210	235	155	129
Other countries	941	1,174	1,611	1,613
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,029	3,062	3,046	3,262

CLOTH—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	1,287	628	589	543
Canada	561	508	627	651
Australia	177	123	173	203
United States of America	7,057	8,810	6,909	5,462
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	993	2,316
Uruguay	42	85	104	96
Other countries	1,209	398	562	592
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,308	9,957	9,863

CLOTH—SACKING.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	103	113	32	32
Australia	74	52	25	45
United States of America	29	128	15	26
Argentine Republic	42	56	56	59
Other countries	55	46	125	92
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	395	253	254

NOTE.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given, as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 30-B.—Exports of Jute Bags and Gunny Cloth.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS					
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	475	465
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	299	303	277
Egypt	119	385	102	143	128
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	182	181
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	201	228
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	742	1,049
Java	130	206	205	296	136
Japan	35	118	186	46	94
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	655	709
South America	431	532	335	117	165
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	274	240
Other countries	796	747	607	451	479
Total (All Countries)	3,391	6,676	4,043	3,885	4,151
CLOTH	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	622	575
Canada	333	534	508	635	655
Australia	209	253	175	199	248
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,938	6,924	5,488
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	1,049	2,375
Other countries	369	1,016	528	784	776
Total (All Countries)	9,700	11,561	12,703	10,211	10,117

No. 31.—Exports of Raw Cotton.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	122	212	152	166	167
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	6	7
Total British Empire	152	233	165	172	174
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	1,080	1,085
Italy	233	249	262	183	150
France	109	69	91	81	124
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	436	134
Belgium	277	44	217	121	128
Spain	50	41	61	45	52
Germany	351	69	198	166	152
Austria (*a*)	167	33	32	..	..
Other countries	25	31	61	85	64
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	2,197	1,889
Total	2,407	2,190	2,917	2,369	2,063

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 32-A.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	170	8
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	2,409	529
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	741	469
Persia	2,030	2,677	2,725	6,531	3,654
Siam	305	623	1,183	1,054	756
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	151	198
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	207	246
Other countries	13,135	3,325	7,515	10,780	9,248
Total (all countries)	192,844	129,685	82,166	22,043	15,108

No. 32-B.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	16,712	14,363
„ 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	343	456
Above No. 40	2	170	170	12	..
Grey two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	4,699	131
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	277	158
Total	200,970	129,685	82,166	22,043	15,108

No. 33.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton piecegoods.

(a) Grey (unbleached).

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Persia	4,009	9,826	3,117	262	29
Iraq*	9,683	9,537	8,513	7	111
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	125	253
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	980	170
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	1,457	781
Ceylon	175	533	301	117	149
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	1,900	1,692
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	3,737	1,497
Total (all countries)	47,414	74,576	42,515	8,585	4,682

(b) Coloured, printed or dyed.

Persia	3,289	21,421	24,321	19,903	7,991
Iraq*	2,757	12,188	29,486	12,748	4,927
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	8,961	7,823
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	1,540	1,216
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	5,014	3,412
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	16,945	12,925
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	4,225	4,270
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	26,448	18,838
Total (all countries)	42,384	80,377	121,243	95,784	61,402

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 34.—Exports of Indian tea

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	291,199	330,661
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,165	14,133	16,695
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	2,509	1,640
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	2,907	3,531
Egypt	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	2,382	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	565	465
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	4,107	3,088
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	315,420	356,080
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	—	915	505
Egypt	—	—	—	3,254	2,002
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	3,458	2,857
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,587	9,797	11,137
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	1,203	..
Turkey, Asiatic (*b*)	3,324	3,000	2,018	290	426
Persia	347	4,406	2,115	2,015	1,482
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	332	367
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	4,814	3,981
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	26,098	22,757
Total	266,497	322,691	321,169	341,518	378,837

(*a*) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.

(*b*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds

Linseed

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,9	14,1	14,8
France	76,8	25,3	42,9	44,2	21,4
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	14,6	10,6
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	8	3
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	9,8	9,3
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	10,0	9,4
Other countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	26,8	6,9
Total	379,0	270,4	251,5	120,3	72,2

Rape

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	14,4	10,7
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	5,6	8,3
Italy	7,1	6,0	26,0	18,0	68,2
Belgium	98,6	5,4	56,5	1,2	2,5
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	4,0	9,1
Other countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	10,7	15,7
Total	272,7	90,7	205,8	53,9	114,5

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds—*contd.*

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	1	2
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	3,4	4,6
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	4	..
Austria (*a*)	20,2	8	8	..	..
Other countries	16,8	10,9	8,4	8,4	5,5
Total	119,3	32,6	27,6	12,8	10,3

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

Groundnut

France	169,1	87,5	126,8	223,2	219,4
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	77,9	31,6
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	4.5	8,6
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	80.8	28,2
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	121,8	48,1
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	147,2	87,5
Other countries	17,3	18,6	7,0	17,1	37,8
Total	211,8	118,7	195,2	672,0	433,0

Cotton

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	10,7	1,5
Other countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	1,0	9
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	11,7	2,4

Castor

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	23,2	22,7
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	34,7	28,4
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	4,1	4,0
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	20,3	16,8
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	12,1	6.2
Other countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	9,6	7,8
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	104,0	85,9

No. 35-B.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	1,90,39	1,23,86
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	35,92	29,12
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	4,51,72	4.31.55
Belgium	4,44,19	25,99	2,87,03	17,82	25,49
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,33	2,01,70	1,70.71
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,30	1,99,55	1,07.00
Austria (*a*)	78,68	5,49	16,18	3	..
Other Foreign Countries	1,41,08	74,47	1,87,38	3,61,70	2,42,95

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 36.—Exports of Rice not in the Husk

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	51	170
Ceylon	325	328	311	410	394
Hongkong	13	3	50	63	27
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	233	158
Mauritius	56	50	50	51	52
Egypt	54	17	36	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	173	104
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	981	955
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	354	235
Germany	345	23	207	262	171
Egypt	—	—	1	86	53
Japan	123	52	52	..	74
Netherlands	240	24	31	158	58
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	1	..
Arabia	25	38	47	41	44
Java	168	82	75	63	18
Sumatra	10	33	33	96	62
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	112	259	158
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	1,820	873
Total exports	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,301	1,828

No. 37.—Exports of Wheat

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	17	..
Egypt	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	1	1
Total British Empire	992	630	173	18	1
France	106	84	18	..	1
Italy	34	62	11	..	..
Belgium	138	6	16	..	..
Germany	16	..	8	..	..
Egypt	—	—	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	2	..
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	2	1
Total (All Countries)	1,308	807	237	20	2

No. 38.—Exports of Lac

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,018	83,032	81,414
United States of America	164,331	190,537	233,516	100,869	66,058
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	34,498	34,264
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	9,895	11,049
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	33,932	26,997
Canada	37	691	2,112	123	945
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	2,010	3,818
Other countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	32,653	37,188
Total	356,341	300,671	355,937	297,012	261,733
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	12,588	11,807
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	939	715
Other countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	4,642	4,910
Total	34,756	9,505	14,086	18,164	17,432
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	104,657	120,822
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,560	12,841	4,204
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	31,050	14,109
Total (all kinds)	434,351	345,376	416,251	463,724	418,300

No. 39.—Exports of Indigo

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	912	182	60
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	2,340	8	13
Persia	1,083	1,173	869	40	..
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	10	44
Turkey, Asiatic (*a*)	3,145	386	849	11	..
Iraq	—	—	742	26	8
Other countries	4,177	1,214	197	522	217
Total	15,390	31,415	13,307	799	342

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 40.—Exports of Opium

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	76,96	44,04	11,24
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	8,12	..
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	..	..
Siam	18,84	35,28	43,65	34,76	..
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,90	1	1
Total	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	86,93	11,25

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	4,53	3,48
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	85,53	43	1
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	16,22	12,04
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	8,34	4,30
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	23	4
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	23	9
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	32,50	19,61
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	4,28	4,94
Austria / Hungary	1,28,77	9,96	44	..	8
Other countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	24,74	18,06
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	4,93	3,49
Total Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	86,57	59,11
Grand Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	91,50	62,60
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	1,78,95	91,46
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	46,55	53,55
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	15,47	20,65
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	32,83	47,99
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	53,62	53,00
Total Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	2,20,18	1,60,65
Grand Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	2,73,80	2,13,65

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	2,08,24	1,50,33
Other countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	4,42	2,79
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	2,10,12	1,60,55
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,54	2,54	1,57
Grand Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	2,12,66	1,62,12
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	2,76,79	2,76,99
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	3,41	42
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	25,69	20,65
Other countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	7,80	6,15
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	2,80,21	2,80,43
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	33,48	23,78
Grand Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	3,13,69	3,04,21

No. 42.—Exports of Manganese ore

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom	193	336	245	54	55
Germany	7	3	5	2	1
Netherlands	19	..	15	2	2
Belgium	150	15	194	35	32
France	97	47	108	80	75
Italy	3	12	12	..	..
Japan	4	12	2	6	31
United States of America	132	48	66	28	..
Other countries	2	1	1	5	2
Total	607	474	648	212	198

No. 43.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Rice	9	5	5	7	6
Wheat	14	9	3	0·2	·02
Tea	96	89	95	87	..
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	58	46
Jute, raw	51	31	48	59	54
Linseed	73	63	59	29	18
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	6	11
Sesamum	25	8	6	3	2
Groundnuts	35	12	19	30	15
Indigo	40	44	27	8	(a)

(a) Not available.

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Gold									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
United Kingdom—Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	24,79	4	3,36,26	1,26,97	1,38,65	48,10,59	38,84,97
United Kingdom—Government	..	..	6,50,53	..	..	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	..	..
Gibraltar	2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo	1,85	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,49,52	4,59,56
Belgium—Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,70	..
Belgium—Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	63,08	10	1,40,05	..	..	..	..	..	1,75,21	33,18
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00
Austria, Hungary	9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..				..	..
Iraq, Turkey, Asiatic—Private	59,83	28,15	1,44,52	52,75	3,42	4,16	13	2,10	..	..
				..	..				..	..
Iraq, Turkey, Asiatic—Government	..	76	38	..	..	..	3,72	..	..	..
				..	..				..	..
Aden and Dependencies—Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	16,22	14,66	18	..	..	..	1
Aden and Dependencies—Government	21	..	14,31	..	..	..	60	1,50	..	..
Arabia—Private	53	69	10,11	29,65	24,93	2,71	66	69	..	2,22
Arabia—Government	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	GOLD									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Bahrein Islands — Private	36	1,15	6,83	22,74	20,59	11,24	1,60	14	3	..
Bahrein Islands — Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,83	..	..
Persia — Private	35	15	7	..	3	1,96	59	..	..	..
Persia — Government	6	..	2	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	8,06	1,80	7,37	51,95	51,50	5,57	6,16	12	..	38
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	60,80	3,94	21,73	2,83	..	29,34	8,44	2,19	57	..
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	2	14,77	5	..	..	27	62	33	2,74	..
China (including Hongkong) — Private	66,39	52,27	45,11	87	29	14	45	2,74	16	..
China (including Hongkong) — Government	..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	8	3,12,30	5	..	..	..	63,60	3,43,36	1,54	..
Egypt — Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	..	..	1	31	..	..	..
Egypt — Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa — Private	6,85	2,27,36	67,12	29,70	6,31	..	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa — Government	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa	58	1,54	14,57	6,20	8,60	9	15	54	..	..
Somaliland protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	..	..	..	1,15	82	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	1,06	..	..
Canada	..	4,81	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..

United States of America	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	..	1	..	..	4,10,88	7,36,19	23,01,77
	Government	..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	40,42	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	1,36,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	2,79,95	1,31,81	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	60,78,25	66,84,09
	Government	27	1,54,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	..	..
					SILVER						
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	7,24,62	2,38,29	42,94	48	2,44	1,13	36,58	75,04
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	..	..	...	4,11	2	3,01,89	2,74,23
Germany		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Belgium	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Private	1,82	..	3,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq, Turkey, Asiatic	Private	14,70	5,62	80,33	14,00	70,58	2,24	37	4	18,06	..
Iraq, Turkey, Asiatic	Government	..	35	1,47	..	..	3	85,41	38	..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	1,39	3,77	15,98	..	8	16	3	63	..	..
	Government	21	6,99	1,25	74	..	19	4,99	53	32	..
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	35,77	3,28	7,29	27,54	10,32	24,99	4,76	3,67
	Government	15	12	1,58	..	8	..	99	28	..	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	16,36	3,74	6,97	48,21	34,51	40,25	7,43	10,16
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,51	..	..
Persia	Private	9,39	5,70	10,78	1,97	65	10,86	4,26	6,76	37	24
	Government	5,52	5,65	21,34	..	..	30	6,91	76	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	..	5	4	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		SILVER									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1932-33
Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	2,99	30,07	1	59,51	33,02	17,86	..	1
	Government	28	7,62	18,66	..	..	60	80	7,00	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	Private	8,82	28,83	6,66	3,36	2,60	15,48	11,20	26,40	5,87	..
	Government	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
Java		..	..	20	..	..	..	16	1,65	1	..
Siam		78	2,42	2,46	5,15	1,16	5,20	1,38	1,84	1,71	..
Indo-China, etc.		..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong).	Private	67,13	60,96	79,53	11,98	1,45	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	1,00,81	91
	Government	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	Private	8	9,42	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	12	1,83	12	..	..	3	46,07	..	..	..
	Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	6	..	..
Union of South Africa.	Private	..	32	72	4,79	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
East Africa.	Private	2,03	33	68,41	10	2,00	25,20	26,32	7,79	7,00	..
	Government	..	..	1,77	..	..	..	2,90	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles.)	Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	18,34	10,00	6,60	2,23	40,01	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
Canada	Private	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

United States of America.	Private	3,77	17,21	2,88,21	48,87	74	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	11,74,62	3,56,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	78,33	33,73	64,09	58,01	16,04	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,34	16,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji Islands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	4,41,90	1,62,87	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	1,82,00	90,03
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	74	8	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	3,02,21	2,74,23
						CURRENCY NOTES*					
United Kingdom	Private	—	—	..	..	1	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	30,00	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	—	—	40,75	..	..	—	—	9,75	27,41	..
	Government	—	—	13,05	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	—	—	3,23	1,47	32	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,38	17	..	—	—	10,50	..	..
Arabia	Private	—	—	17,58	2,54	3,89	—	—	4	..	12
	Government	—	—	1,30	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands		—	—	..	3	4	—	—	..	..	..
Persia	Private	—	—	1,66	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	5	..	..	—	—	4,42	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	3	..	..
Ceylon	Private	—	—	1,00	..	..	—	—	..	2,38	17,68
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	2	..	..
Java		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Egypt		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	—	—	1	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,02	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		—	—	..	..	11	—	—	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		—	—	45,00	..	..	—	—	10	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	—	—	1,09,23	4,04	4,37	—	—	9,91	29,79	17,80
	Government	—	—	48,80	17	..	—	—	14,95	..	..

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23. The figures for post-war average in columns 4 and 9 represent average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 45.—Net imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1932-33.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net imports of gold		Net imports of silver		Net imports of currency notes	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	—4,12,29	..	4,22	..	—8	..
May	—3,23,29	..	15,79	..	19	..
June	—4,78,39	..	22,81	—22,27	—1,43	..
July	—6,06,35	..	33,05	8	—92	..
August	—4,38,58	..	1,92	—59,53	—98	..
September	—6,47,14	..	—2,59	—16,11	—1,26	..
October	—5,56,40	..	—5,32	—22,40	—1,87	..
November	—6,57,48	..	—9	—59,76	—1,77	..
December	—9,92,11	..	—86	—13,40	—1,60	..
January	—4,63,54	..	2,67	—60,95	—98	..
February	—4,88,64	..	1	—19,82	—1,11	..
March	—4,88,07	..	1,24	..	—1,62	..
Total	—65,52,28	..	72,85	—2,74,16	—13,43	..

No. 46.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending										1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29					
1. Production (*a*) .	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,83	3,39	2,72	2,25	2,13	2,07	1,87	2,08	2,54
2. Imports. .	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	(*b*)9,88	(*b*)30,66	33,68	21,22	14,23	13,24	2,80	1,32
3. Exports . .	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(*b*)3,01	(*b*)8,28	18	2	1	49	60,78	66,84
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3) .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(*b*)6,87	(*b*)22,38	33,50	21 20	14,22	12,75	—57,98*	—65,52*
5. Net addition to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4) . .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	35,75	23,33	16,29	14,62	—55,90	—62,98
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves . .	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	25,79	32,22	32,27	34,18	41,47	41,53
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year . .	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+99	+4,95	+2,46	+5	+1,91	+7,29	+6
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7) .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	30,80	20,87	16,24	12,71	—63,19	—63,04
9. Progressive total of additions to stock . .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6,51,53	6,98,41	7,14,70	7,29,32	6,73,42	6,10,44
10. Net progressive absorption .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,66,20	6,82,44	6,95,15	6,31,96	5,68,92

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*a*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

(*b*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England. *Net exports.

No. 47.—Balance of Trade of India *

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Average of 5 years ending													
	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,08,26	+1,21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,86,33	+3,42,04	+3,30,13	+3,10,80	+2,20,49	+1,55,89	+1,32,43
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+15,62	+9,87	+7,83	+7,13	+5,14	+4,66	+3,22
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,48,81	—2,39,11	—2,51,49(c)	—2,38,95 (c)	—1,63,58(c)	—1,25,72(c)	—1,32,27 (a)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+30,06	+37,16	+37,66	+46,09	+53,46	+78,27	+76,31	+53,14	+1,12,80	+86,47	+78,98	+62,05	+34,83	+3,38
Gold (private)	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—23,87	—7,81(a)	—13,93(a)	—33,50	—21,20	—14,22	—12,75	+57,98	+65,52
Silver (private)	—8,96	—12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(b)	—11,79(b)	—16,78	—13,04	—11,89	—11,65	—2,59	—73
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—40	—13	—12	—9	—3	+26	+13
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	—12,04	—14,31	—8,50	—14,67	—20,99	—36,08	—10,80	—26,12	—50,41	—34,36	—26,20	—24,43	+55,65	+64,92
Total visible balance of trade	+18,02	+22,85	+29,16	+31,42	+32,47	+42,19	+65,51	+27,02	+62,39	+52,11	+52,78	+37,62	+90,48	+68,30
Council Bills, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (c)	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,35	(d) —34,96	—15,45	—39,84	—41,02	—20,39	—7,26	—53,04	—48,18
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	..	..	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	+9,42	+38§	..	..	+7,75	+18,98	..
Transfers of Government Securities	+17	+49	—53	—88	—54	—87	—38	+38	—27	—1	—29	—8	+6	—13
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	—87	—99	—83	—70	—56	—44	—30	—31	—36	—36	—33	—33	—32	—32
Balance of remittances of funds	—18,70	—22,31	—27,43	—29,34	—34,25	—42,61	—30,14	—5,96	—40,09	—41,39	—21,01	+·8	—34,32	—48,63

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table. §One-fifth of the amount for 1926-27 only, there being no transactions in other years.

NOTE.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(*a*) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(*b*) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and R6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (R1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (R12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded :—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R86 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R1 lakh). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R2 lakhs) has been excluded in 1926-27.

(*c*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(*d*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfer paid in India.

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported Articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	5 14 2	5 15 6	5 10 1
Molasses	„	2 3 7	2 1 5	1 15 6	1 10 9
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(*a*) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 3 6	2 0 8	2 0 10
Spirit—Brandy	„	7 15 9	11 4 10	12 4 7	14 10 5
„ Whisky	„	6 8 2	17 1 8	16 12 0	16 8 2
„ present in drugs	„	17 9 3	28 8 6	30 1 9	32 0 2
(*b*) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	0 12 0	0 11 11	0 11 5
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	24 13 4	21 6 2	18 4 1
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 1
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	40 1 1	41 5 10	39 12 6
(*c*) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 2 3	0 1 11	0 1 6
Cloves	„	0 5 2	0 8 4	0 7 3	0 7 3
(*d*) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	16 5 5	15 15 4	14 8 2
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 8 8	0 8 1	0 6 10
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	1 0 11	0 15 2	0 13 5
„ goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 3
„ „ white	„	0 2 9	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 10
„ „ coloured	„	0 3 3	0 4 5	0 3 7	0 3 2
„ handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 2 1	0 2 3	0 2 0
5. Other textiles—					
(*a*) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	4 8 9	3 15 9	3 10 9
„ goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	0 9 3	0 9 6	0 6 11
„ piecegoods	„	0 11 2	0 12 1	0 10 2	0 8 4
(*b*) Wool—					
„ piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	1 8 10	1 3 11	1 2 6
„ shawls	No.	2 7 9	3 9 8	3 10 9	3 3 3
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	0 12 11	0 10 11	0 10 6
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	51 7 0	41 13 4	35 6 10
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	155 11 4	216 8 3	232 9 7

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles—*continued.*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
7. Metals and manufactures—*contd.*					
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	120 14 1	109 15 7	97 6 5
Nails, etc.	,,	205 1 6	273 2 6	289 6 10	292 2 5
Pipes, etc.	,,	150 10 9	340 10 11	381 13 1	287 11 1
Rails, chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3 11 6	7 5 2	10 11 1	12 10 8
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	196 2 10	197 6 6	169 12 11
,, tinned	,,	236 15 1	317 6 11	261 8 2	277 9 0
,, not galvanised	,,	139 6 0	134 12 5	129 2 0	122 10 4
Tubes	,,	231 8 4	304 9 7	299 12 5	262 14 7
Steel, bars	,,	99 7 7	104 5 5	89 11 10	82 2 10
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	99 9 3	91 3 4	97 13 10
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	532 10 4	808 2 5	654 12 7
(*b*) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0 0 10	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 10
(*c*) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	1 6 7	1 7 2	—
Alizarine	,,	0 7 9	0 8 1	0 9 1	0 12 4
(*d*) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	6 2 1	6 1 4	5 14 0
(*e*) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	21 7 2	23 1 7	25 10 7
(*f*) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 0 9	4 0 1	3 10 10	3 3 7
(*g*) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	17 2 10	17 5 8	14 15 11
(*h*) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	1 0 4	0 13 1	0 12 1
Piecegoods	,,	0 5 8	0 10 9	0 7 6	0 6 9
(*i*) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	18 2 8	20 3 0	21 7 9
(*j*) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt.	28 5 1	25 5 2	16 15 4	17 10 5
(*k*) Other manufactured articles—					
(*i*) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	1 2 2	1 0 1	0 12 8
(*ii*) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	82 10 1	60 14 0	54 10 4
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 1 11	0 2 0	0 2 0
(*iii*) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	18 15 0	19 14 9	20 10 3
(*iv*) Printing paper	,,	12 8 3	14 7 7	12 15 9	12 3 7
(*v*) Soap	,,	19 11 7	33 11 2	28 10 3	27 14 1
(*vi*) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	2 9 9	2 0 0	0 13 4
Building materials—					
Bricks	,,	0 1 6	0 3 5	0 3 10	0 3 5
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	2 7 4	2 5 0	1 12 0
Pitch and tar	,,	4 1 4	5 8 7	4 13 1	3 9 10

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	5 11 8	3 14 0	3 14 1
Wheat	,,	5 5 5	4 15 4	3 11 10	3 11 5
,, flour	,,	7 14 8	8 8 6	6 12 7	6 10 7
Barley	,,	4 4 2	4 7 9	3 0 5	3 2 11
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	6 6 3	4 12 9	4 10 9
3. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	0 10 7	0 9 1	0 7 3
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	65 8 1	60 11 9	63 6 7
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(*a*) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 7 5	0 5 8	0 5 5
Chillies	,,	0 2 4	0 2 10	0 2 1	0 1 10
(*b*) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 9 0	0 13 1	0 11 8	0 10 5
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	8 9 0	7 3 2	7 3 6
Copra	,,	17 15 7	24 5 1	27 1 5	23 0 8
Cotton	,,	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 10	3 7 11
Groundnut	,,	8 5 1	8 0 8	7 8 8	8 3 7
Linseed	,,	10 8 8	10 8 7	6 5 10	6 5 0
Rapeseed	,,	7 9 8	7 15 1	6 12 11	6 11 4
Sesamum	,,	10 6 5	15 9 10	9 5 11	9 7 2
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	1 15 9	1 8 7	1 8 8
Coconut	,,	1 12 8	2 2 8	1 13 5	1 11 7
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	4 1 8	3 7 8	3 6 10
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	207 14 8	190 11 6	172 13 0
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 5 5	0 4 6	0 4 4
,, cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 2 1	0 1 8	0 1 7
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	33 0 8	27 11 4	27 10 6
,, yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 10 9	0 9 3	0 8 4
,, piece-goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 5 0	0 5 7	0 4 11	0 5 1

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 13 2	0 10 9	0 6 1
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	38 14 8	27 8 3	23 9 10
„ tanned	„	85 10 10	112 8 4	103 3 8	89 11 4
Skins, raw	„	68 0 6	99 1 0	83 2 5	80 3 7
„ tanned	„	198 12 3	296 14 9	285 7 9	277 5 1
10. Metals and Ores—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	28 10 2	26 11 1	24 6 5
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	262 11 5	251 0 3	210 0 0
Myrobalans	„	4 4 5	5 15 5	5 3 4	5 4 1
(*b*) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	„	11 7 6	9 0 5	7 14 5	7 11 4
(*c*) Drugs, medicines, etc.—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 5 6	0 5 1	0 5 7
Cigars	„	0 13 7	1 1 11	1 2 1	1 0 11
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	3,196 7 9	3,201 14 2	3,205 11 2
(*d*) Hemp, raw	„	13 12 0	13 6 6	12 0 1	11 7 3
(*e*) Lac, shell	„	54 1 9	62 6 5	43 11 6	31 13 9
(*f*) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	11 7 4	10 9 4	9 11 0
(*g*) Manures—Bones	„	69 0 9	97 9 7	61 6 11	62 9 2
(*h*) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	62 4 9	33 0 10	14 4 0
Coir, unmanufactured	„	10 11 6	15 12 8	12 12 6	12 2 2
Mica	„	72 15 0	91 4 1	73 12 0	77 14 5
(*i*) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	24 5 0	22 6 5	22 5 0
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	291 2 9	256 0 4	231 9 11

Articles	Rate per	1913-14				1930-31				1931-32				1932-33				1933
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Tea—Sale Average* (Calcutta)—																		
Assam	b.	0 7 3	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 6 10	0 12 4	0 10 7	0 10 2	0 6 0	0 7 3	0 9 3	0 6 5	0 5 2	0 7 11	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 7 2
Cachar	,,	0 6 4	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 8 7	0 8 2	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 5 1	0 4 0	0 5 4	0 4 11	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 3 10	0 4 2	0 6 2
Sylhet	,,	0 8 6	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 8 6	0 8 2	0 8 2	0 7 7	0 5 1	0 4 1	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 3
Darjeeling	,,	0 8 9	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	1 0 4	1 4 3	0 12 9	1 0 7	0 13 9	0 11 5	0 10 9	0 11 10	0 12 7	0 8 8	0 7 0	0 9 8	0 13 8
Dooars	,,	0 7 5	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 10 9	0 8 9	0 10 0	0 7 11	0 4 11	0 6 6	0 6 1	0 5 7	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 7 1
Terai	,,	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 9 4	0 8 11	0 8 6	0 8 4	0 5 3	0 4 5	0 5 10	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 4 6	0 3 11	0 3 11	0 6 6
Chittagong	,,	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 5 7	0 7 6	0 8 1	0 7 4	(g) 0 4 3	0 4 4	0 6 0	0 4 7	0 4 0	0 3 10	0 3 8	0 3 10	..
All other places	,,	0 5 11	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 8	0 9 4	0 7 9	0 7 11	0 7 0	0 5 3	0 4 8	0 6 4	0 8 3	0 8 1	0 5 5	0 5 10	..
General Average	,,	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 11 5	0 11 0	0 9 5	0 9 8	0 8 6	0 5 11	0 7 8	0 6 1	0 6 6	0 5 6	0 4 6	0 4 7	(r) 0 6 9 (s) 0 5 6
Jute raw—																		
Jat B's (European Sellers) (Calcutta).	Maund	..	..	..	..	(m) 10 12 0	7 4 0	(n) 5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	6 8 0	7 12 0	5 12 0	(p) 5 8 0	(p) 6 4 0	5 0 0	(p) 5 2 0
District 4's (Calcutta)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	7 8 0	5 12 0	(e) 6 0 0	5 6 0	5 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firsts (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	(k) 59 0 0	(k) 60 0 0	(k) 83 0 0	(k) 85 8 0	49 0 0	45 8 0	30 0 0	28 4 0	28 0 0	30 12 0	33 0 0	37 0 0	31 8 0	27 4 0	30 12 0	26 4 0	25 4 0
Lightnings (Calcutta)	,,	(l) 54 0 0	..	(l) 76 0 0	(l) 73 0 0	46 0 0	41 8 0	26 0 0	24 12 0	26 0 0	27 8 0	33 0 0	34 0 0	26 8 0	24 4 0	28 12 0	24 4 0	23 8 0
Jute manufactures—																		
H. Twills, 2½-lbs. 44 × 20½, 6 × 8 (Calcutta).	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	32 8 0	32 8 0	29 0 0	27 4 0	27 0 0	20 12 0	25 4 0	31 8 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	28 12 0	23 14 0	22 8 0
Hessian Cloth 8-oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	11 6 0	10 12 0	8 8 0	7 10 0	8 15 0	7 10 0	8 5 0	9 2 0	7 12 0	7 6 0	8 12 0	7 14 0	8 6 0
Hessian Cloth 10½-oz. 40" (Calcutta).	,,	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	14 0 0	13 10 0	10 12 0	10 2 0	11 6 0	9 10 0	10 10 0	11 15 0	10 9 0	10 1 0	11 5 0	10 7 0	10 12 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay).	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0	272 0 0	191 0 0	202 0 0	175 0 0	198 0 0	164 0 0	157 8 0	199 0 0	177 0 0	171 8 0	214 0 0	203 0 0	175 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—																		
Twist, No. 10s. (Bombay)	lb.	0 7 1½	0 6 10½	0 7 3	0 6 9	(a) 0 7 3	(a) 0 7 6	(a) 0 6 9	(a) 0 5 9	(a) 0 6 3	(a) 0 5 6	(a) 0 5 0	(a) 0 6 0	(a) 0 6 6	(a) 0 5 6	(a) 0 6 3	(a) 0 5 6	(a) 0 5 0
,, No. 20s. (Bombay)	,,	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 1½	0 7 10½	0 9 9	0 9 9	0 8 0	0 7 5	0 8 3	0 7 6	0 6 9	0 7 9	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 0	0 6 9
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s. (Bombay)	,,	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton piecegoods (Indian)—																		
Longcloths 36" × 37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0	(b) 0 13 3	(b) 0 13 3	(b) 0 11 9	(b) 0 11 6	(b) 0 11 9	(b) 0 11 6	(b) 0 10 9	(b) 0 10 9	(b) 0 11 0	(b) 0 10 6	(b) 0 11 0	(b) 0 10 6	(b) 0 10 3
T-Cloths 28" × 24 yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	(c) 0 12 6	(c) 0 12 6	(c) 0 11 3	(c) 0 11 0	(c) 0 11 0	(c) 0 10 6	(c) 0 10 6	(c) 0 11 0	(c) 0 9 9	(c) 0 10 3	(c) 0 10 0	(c) 0 9 9	(c) 0 9 9
Chadars 54" × 6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	(d) 0 12 9	(d) 0 12 9	(d) 0 11 9	(d) 0 11 3	(d) 0 11 3	(d) 0 11 0	(d) 0 10 6	(d) 0 10 9	(d) 0 11 6	(d) 0 10 9	(d) 0 10 9	(d) 0 10 6	(d) 0 10 0
Cotton piecegoods (Imported)—																		
Leipmann's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay).	Piece	10 8 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6	18 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grey shirtings Pari 2,000 (Bombay).	,,	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0	8 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White mulls 6,000 (Bombay)	,,	5 0 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	7 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice—																		
Big Mills specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each.	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0	380 0 0	380 0 0	277 8 0	210 0 0	193 0 4	172 8 0	222 8 0	207 8 0	232 8 0	227 8 0	200 0 0	167 8 0	147 8 0
Small Mills specials (Rangoon)	,,	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0	380 0 0	392 8 0	295 0 0	225 0 0	212 8 0	185 0 0	241 0 0	227 8 0	245 8 0	240 0 0	209 0 0	180 0 0	157 8 0
Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 8 0	4 14 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Balkum, No. 1 (Calcutta)	,,	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	(m) 6 1 0	6 14 0	6 2 0	5 2 0	4 6 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	3 8 5 0	2 12 0	(u) 2 13 0

Note.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

* April prices relate to the first sale in June each year.
(a) Yarn, 1918.
(b) Longcloth (Standard Quality), 37" × 37½ yds., 9 lbs.
(c) T-cloths 36" × 24 yds., 5 lbs.
(d) Chadars, 50" × 8 yds., 2¾ lbs.
(e) Eastern District 4's (European sellers).
(g) Quotation for sale No. 1 on 15th June.
(k) (Eastern) B's (European and Indian Packing).
(l) Jat 2's (European and Indian Packing).

(k) XX Group.
(l) Red Crop.

(m) Jat B's (European and Indian Packing).
(n) Shipment quality.
§ 33 by 42 yds.
(p) Jat and Dist. Combined B's (European).
(r) For Tea sold with export right.
(s) For tea sold for internal consumption.

Articles	Rate per	1913-14				1930-31				1931-32				1932-33				1933
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Wheat—																		
De'hi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 6 0	6 0 3	5 5 2	4 13 0	4 0 9	3 15 6	3 5 0	4 13 0	..	4 5 6	4 10 9	5 8 6	4 12 0	4 8 6
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	31 12 0	26 4 0	21 2 0	17 14 0	18 11 0	15 8 0	16 5 0	21 14 0	21 2 0	23 9 0	29 0 0	29 2 0	28 10 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 6	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 12 6	2 1 9	2 7 6	1 14 0	1 9 0	1 10 6	2 9 0	2 1 0	2 8 0	3 1 0	3 1 6	3 3 6
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (653 lbs.)	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	25 8 0	20 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed—																		
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	12 1 0	10 7 9	9 4 0	6 14 0	7 4 0	6 13 0	5 14 0	6 4 0	5 13 0	5 14 0	6 5 0	6 3 6	4 15 6
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5 3 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	7 13 6	7 3 0	6 3 0	4 15 0	4 9 6	4 5 0	4 0 6	4 3 0	3 13 0	3 10 6	4 5 6	4 4 6	3 8 6
Groundnuts—																		
Ordinary (Madras)	Candy (529 lbs.)	43 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	43 0 0	44 0 0	30 0 0	24 0 0	30 0 0	33 0 0	30 0 0	29 4 0	42 0 0	37 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0 to 31 12 0	23 9 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	9 4 0	8 7 0	6 6 0	5 3 0	5 9 0	6 10 0	7 6 0	8 14 0	8 13 0	8 10 0	7 7 0	7 5 0	5 8 0
Rapeseed—																		
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	53 8 0	45 12 0	36 8 0	31 4 0	36 12 0	32 0 0	33 0 0	35 12 0	32 4 0	33 0 0	37 12 0	35 12 0	29 4 0
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..	9 0 0	8 12 0	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	,,	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0	10 4 0	9 14 0	9 8 0	6 8 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	9 4 0	7 14 0	9 0 0	9 2 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	6 6 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	,,	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 9	7 2 0	9 6 0	8 3 0	7 15 0	6 3 0	7 0 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	6 14 0	6 8 0	6 10 0	6 5 6	4 15 6	4 15 6
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	,,	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 6	2 14 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 7 6	2 15 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	4 1 0	3 14 0	3 1 6	2 5 0
Castor oil—		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)													
No. 1 Pale pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	19 8 6	19 8 0	20 8 6	20 8 6	20 0 0	18 0 6	16 4 0	15 4 0	16 8 0	18 12 0	12 12 0	14 8 0	14 12 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	12 12 0
Madras	Candy (500 lbs.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	90 2 0	81 2 6	83 2 0	71 2 0	70 2 0	69 2 0	72 2 0	71 2 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	63 10 0	62 2 0	50 0 0
Cocoanut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..	135 0 0	128 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	90 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	80 0 0	83 0 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	1 6 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0 nominal	1 10 0 nominal	1 10 0 nominal
Boneseal—																		
2nd Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	102 0 0	95 0 0	90 0 0	85 0 0	68 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	85 0 0	100 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0
,, Unsteamed (Calcutta)	,,	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	53 0 0	52 0 0	60 0 0	83 0 0	87 0 0	87 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta)	Sy.Md.(74-87 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	25 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	28 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 8 0	14 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0	51 0 0	44 0 0	34 8 0	33 0 0	31 0 0	33 0 0	30 0 0	27 8 0	23 0 0	17 8 0	23 0 0	20 8 0	18 0 0
Sago—(Bangalore)—																		
Nilgiri Pearlsago	Cwt.					100 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	82 0 0	76 0 0	81 0 0	95 0 0	92 0 0	87 0 0 (d)	98 0 0	94 0 0	88 0 0	72 0 0
Native Pearlsago	Md. of 28 lbs.	..	..	..	..	16 8 0	15 0 0	19 0 0	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	18 0 0	17 8 0 (d)	17 8 0	18 4 0	17 0 0	14 4 0
Nilgiri Farinsago	Cwt.					86 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	72 0 0	65 0 0	74 0 0	84 0 0	78 0 0	68 0 0	76 0 0	74 0 0	65 0 0	66 0 0
Native flat	Md. of 28 lbs.					12 4 0	12 4 0	12 4 0	12 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 8 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0
Hides, Cow—																		
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	..	22 8 0	13 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 8 0	6 8 0	0 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	,,	17 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0	9 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	6 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	,,	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 12 0
Sahibs (Calcutta)	,,	11 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 8 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	,,	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	8 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	3 8 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	200 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0	140 0 0	120 0 0
Sugar—																		
Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 3	(g) 9 1 9	(g) 8 13 7	(g) 8 11 6	(a) (g) 8 4 3	(g) 8 15 0	(g) 9 3 6	(g) 10 6 0	(g) 10 15 3	(g) 10 9 0	(g) 13 9 6	(g) 10 10 0	(g) 10 9 9	(g) 10 4 9
,, ,, (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	12 4 0	11 15 0	12 9 6	13 3 0	15 0 0	15 12 0	14 12 0	15 1 0	15 8 0	14 11 6	14 11 0
Kerosene oil—						(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	8 14 0	8 14 0	8 11 0	8 11 0	8 15 0	8 13 0	8 12 0	9 8 0	8 6 8	8 6 8	9 0 6	9 0 6	9 0 6
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 7 6	(f) 6 7 6	(f) 6 6 0	(f) 6 3 0	(f) 6 3 0	(f) 6 7 0	(f) 6 7 0	(f) 6 7 0	(f) 4 11 6	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 6 8 0	(f) 6 8 0	(f) 6 8 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	,,	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 5 11 0	(f) 5 11 0	(f) 5 11 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 4 8 6	(f) 5 7 0	(f) 5 7 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 0 0
Oil—																		
Liverpool, ex-jola (Calcutta)†	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	70 0 0	73 0 0	68 0 0	63 0 0	52 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	67 0 0	68 0 0	58 0 0	58 0 0	58 0 0
(Bombay) (c)	,,	..	..	..	..	197 8 0	193 12 0	193 12 0	175 0 0	181 4 0	200 0 0	212 8 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	237 8 0	237 8 0	225 0 0

† The prices exclude duty and port and handling charges.

(a) Relates to Fair Firsts.
(b) Small grains, 8% retraction.
(c) The prices relate to Black Bombay salt and exclude duty and other charges.
(d) New.

(e) Machine decorticated per candy of 500 lbs.
(f) *Ex*-Narkulbanya.
(g) Java white D. S. 25 and/or higher.
(h) *Ex*-Budge budge.
(i) F. O. R. Budge Budge and *Ex*-Narculdanga.

* Crop 1932.
(p) Crop 1933.
‡ Old.

No. 51.—Prices of cotton, raw and Index Numbers of cotton, raw and cloth in Liverpool

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review)

		Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100)	
			Cotton, raw American	Cloth
1932				
April	1	4·81	72	104
	8	4·73	71	102
	15	5·00	75	103
	22	4·95	74	102
	29	4·82	72	102
May	6	4·53	68	100
	13	4·58	69	100
	20	4·53	68	100
	27	4·45	67	99
June	3	4·10	62	96
	10	4·09	62	94
	17	4·31	65	94
	24	4·41	66	94
July	1	4·65	70	96
	8	4·87	73	98
	15	4·66	70	97
	22	4·56	68	97
	29	4·67	70	98
August	5	4·69	70	98
	12	5·51	83	104
	19	5·76	86	105
	26	6·45	97	110
September	2	6·57	99	115
	9	6·38	96	115
	16	5·88	88	114
	23	6·07	91	115
	30	5·73	86	114
October	7	5·84	88	114
	14	5·43	82	113
	21	5·46	82	112
	28	5·62	84	112
November	4	5·39	81	112
	11	5·60	84	111
	18	5·61	84	109
	25	5·44	82	108
December	2	5·30	80	107
	9	5·04	76	104
	16	5·26	79	102
	23	5·07	..	..
	30	5·29	79	101
1933				
January	6	5·33	80	100
	13	5·30	80	100
	20	5·25	79	100
	27	5·15	77	99
February	3	4·94	74	98
	10	5·09	76	96
	17	4·95	74	96
	24	4·95	74	96
March	3	4·79	72	95
	10	5·17	78	95
	17	5·26	79	95
	24	5·13	77	95
	31	5·15	77	95

No. 52.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932				1933	
			April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c.ft.	1 0 0	1 15 0	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 11 3	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 15 0	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 11 3	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 0	1 11 3	1 11 3	1 13 9
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 0	1 11 3	1 11 3	1 13 9
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 17 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 17 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 13 9	1 7 6	1 7 3	1 5 0	1 5 0	,,
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 13 9	1 7 6	1 7 3	1 5 0	1 5 0	,,
Bombay— Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 16 6	0 13 6	0 18 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 19 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 0 0
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	0 19 0	0 16 6	0 13 6	0 18 0	0 18 0	1 1 0	0 16 0	..	1 1 0	1 0 0
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 6	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 17 6	0 19 6	1 1 0	0 16 0	..	1 1 0	1 0 0
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (*b*)	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 16 6	0 13 6	0 18 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 19 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 0 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 11 0	1 0 0	0 16 6	0 14 0	0 16 6	..	..	0 16 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 3 0
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	0 19 0	0 16 6	0 13 6	0 18 0	0 18 0	1 1 0	0 16 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 0
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 0	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 17 6	0 19 6	1 1 0	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 1 0	1 0 0
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	,,	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 13 6	0 10 6	0 15 0	0 17 0	0 19 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 18 0	0 17 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 13 6	0 11 0	0 13 6	..	..	0 13 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	1 0 0
Madras— Groundnuts	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 8 9	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 5 0	1 5 0 to 1 7 6	1 3 9 to 1 6 3	0 16 3 nominal.	1 6 3 to 1 7 6	1 7 6	1 2 6 nominal.
Karachi— Barley (16 cwt.)	London	,,	(*a*) 0 12 0	0 19 6	0 17 6	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 19 6	0 19 6	0 17 0	1 0 0	0 19 6	1 1 0
Rangoon— Rice	United Kingdom.	,,	1 3 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	0 19 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	0 17 6	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6
	Hamburg	,,	..	1 6 3	1 10 0	0 19 0	1 5 0	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 5 0

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

* The rates since 1926 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5*s.* per ton.

(*a*) Rate for Liverpool. (*b*) Per ton of 40 c.ft.

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

N.B.—A surcharge of 25 per cent has been imposed on all customs import duties exceeding 2½ per cent *ad valorem* in addition to the already existing surcharges except on the duties on raw cotton, machinery and dyes and colours and on all excise duties with effect from 30th September 1931. Iron or steel wire and wire nails subject to protective duty and broadcast wireless receiving apparatus and component parts dutiable at 50 per cent *ad valorem* are exempted from the surcharge of 25 per cent with effect from the 5th and 12th March 1932 respectively.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1932-33 as compared with 1931-32
Sea Customs—Imports.						
Non-protective special duties—						
Liquors *	2,51,98	2,54,28	2,40,35	1,90,29	2,20,91	+30,62
Tobacco *	2,58,49	2,27,90	1,26,60	1,06,12	1,33,76	+27,64
Tin, block	6,15	7,18	6,59	6,40	7,25	+85
Oils—						
Kerosene	1,93,60	2,08,94	1,50,25	1,79,96	1,45,35	—34,61
Motor Spirit			32,32	67,12	29,09	—38,03
Other mineral oils *			29,32	31,26	34,31	+3,05
Cotton, raw (*a*)	—	—	—	23,10	55,92	+32,82
Boots and Shoes *	—	—	—	11,53**	27,82	+16,29
Motor cars and cycles *	1,02,14	95,01	72,31	63,20	64,66	+1,46
Silver bullion, coin, sheets and plates not manufactured	..	17,69	2,32,64	93,58	7,56	—86,02
Artificial silk yarn and thread	10,43	7,42	6,63	11,47	17,14	+5,67
Cotton yarn and thread	45,80	45,16	30,09	37,22	54,87	+17,65
Silk and artificial silk mixtures (*b*)	8,02	7,33	5,26	18,51	47,64	+29,13
Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement *	11,53	10,52	10,00	10,43	11,51	+1,08
Others *	9,73	10,53	11,08	22,50	30,74	+8,24
Duty at 2½ per cent—						
Vinegar and other articles	34	25	20	16	15	—1
Duty at 10 per cent †—						
Dyes and Colours (*c*)	—	—	—	11,05	17,24	+6,19
Machinery (*c*)	—	—	—	52,80	1,13,33	+60,53
Metals—Iron and steel *	46,41	43,91	35,28	33,41	30,75	—2,66
Railway plant and rolling stock	20,16	20,60	16,27	10,85	7,12	—3,73
Other articles	54	41	58	1,05	73	—32
Duty at 15 per cent ‡—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar, vinegar, and grain and pulse, but including flour other than wheat flour) *	1,80,75	1,77,01	1,50,13	1,25,94	1,24,11	—1,83
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores *	79,07	73,63	57,74	70,88	1,08,01	+37,13
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than artificial silk yarn, cotton yarn, cotton piece-goods and silk manufactures) *	8,49,45	8,48,62	6,50,16	7,14,68	8,49,14	+1,34,46
Miscellaneous *	64,34	63,55	55,57	62,87	65,58	+2,71

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1932-33 as compared with 1931-32
Duty at 30 per cent §—						
Spices (*d*) *	..	..	..	21,27	17,68	—3,59
Silk and artificial silk piece-goods and other manufactures of the same (*e*)	87,60	79,00	50,16	1,09,45	2,55,25	+1,45,80
Betelnuts (*d*) *	..	..	..	59,40	57,54	—1,86
Other articles *	1,00,92	1,05,29	69,70	94,57	1,34,06	+39,49
Protective special duties—						
Heavy chemicals (*f*)	—	—	—	2,87	4,48	+1,61
Iron and Steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture	49,90	39,29	26,20	14,47	24,25	+9,78
Not of British manufacture	77,77	66,51	47,62	26,58	22,06	—4,52
Not liable to additional duties	1,34,77	1,07,48	69,57	74,70	63,50	—11,20
Silver wire, thread and other manufactures (*g*)	—	—	6,04	6,25	8,25	+2,00
Paper and Stationery	28,10	29,41	20,91	20,35	21,19	+84
Sugar and Sugar candy excluding confectionery (*h*)	7,77,20	8,60,70	10,78,97	8,00,07	6,84,79	—1,15,28
Cotton piece-goods (*i*)—						
Plain grey—						
Of British manufacture	6,04,48	5,83,64	23,09	12,69	21,52	+8,83
Not of British manufacture			85,85	81,72	1,27,44	+45,72
Others—						
Of British manufacture			1,75,73	1,67,47	2,78,96	+1,11,49
Not of British manufacture			88,73	1,09,00	2,24,72	+1,15,72
Matches (*j*)	24,22	13,68	3,75	1,08	40	—68
Match splints and veneers (*j*)	1,06	27	..	..	1	+1
Wood pulp (*k*)	—	—	..	19	8,80	+8,61
Government Stores (including Imports by State Railways)—						
Articles liable to protective duties—						
Iron and Steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture	6,08	3,24	62	94	31	—63
Not of British manufacture	5,08	1,63	66	27	6	—21
Not liable to additional duties	6,28	1,66	32	57	25	—32
Paper and stationery	1,39	1,77	1,66	77	52	—25
Railway plant and rolling stock (non-protective)	5,44	4,94	2,85	2,35	76	—1,59
Others	42,84	45,51	57,72	41,09	31,53	—9,56
TOTAL IMPORTS	40,92,06	40,72,86	37,29,52	36,04,50	41,93,02	+5,88,52
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	55,19	44,43	60,16	85,34	76,89	—8,95
Net Import duty	40,36,87	40,28,43	36,69,36	35,19,16	41,16,63	+5,97,47

SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS.						
Hides and skins, raw	36,83	35,49	24,80	20,23	14,07	—6,16
Jute (raw and manufactured)	4,21,99	4,66,25	3,44,28	3,10,01	3,07,47	—2,54
Rice	99,45	1,20,47	90,61	95,28	75,65	—19,63
Government stores	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL EXPORTS	5,58,28	6,22,21	4,59,69	4,25,52	3,97,19	—28,33
Deduct—Refunds	9,49	6,28	6,46	3,87	2,52	—1,35
Net export duty	5,48,79	6,15,93	4,53,23	4,21,65	3,94,67	—26,98
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	45,85,66	46,44,86	41,22,59	39,40,81	45,11,30	+5,70,49
Land Customs and miscellaneous	1,17,66	1,31,18	1,65,74	1,19,13	72,75	—46,38
" " " motor spirit	1,56,18	2,78,89	2,67,45	3,50,84	3,95,06	+44,22
" " " kerosene	92,70	98,21	1,45,72	2,50,54	2,84,68	+34,14
" " " Silver	—	—	16,60	22,93	76	—22,17
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	50,16,88	52,03,35	47,84,72	47,73,46	53,43,46	+5,70,00
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	12,31	13,73	10,24	9,42	9,29	—13
Tea cess	13,53	14,19	13,41	12,94	14,13	+1,19

* The figures are inclusive of the preferential duty levied from January, 1933 under the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932.
** Represents duty realised from October, 1931 to March, 1932, the collections for previous months being included in the head " all other articles wholly or mainly manufactured under duty at 15 per cent."
† All articles except machinery and dyes and colours under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.
‡ All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item " raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, etc., " are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.
§ All articles under this head except spices, betelnuts, and cinematograph films, exposed (figures for cinematograph films, exposed have been included under " other articles ") are liable to an additional duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.
(*a*) Dutiable at 6 pies per pound with effect from 30th September, 1931, the article being free of duty prior to that date.
(*b*) Includes duty on artificial silk mixture from October, 1931.
(*c*) Dutiable from 30th September, 1931.
(*d*) Figures for previous years are included in the head " Articles of food and drink, etc. " under duty at 15 per cent.
(*e*) Includes duty on artificial silk piece-goods from October, 1931.
(*f*) Liable to protective duties with effect from 1st October, 1931.
(*g*) Liable to a protective duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* under the Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act, 1931.
(*h*) Liable to a protective duty of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. under the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932.
(*i*) Transferred to " protective special duties " with effect from 4th April, 1930.
(*j*) Transferred to " protective special duties " with effect from 25th September, 1928.
(*k*) Liable to a protective duty of Rs. 45 per ton under the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act, 1932 with effect from the 5th March, 1932, the article being free of duty prior to that date.
NOTE.—Figures for 1932-33 are not finally adjusted by Accounts Department.

No. 54.—CUSTOMS TARIFF*—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA

IMPORT TARIFF

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	Hops.
1A	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding wheat (which is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt.) and flour (*see* Nos. 1B and 68).
1B	Sago flour.
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, *see* No. 35.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	DYES AND COLOURS
2A	Barks for tanning.
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
	METALLIC ORES
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS
5	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.
	SEEDS
6	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX
6A	Tallow.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS
8	Wool, *raw*, and Wool-tops.
	MISCELLANEOUS
8A	China Clay.
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates and mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.
10	Rags and other paper-making materials excluding wood pulp.
10A	Rubber stumps, rubber seeds and raw rubber.
10B	Stick or Seed Lac.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL
11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:— (*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (*b*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (*i*) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (*ii*) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (*c*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (*d*) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the first Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903). (*e*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
13	Anti-plague serum.
13A	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.
14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from Cinchona bark.
14B	Sulphur.

* As in operation on 7th June, 1933.

N.B.—A surcharge of 25 per cent is imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931 on all Customs import duties exceeding 2½ per cent *ad valorem* in addition to the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931 with certain exceptions which are indicated in foot-notes against the respective item. Exemptions from Customs import and export duties made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, have not been included in this schedule. For the actual rates of duty in force, *vide* Indian Customs Tariff (8th issue) as amended by the Amendment slip, dated the 24th April, 1933.

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder blower, whiteant exterminating machines, beetpullers, broadcast seeders, cornpickers, corn-shellers, cultipackers, drag-scrapers, stalk-cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil-graders and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.*
16	The following dairy and poultry farming appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce and incubators; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes.
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
18	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pugmills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugarcane juice.

No.	Names of Articles
	METALS
19	Current coin of the Government of India.
20	Gold bullion and coin, and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.
20A	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.
	PAPER
21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
21A	Postage stamps, whether used or unused.
21B	Paper money.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
22	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS
23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.
24A	Light Ships.
24B	Ropes, cotton.
24C	Starch and farina.
24D	Stone prepared as for road metalling.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
25	Animals, living, all sorts.
25A	Insignia and badges of official British and Foreign orders.
25B	Plants, living, all sorts.
26	Specimens, models and wall diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notifications Nos. 37 and 41, dated the 13th September and 29th November, 1930, respectively, the following agricultural machines and implements, namely, flame throwers for attachment to spraying machines designed for the extermination of locusts, and latex cups, are exempt from payment of import duty.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH		
27	Fish, salted, wet	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, prescribe,* *plus* 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

* The rate since the 18th March, 1924, is annas 7½.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		
27A	Currants	Cwt.	Rs. A. 1 0
	LIQUORS		
28	Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors except Ale and Beer.	In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more, per imperial gallon.	Rs. A. 0 12
		In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz. per bottle.	0 2
		In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz. per bottle.	0 1
		In bottles containing less than 6¾ oz. but not less than 5 oz. per bottle.	0 ½
		In other containers, per imperial gallon.	1 0
29	Denatured spirit, ...	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
30	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)—		
	(1) Brandy, gin, whisky, and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. A. 30 0
	(2) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit not otherwise specified—		
	(i) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Imperial gallon . .	40 0
	(ii) not so entered.	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	30 0
31	Wines, not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit—		
	(1) Champagne and other sparkling wines.	Imperial gallon . .	10 8
	(2) Other sorts	Imperial gallon . .	6 0

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK		
34	Molasses	*Ad valorem* .	25 per cent.
34A	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine.	Pound . . .	Rs. A. 5 0
34B	Saccharine tablets	*Ad valorem* . .	15 per cent. or Rs. 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place,* *plus* 2½ annas per maund if manufactured outside India.
	TOBACCO		
37	Cigars	*Ad valorem* . .	90 per cent.
37A	Cigarettes of value— (*a*) not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand (*b*) exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand. NOTE.—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the deduction allowed under clause (*a*) of that section shall be calculated in all cases as if the cigarettes were classified under sub item (*a*).	Thousand . . . Ditto . . .	Rs. A. 8 8 12 0
38	All other sorts of Tobacco manufactured .	Pound . . .	3 0
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL		
39	Coal, coke and patent fuel	Ton	0 8
	METALS		
39A	Tin, block	Ton . . .	250 0
	OILS		
40	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon . .	Three annas.
40A	Motor spirit	Ditto . .	Eight annas.
41	MINERAL OIL— (1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre;	Ton	Rs. A. 12 8
	(2) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	*Ad valorem* . .	10 per cent.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st April, 1932 and until further notice is Re. 1-0-0 including the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931. The additional charge of 2½ annas is, however, exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	TEXTILE MATERIALS		
41A	Cotton, raw (*a*)	Pound . . .	Six pies.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	APPAREL		
41B	Boots and Shoes not otherwise specified .	*Ad valorem* . .	20 per cent. or 4 annas per pair, whichever is higher.
41C	Uppers for boots and shoes unless entirely made of leather.	*Ad valorem* . .	20 per cent. or two annas per pair, whichever is higher.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES		
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		Rs.
	(1) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified.	Each . .	15 }
	(2) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	,, . . .	5 } or 30 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* 10 per cent *ad valorem*.
	(3) Gun stocks and breech blocks .	,, . . .	3
	(4) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	,, . . .	2
	(5) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	,, . . .	1 }
	(6) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem* . .	40 per cent.
	(7) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem* . .	40 per cent.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS		
42A	Motor cycles and motor scooters and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof; except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	*Ad valorem* . .	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		
42B	Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives.	Seer of 80 tolas . .	Rs. 24 or 15 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	MACHINERY		
43A	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.
43B	Rubber-insulated copper wires and cables, no core of which other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.
	METALS		
43 B B	Silver bullion and coin, not otherwise specified, and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Ounce . . .	Six annas.

(*a*) Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS		
43C	Artificial silk yarn and thread . . .	*Ad valorem* . .	15 per cent.
44	Cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent or 1½ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
45	Artificial silk piece-goods other than fents of not more than nine yards in length.	*Ad valorem* . .	50 per cent or four annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
45A*	Silk or artificial silk mixtures, that is to say—		
	(*a*) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk or artificial silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk or artificial silk ;	*Ad valorem* . .	35 per cen. or two annas three pies per square yard, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) fabrics not being silk or artificial silk on which silk or artificial silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics ;	*Ad valorem* .	
	(*c*) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (*see* No. 100A).	*Ad valorem* . .	35 per cent.
	Provided that the duty on fents of not more than nine yards in length of fabrics specified in sub-items (*a*) and (*b*) shall be 35 per cent *ad valorem*.		
45B	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.
	MISCELLANEOUS		
46	Printing type	Pound . . .	One anna.
46D	Printer's ink . .	*Ad valorem* . .	8 per cent.

* Exempted from the additional duties imposed by Section 4 of Indian Finance Act, 1931 and the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		MISCELLANEOUS
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES	53	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
48	Vinegar in casks.		
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	54	The following printing material, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.
	WOOD AND TIMBER		
49	Firewood.		
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	55	Racks for the withering of tea leaf.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES	57	Fodder, bran and pollards.
50	Copperas, green (ferrous sulphate).		

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent* *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL, FOR RE-MANUFACTURE
58	Iron or steel, old.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	DYES AND COLOURS
58A †	Dyes derived from Coal-tar, and Coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
59	Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway administration.
	MACHINERY
59A †	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified:—
	(1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts;
	(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts;
	(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;
	(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton;
	(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not; and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.
	Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.
59B †	MACHINERY—*contd.* The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and pirns; dobbies; Jacquard machines; Jacquard harness linen cards; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiples box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and lags for dobbies; wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; *cumbli* finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames; take-up motions; temples and pickers; picking bands; picking sticks; printing machines; roller cloth; clearer cloth; sizing flannel; and roller skins.
59C †	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rules with side perforation to be used after further perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines, and clarified liquid glue but excluding ink and paper.
59D †	Component Parts of Machinery, as defined in Nos. 59A, 59B and 59C, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
63	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks, also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of, a railway administration;

* All articles except dyes and colours comprised in item No. 58A and Machinery comprised in items Nos. 59A-59B, 59C and 59D under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent* *ad valorem*—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured —*contd.*		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK—*concld.*
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK—*contd.*		Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein:	64	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections :—
	Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18A or No. 18D shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.		Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18A or No. 18D shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.
63A	Component Parts of Railway Materials, as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose :		

* All articles under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent* *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		OILS
	FISH	75	All sorts of Animal and Mineral Oils not otherwise specified, and the following Natural Essential Oils, namely, almond, bergamot, gajupatti, camphor, cloves, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, ottorose and peppermint.
65	Fish, not otherwise specified.		SEEDS
66	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.	76	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR		TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX
68	Flour, except Sago flour.†	77	All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMANS' STORES		TEXTILE MATERIALS
69	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, not otherwise specified; including also the following articles if canned or bottled, namely, bacon, ham, biscuits, cakes, butter, vegetable product, cheese, farinaceous and patent foods, ghee, isinglass, jams and jellies, lard, pickles, chutnies, sauce and condiments.	78	Textile materials, the following :— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK		WOOD AND TIMBER
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.	79	Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		MISCELLANEOUS
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC	80	Canes and rattans.
74	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	81	Cowries and shells.
		83	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut (*see* No. 5).
		84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† Wheat flour is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt. as also wheat there being no surcharge on wheat in No. 1A.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent* *ad valorem*—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
86	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.
86A	Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.
	CONVEYANCES
87	Tramcars, passenger lifts, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof: also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
88	The following Chemicals, drugs and medicines, namely, acetic, carbolic, citric, and oxalic acids, naphthalene, potassium chlorate and potassium cyanide, bicarbonate of soda, borax, sodium silicate, arsenic, calcium, carbide, glycerine, alum (namely, potash alum, soda alum and ammonia alum), lead, magnesium and zinc compounds not otherwise specified, aloes, asafœtida, cocaine, sarsaparilla and storax.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
89	The following Hardware, ironmongery and tools, namely, agricultural implements not otherwise specified, buckets of tinned or galvanised iron, and pruning knives.
90	The following Electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, namely, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, flash lights, carbons, condensers, and bell apparatus; and switch-boards designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts.
91	Optical Instruments, apparatus and appliances.
	DYES AND COLOURS
92	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
93	The following paints, colours and painter's materials, namely, barytes, reduced dry red lead and white lead, moist white lead, reduced dry zinc white and moist zinc white, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
94	Glass and glassware, lacquered ware; all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (*see* No. 34).
94A	Earthenware pipes and sanitary ware.
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER
95	Hides and Skins not otherwise specified, and the following leather manufactures, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL
98	All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified including unwrought ignots, blocks and bars of aluminium, scrap copper, and lead sheets for tea chests.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY
99	Printing paper, all sorts not otherwise specified which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content; and Straw Board, all sorts.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
100	Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say:—
	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified;
	Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax;
	Towels not in the piece;
	Hemp manufactures;
	Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk or artificial silk;
	Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags or cloth;
	Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread;
	Woollen blankets and rugs other than floor rugs;
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
100A	Silk or artificial silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:—
	Silk or artificial silk ligatures; elastic silk or artificial silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk or artificial silk abdominal belts, silk or artificial silk web, catheter tubes, and oiled silk or artificial silk.
	MISCELLANEOUS
101	Art, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23 and No. 138.
103	The following Building and Engineering materials, namely, bricks, chalk, lime and clay.
104	Candles.

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent* *ad valorem*—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*		MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*
106A	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.	116	Soap.
107	Furniture, tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.	118	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble, but excluding stone prepared as for road metalling.
108	Mats and Mattings not otherwise specified.	119	Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof.
108A	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags.	120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
109	Oilcakes.		
112	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.		**IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—**
113	Pitch and tar.	121	Coral.
114	Polishes and compositions.	123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.
115	Slate pencils.		

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent † *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
	SPICES	128	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof.
124A	The following Spices, when not unground namely :—	129	Articles other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver.
	Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper.	130	The following Musical Instruments, namely, complete organs and harmoniums and records for talking machines.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		METALS
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES	131	Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
125	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	132	Silver plate, and silver manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
126	Save where otherwise specified all articles which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns) all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	133	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS Manufactures of silk or artificial silk, not otherwise specified.
			MISCELLANEOUS
		134	Bangles, beads and false pearls.
		134A	Cinematograph films, exposed.
		135	Fireworks, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 106-A).
		136	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified.
		137	Jewellery and Jewels.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES	138	Prints, engravings and pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.
127	Camphor.		

*All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† All articles under this head except spices (No. 124A), betelnuts (No. 141A) and cinematograph films, exposed (No. 134A), are liable to an additional duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* under the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES	
141B	HEAVY CHEMICALS, the following:—	
	Magnesium chloride	As. 7 per cwt.
	Provided that the duty shall not be less than that which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of this Schedule.	
	CONVEYANCES	
142	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—	
	(*a*) if of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) if not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL	
143	IRON angle, channel and tee—	
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanized, tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*c*) of No. 62—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
145	IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing and fishbolts and nuts.	Rs. 2-4-0 per cwt.
145A	Iron or steel rivets	Rs. 2 per cwt.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—	
	(*a*) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) not galvanized—	
	(i) not under ¼-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(ii) under ¼-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture . . .	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*	
147	IRON OR STEEL plates or sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ¼ inch thick and not of cast iron—	
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 36 per ton.
148	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ¼-inch thick—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* No. 61)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture . . .	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.
	(*b*)† not fabricated, all sorts not otherwise specified—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 35 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 59 per ton.
148A*†	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ¼ inch thick, galvanized, not fabricated—	
	of British manufacture	
	(i) if made from Indian sheet bar imported into the United Kingdom after the 23rd day of December 1932.	Rs. 30 per ton.
	(ii) if made from sheet bar other than Indian sheet bar imported into the United Kingdom after the 23rd day of December 1932.	Rs. 53 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 83 per ton.
149*	Iron or Steel—	
	(*a*) wire other than barbed or stranded fencing-wire, wire-rope or wire-netting; and	Rs. 45 per ton.
	(*b*) wire nails.	
149A	IRON OR STEEL, the original material (but not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India:	Rs. 23 per ton or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.	
150	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—	
	A.—Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—	
	(*a*) (i) 30 lbs. per yard and over	Rs. 13 per ton.
	(ii) fish-plates therefor	Rs. 6 per ton or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

* Exempt from the additional duty of 25 per cent imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.
† With effect up to the 31st day of March, 1934.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*concld.*	
	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—*contd.*	
150—*contd.*	(*b*) under 30 lbs. per yard, and fish-plates, therefor—	
	if of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	if not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	B.—Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—	
	(i) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over . .	Rs. 14 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 12 per ton.
	C.—Sleepers other than cast iron	Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	D.—Spikes (other than dogspikes) and tie-bars—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	E.—Dogspikes	Rs. 2-4 per cwt.
	F.—Gibs, cotters, keys, distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers.	Rs. 2 per cwt.
151	STEEL, angle and tee, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 62) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
152	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 62)—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
153	STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel-bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware (*see* No. 90) or any of the articles specified in Nos. 59A, 59D, 64 or 87—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
154	STEEL, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	Rs. 48 per ton.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Rate of duty.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.	
154A	SILVER THREAD AND WIRE (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf; including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made.	50 per cent. *ad valorem*.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.	
155	PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent. of the fibre content.	One anna per pound.
156	WRITING PAPER—	
	(*a*) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	One anna per pound or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) All other sorts	One anna per pound.
157	Sugar—	
	Sugar and sugarcandy excluding confectionery . .	Rs. 7-4 per cwt.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.	
158	Cotton piece-goods (other than fents of not more than nine yards in length)—	
	(*a*) plain grey, that is, not bleached or dyed in the piece, if imported in pieces which either are without woven headings or contain any length of more than nine yards which is not divided by transverse woven headings—	
	(i) of British manufacture	20 per cent. *ad valorem* or 3½ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	75 per cent. *ad valorem* or 6¼ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) Others—	
	(i) of British manufacture	20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	75 per cent. *ad valorem*.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
159	(*a*) Matches—	
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches.	Rs. 1-8 per gross of boxes.
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches.	Six annas for every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.
	(*b*) Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match making.	Four annas and six pies per pound.
	(*c*) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Six annas per pound.
160	Wood pulp	Rs. 45 per ton.

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent.

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.			
	FISH.			
161	FISH, UNSALTED, dry	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.			
162	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified, including vanilla beans.	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.			
163	COCOA and CHOCOLATE other than confectionery . .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
164	COFFEE, canned or bottled	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent.
165	FISH, canned	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent.
166	FRUIT JUICES	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent.
167	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, canned or bottled . . .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent.
168	MILK, condensed or preserved, including milk cream .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
169	SAGO (excluding Sago flour) and TAPIOCA . . .	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
170	CANNED OR BOTTLED PROVISIONS, not otherwise specified .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.			
	GUMS AND R[illegible]			
171	GUMS, Arabic, Benjamin (ras a[illegible] (including unrefined batu) and [illegible]	[illegible]0 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
	OILS.			
172	The following NATURAL ESSENTIAL [illegible]cella, cinnamon, and cinnamon leaf.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent.
173	NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS, all sorts n[illegible]rwise specified	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
174	ESSENTIAL OILS, synthetic	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
175	FISH OIL including whale oil	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	SEEDS.			
176	OILSEEDS, non-essential, all sorts not otherwise specified, including copra or coconut kernel.	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.			
177	SISAL and ALOE fibre	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
	WAX.			
178	BEESWAX	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
179	IVORY, unmanufactured	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.

* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.			
	APPAREL.			
180	APPAREL, including hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, secondhand clothing, drapery and uniforms and accoutrements, excluding articles made of gold or silver thread or lametta, articles made of silk or silk mixtures or of artificial silk or artificial silk mixtures, uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11, and boots and shoes; excluding also waterproofed clothing.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
181	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent.
	CONVEYANCES.			
182	CARRIAGES AND CARTS which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and CYCLES (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections and parts and accessories thereof; excluding rubber tyres and tubes.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.			
183	CUTLERY, all sorts not otherwise specified . . .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
184	DOMESTIC REFRIGERATORS	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
185	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts not otherwise specified including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
186	The following ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, namely :—	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	(*a*) ELECTRICAL CONTROL GEAR AND TRANSMISSION GEAR, namely, switches (excluding switch-boards), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading-in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof:			
	(*b*) all other sorts of ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic.			
187	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES other than electrical, all sorts not otherwise specified, including photographic, scientific, philosophical and surgical.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..

* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.			
	DYES AND COLOURS.			
188	CUTCH AND GAMBIER, all sorts	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
189	PAINTS, COLOURS AND PAINTER'S MATERIALS, all sorts not otherwise specified, including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
190	PLUMBAGO AND GRAPHITE	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
	EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.			
191	EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN, all sorts not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	FURNITURE AND CABINETWARE.			
192	FURNITURE AND CABINETWARE of all materials, excluding mouldings.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	LEATHER.			
193	SKINS, tanned or dressed, unwrought LEATHER, LEATHER CLOTH including artificial leather, and other MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	MACHINERY.			
194	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one brake-horse-power.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.			
195	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES thereof not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.			
196	METALS and manufactures thereof, namely	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	(*a*) *Aluminium*—circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified.			
	(*b*) *Brass, bronze* and similar alloys wrought, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.			
	(*c*) *Copper, wrought*, and manufactures of copper, all sorts not otherwise specified.			
	(*d*) *German silver* including nickel silver.			
	(*e*) *Lead wrought*—the following articles, namely, pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests.			
	(*f*) *Zinc or spelter wrought* or manufactured not otherwise specified.			

* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*concld.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—concld.			
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.			
197	PAPER including CHROME, MARBLE, FLINT, POSTER and STERKO PRINTING PAPER, ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD AND CARDBOARD, all sorts other than straw board; and STATIONERY including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, and other sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, cards, including cards in booklet form; including also waste paper but excluding paper and stationery otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.			
198	HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY, all sorts, including lace and embroidery, but excluding towels not in the piece and articles made of wool or of silk or artificial silk or of silk or artificial silk mixtures.	30 per cent	20 per cent .	..
199	WOOLLEN YARN for weaving, KNITTING WOOL . . .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
200	ASBESTOS MANUFACTURES, not otherwise specified . .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
201	BRUSHES, all sorts	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
202	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, all sorts not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified, including CEMENT (excluding Portland cement other than white Portland cement), tiles other than glass tiles, and firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 59A or No. 63.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
203	BUTTONS, metal	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
204	COIR fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and matting . .	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
205	CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
206	CORK MANUFACTURES not otherwise specified . . .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
207	GLUE, all sorts other than clarified liquid glue . . .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
208	OIL CLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
209	PACKING—engine and boiler—all sorts not otherwise specified	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
210	RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES and other MANUFACTURES OF RUBBER not otherwise specified, excluding apparel and boots and shoes.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
211	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise specified . . .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
212	UMBRELLAS including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..

* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates.

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.				
213	CONFECTIONERY	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent	40 per cent	..
	FISH.				
214	FISH, salted, dry	Cwt.	3 8 0	..	1 8 0
	LIQUORS.				
215	ALE AND BEER	In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more, per Imperial gallon.	1 2 0	0 14 0	..
		In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz., per bottle.	0 3 0	0 2 4	..
		In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz., per bottle.	0 1 6	0 1 2	..
		In bottles containing less than 6¾ oz. but not less than 5 oz., per bottle.	0 0 9	0 0 7	..
		In other containers, per Imperial gallon.	1 8 0	1 2 8	..
216	SPIRITS—				
	(1) Bitters—				
	(*i*) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Imperial gallon.	50 0 0	..	45 0 0
	(*ii*) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	37 8 0	..	33 12 0
	(2) Drugs and medicines containing spirit—				
	(*i*) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Imperial gallon.	40 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
	(*ii*) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	29 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0

* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—contd.				
	LIQUORS—*contd.*				
216—*contd.*	SPIRITS—*contd.*				
	(3) Perfumed spirits	Imperial gallon.	60 0 0	52 8 0	..
	(4) Rum	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	37 8 0	..	33 12 0
	Provided that— (*a*) on any article chargeable under this item with the lower rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 20 per cent *ad valorem*, and on any article chargeable under this item with the higher rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 30 per cent *ad valorem* ; (*b*) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.				
	SPICES.				
217	The following UNGROUND SPICES, namely :—				
	Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper.	*Ad valorem*	45 per cent .	..	37½ per cent.
218	The following UNGROUND SPICES, namely :—				
	Chillies, ginger and mace	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent .	..	22½ per cent.
	TEA.				
219	TEA	Pound .	5 annas .	..	3 annas.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.				
220	COFFEE not otherwise specified . . .	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent. *plus* one anna per pound.	..	25 per cent.
	TOBACCO.				
221	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound .	Rs. 2 .	..	Rs. 1-8-0.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.				
	OILS.				
222	LUBRICATING OIL that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon.	Two annas and six pies.	Six pies .	..

* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—contd.				
	OILS—*contd.*				
223	The following VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS, namely :—				
	Coconut, groundnut, and linseed . .	*Ad valorem*	35 per cent .	..	25 per cent.
224	VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS not otherwise specified.	*Ad valorem*	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	25 per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.				
	APPAREL.				
225	BOOTS AND SHOES composed mainly of leather	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent or 5 annas per pair, whichever is higher.	20 per cent or 5 annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.				
226	CARTRIDGE CASES, filled and empty . .	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
227	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—FIREARMS, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof.	Each .	Rs. 18-12-0 *plus* 10 per cent *ad valorem*, or 50 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	Rs. 18-12-0 or 40 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.				
228	The following CHEMICALS, namely :—				
	Cadmium Sulphide, Cobalt Oxide, Selenium, Uranium Oxide and Zinc Oxide.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent .	15 per cent .	..
	CONVEYANCES.				
229	MOTOR CARS including taxicabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Nos. 42A and 230 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	*Ad valorem*	37½ per cent .	30 per cent .	..
230	MOTOR OMNIBUSES; CHASSIS OF MOTOR OMNIBUSES, MOTOR VANS and MOTOR LORRIES; and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories not otherwise specified, excluding rubber tyres and tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent .	17½ per cent .	..

* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
1	2	3	4	5	6
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured —contd.				
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.				
231	CUTLERY PLATED with gold or silver . .	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
232	ELECTRIC LIGHTING BULBS	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
232A	GOLD or GOLD PLATED PEN NIBS . . .	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
233	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and parts thereof, all sorts not otherwise specified.	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
234	WIRELESS RECEPTION INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS and component parts thereof, including all electric valves, amplifiers and loud speakers which are not specially designed for purposes other than wireless reception or are not original parts of and imported along with instruments or apparatus so designed.	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.				
235	IRON ALLOYS	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent .	10 per cent .	..
	,, angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified.				
	,, bar and rod not otherwise specified.				
	,, pig.				
	,, rice bowls.				
236	Iron or steel ANCHORS AND CABLES . .	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent .	10 per cent .	..
	,, ,, hoops and strips.				
	,, ,, nails and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified.				
	,, ,, pipes, and tubes; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor not otherwise specified.				
	Iron or steel RAILWAY TRACK MATERIALS not otherwise specified, including bearing plates, cast iron sleepers and lever boxes.				
	Iron or steel TRAMWAY TRACK MATERIALS not otherwise specified, including rails, fishplates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.				
	Iron or steel SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ¼ inch thick, whether fabricated or not, if coated with metals other than tin or zinc.				
	Iron or steel PLATES AND SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ¼ inch thick not otherwise specified, whether fabricated or not.				
	Iron or steel BARBED OR STRANDED FENCING-WIRE AND WIRE ROPE.				
	Iron or steel (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.				
	,, ,, EXPANDED METAL.				

* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles	Unit or method of assessment	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
1	2	3	4	5	6
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured —contd.				
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*				
237	STEEL, angle tee, if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated.	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent .	10 per cent .	..
	,, (other than bars), alloys, crucibles, shear, blister and tub.				
	,, (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process.				
	,, ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1½ inches or more.				
	,, bar and rod, the following kinds—				
	(*a*) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under ½ inch ;				
	(*b*) all shapes and sizes, if— (i) of alloy, crucible, shear, blister or tub steel, or				
	(ii) galvanized or coated with other metals, or				
	(iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting ;				
	(*c*) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes— (i) rounds not over 7/16 inch diameter,				
	(ii) squares not over 7/16 inch side,				
	(iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over 1/8 inch thick,				
	(iv) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over ¼ inch thick,				
	(v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,				
	(vi) all other shapes, any size.				
	TEXTILE FABRICS.				
238	WOOLLEN carpets, floor rugs, hosiery, piece-goods, shawls and other manufactures of WOOL not otherwise specified, including felt.	*Ad valorem*	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	..
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
239	ASPHALT	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent .	..	15 per cent.
240	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS not exposed . . .	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent .	15 per cent .	..
240A	The following glass making materials, *viz.*, liquid gold and covered crucibles for glass making.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent .	15 per cent .	..
241	Portland cement excluding white Portland cement.	Ton . .	Rs. 18-4-0 .	Rs. 13-12-0 .	..

* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*concld.*

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*concld.*

No.	Names of articles	Unit or method of assessment	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
1	2	3	4	5	6
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—concld.				
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
242	SOAP, toilet	*Ad valorem*	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	..
243	Smokers' requisites excluding tobacco and matches.	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
244	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, airguns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows.	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
	MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED				
245	Betelnuts	*Ad valorem*	45 per cent .	..	37½ per cent

* Exempted from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE		Rs. A.
1	Raw jute—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs. . .	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions . . .	Ditto . .	4 8
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine).	Ton of 2,240 lbs .	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Ditto . .	32 0
	HIDES AND SKINS		
3	Raw hides and skins	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent
	RICE		Rs. A. P.
4	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight	0 2 3

Rates of Excise duty on Salt, Silver, Motor Spirit and Kerosene as on the 1st April 1932.

No.	Names of Articles	Per	*Rate of duty
			Rs. A. P.
1	Salt	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight	1 9 0
2	Silver Bullion	Ounce . . .	0 7 6
3	Motor Spirit	Imperial gallon . .	0 10 0
4	Kerosene	Imperial gallon . .	0 2 9½

* Includes a surcharge of 25 per cent. *vide* section 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

No. 55.—Share of each province in the total entries and clearances of vessels

(In thousands of tons)

	Pre-war Average			War Average			Post-war Average			1931-32			1932-33		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.
Bengal	1,387	3,979	24·6	1,041	2,951	25·3	1,142	3,670	24·1	734	2,668	16·1	703	2,469	15·7
Bombay	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,736	4,472	29·3	1,225	5,055	30·6	1,306	5,816	37·2
Sind	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,281	1,795	11·8	1,218	1,571	9·5	1,142	1,481	9·4
Madras	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,226	19·0	2,646	2,927	19·2	2,382	4,090	24·7	2,252	3,069	19·6
Burma	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,176	2,383	15·6	1,296	3,168	19·1	1,112	2,843	18·1
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	·1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	6,855	16,552	100	6,515	15,708	100

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1931-32		1932-33		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1932-33
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
Entered											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	1,859	5,593	1,767	5,349	67·7
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	186	80	197	52	·7
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	172	599	164	563	7·1
Dutch	47	114	80	206	77	241	80	271	70	229	2·9
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	46	87	110	242	92	213	2·7
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	125	524	121	598	7·6
Chinese	..	..	26	27	7	15	4	8	2	7	·1
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	..	..	5	14	·2
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	20	63	16	48	·6
French	27	88	14	34	13	37	27	136	21	113	1·4
Spanish	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	47	198	41	225	2·8
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	127	553	96	420	5·3
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	23	46	12	23	·3
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	735	2,640	640	2,453	31·0
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	849	84	674	54	687	49	·6
Total entered	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,928	7,504	3,454	8,367	3,241	7,903	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India—*continued.*

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1931-32		1932-33		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1932-33
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,286	5,963	1,755	5,388	1,714	5,225	66·9
British Indian	322	183	298	70	360	130	195	82	212	62	·8
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	497	169	582	171	591	7·6
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	83	280	75	240	3·1
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	102	229	91	208	2·7
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	132	551	123	604	7·7
Chinese	..	..	25	27	8	17	5	9	2	4	..
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	..	..	3	9	·1
Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	18	57	15	45	·6
French	28	87	14	36	14	39	26	131	16	87	1·1
Spanish	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	10	23	86	274	44	184	44	235	3·0
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	136	594	95	419	5·4
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	21	40	11	22	·3
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	736	2,657	646	2,464	31·6
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	868	88	715	58	702	54	·7
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,053	7,743	3,401	8,185	3,274	7,805	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,981	15,247	6,855	16,552	6,515	15,708	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.

Group (*a*) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Persia and Western and Southern Afghanistan. The following stations are included in it:—

1. Zabidan (formerly Duzdap).*
2. Mirjawa.*
3. Nok-kundi.
4. Dalbandin.
5. Padag Road.*
6. Ahmedwal.
7. Nushki.
8. Quetta.
9. Bostan.
10. Yaru.
11. Gulistan.
12. Killa Abdulla.
13. Chaman.

Group (*b*) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ghazighat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pezu.
5. Tank.
6. Manzai (formerly Girni Road).
7. Lakimarwat.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Mardan.
17. Takhtibhai.
18. Durgai.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankote.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Damel.
26. Sarna.
27. Suchetgarh.
28. Ranbirsinghpura.
29. Miran Sahib.
30. Jammu Cantonment.
31. Parachinar.

Group (*c*) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. *Katarnian Ghat.*
5. *Naipalganj Road.*
6. *Uska Bazar.*
7. *Bridgmanganj.*
8. Raxaul.
9. Balragnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jaynagar.
12. Bhaptiahi.
13. Nautanwa.
14. Jogbani.
15. Naksalbari.
16. Galgalia.
17. Ghum.
18. Gielle Khola (formerly Kalimpong Road).
19. Klimpong.
20. Nagrakata.
21. Carron.
22. Banarhat.
23. Salkhowaghat.

* Temporarily closed.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

Articles	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Articles	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—*contd.*			
Wheat—				Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*) .	6,077	3,425	23,809	Group (*a*) .	2,316	604	486
„ (*b*) .	34,208	60,928	211,378	„ (*b*) .	71,422	28,031	14,348
„ (*c*) .	118,342	60,218	128,599	„ (*c*) .	1,385,690	1,529,672	1,765,483
Total .	158,627	124,571	363,786	Total .	1,459,428	1,558,307	1,780,317
Gram and pulse—				Rice, unhusked—			
Group (*a*) .	4,292	1,174	2,061	Group (*a*) .	254	337	357
„ (*b*) .	150,007	84,224	343,388	„ (*b*) .	10,511	10,789	14,954
„ (*c*) .	129,498	111,135	76,331	„ (*c*) .	779,097	668,445	651,686
Total .	283,797	196,533	421,780	Total .	789,862	679,571	666,997

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Articles	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Grain and Pulse—*contd.*				Wool, raw—			
Others—				Group (*a*)	46,961	47,132	26,607
Group (*a*)	74,140	32,510	20,553	„ (*b*)	24,407	24,303	20,184
„ (*b*)	303,595	479,293	491,570	„ (*c*)	31,975	58,128	23,728
„ (*c*)	209,465	266,563	217,008	Total	103,343	129,563	70,519
Total	587,209	778,366	729,131	*Carpets and rugs—			
Hides and Skins—				Group (*a*)	16,765	13,295	12,691
Hides of Cattle—				„ (*b*)	5,342	3,502	6,880
Group (*a*)	1,899	1,647	1,618	Total	22,107	16,797	19,571
„ (*b*)	58,287	47,404	49,098	**Borax—			
„ (*c*)	24,032	20,314	15,998	Group (*b*)	..	2,296	..
Total	84,218	69,365	66,714	„ (*c*)	15,135	7,530	6,685
Skins of sheep and goats—				Total	15,135	9,826	6,685
Group (*a*)	10,143	7,539	5,176	†Charas	2,983	2,730	2,309
„ (*b*)	37,128	25,905	22,978	‡Jute, raw	287,921	300,075	207,971
„ (*c*)	2,750	3,668	2,028	Oil seeds—			
Total	50,021	37,112	30,182	‡ Linseed	496,968	408,814	446,444
Ghi—				‡ Mustard and rape seed	259,751	304,071	356,063
Group (*a*)	5,495	9,724	9,347	Treasure—			
„ (*b*)	8,102	3,773	3,481	Gold (in ounces)—			
„ (*c*)	56,799	43,324	46,782	Group (*a*)	..	..	..
Total	70,396	56,821	59,610	„ (*b*)	1,772	94	35,920
Tobacco—				„ (*c*)	..	..	..
Group (*a*)	7,411	7,730	3,894	Total	1,772	94	35,920
„ (*b*)	71,495	76,468	86,717	Silver (in ounces)—			
„ (*c*)	40,430	28,068	45,963	Group (*a*)	189,496	391,374	588,372
Total	119,336	112,266	136,574	„ (*b*)	2,768,929	3,659,650	6,066,718
				„ (*c*)	317,000	347,080	192,010
				Total	3,275,425	4,398,104	6,847,100

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (*a*) and (*b*) only and are not registered at other stations.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (*b*) and (*c*).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (*b*).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (*c*) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure

EXPORTS

Articles	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Cotton—			
Twist and yarn—			
Group (*a*)	11,794	21,053	12,659
„ (*b*)	19,992	18,094	20,413
„ (*c*)	47,632	32,877	40,692
Total	79,418	72,024	73,764
Piecegoods, foreign—			
Group (*a*)	48,717	80,905	67,778
„ (*b*)	84,513	79,465	81,431
„ (*c*)	48,201	55,047	50,717
Total	181,431	215,417	199,926
Piecegoods, Indian—			
Group (*a*)	31,051	43,980	39,476
„ (*b*)	137,464	143,930	146,749
„ (*c*)	88,760	101,345	108,870
Total	257,275	294,255	295,095
Dyes and Dyeing materials—			
Indigo (Natural)—			
Group (*a*)	167	1,318	1,438
„ (*b*)	367	229	261
„ (*c*)	121	22	2
Total	655	1,569	1,701
Others—			
Group (*a*)	1,829	1,771	888
„ (*b*)	3,106	22,374	29,718
„ (*c*)	5,841	3,223	1,598
Total	10,776	27,368	32,204
Grain and pulse—			
Wheat—			
Group (*a*)	148,469	110,533	120,694
„ (*b*)	1,188,706	917,064	627,596
„ (*c*)	79,438	108,768	87,195
Total	1,416,613	1,136,365	835,485
Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*)	58,038	61,785	42,650
„ (*b*)	217,047	217,733	220,001
„ (*c*)	373,862	390,803	400,173
Total	648,947	670,321	662,824
Others—			
Group (*a*)	162,894	282,722	172,326
„ (*b*)	683,943	906,751	1,008,531
„ (*c*)	316,859	530,328	399,478
Total	1,163,696	1,719,801	1,580,335
Iron and Steel—			
Unwrought—			
Group (*a*)	23,899	27,773	5
„ (*b*)	25,352	21,101	15,188
„ (*c*)	8,406	8,039	11,123
Total	57,657	56,913	26,316
Sections—			
Group (*a*)	25,094	66,556	55,019
„ (*b*)	251,944	165,778	94,629
„ (*c*)	66,008	58,630	48,641
Total	343,046	290,964	193,289

Articles	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Iron and Steel—*contd.*			
Machinery and millwork—			
Group (*a*)	4,000	21,165	4,824
„ (*b*)	26,033	23,395	14,847
„ (*c*)	13,260	7,421	10,164
Total	43,293	51,981	29,835
Others, including hardware and cutlery—			
Group (*a*)	9,301	1,630	8,188
„ (*b*)	37,470	21,471	14,607
„ (*c*)	6,870	5,985	8,576
Total	53,641	29,086	31,371
Petroleum—			
Group (*a*)	69,356	111,953	53,184
„ (*b*)	224,969	191,338	177,709
„ (*c*)	75,747	88,868	79,662
Total	370,072	392,159	310,555
Salt—			
Group (*a*)	10,311	9,297	13,689
„ (*b*)	804,159	846,904	859,724
„ (*c*)	784,038	884,173	832,532
Total	1,598,508	1,740,374	1,705,945
Sugar—			
Refined—			
Group (*a*)	276,807	164,750	144,278
„ (*b*)	689,163	534,727	508,608
„ (*c*)	109,237	71,154	88,538
Total	1,075,207	770,631	741,424
Unrefined—			
Group (*a*)	23,295	5,001	16,688
„ (*b*)	55,473	41,448	37,948
„ (*c*)	18,079	25,731	28,496
Total	96,847	72,180	83,132
Tea—			
Black—			
Group (*a*)	2,968	20,355	17,603
„ (*b*)	25,502	30,777	36,528
„ (*c*)	245	4,336	16,608
Total	28,715	55,468	70,739
Green—			
Group (*a*)	35,606	15,938	9,795
„ (*b*)	33,222	30,256	22,995
„ (*c*)	487	477	304
Total	69,315	46,671	33,094
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*)	5,271	7,227	5,397
„ (*b*)	63,264	68,625	49,751
„ (*c*)	57,002	57,938	57,035
Total	125,537	133,790	112,183
*Brass and Copper	7,877	14,256	29,156
* Betelnuts	30,347	38,931	31,516
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	61	..	..
„ (*b*)	24,826	15,399	2,513
„ (*c*)	571	182	..
Total	25,458	15,581	2,513
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	..	..
„ (*b*)	5,218,398	3,534,361	3,782,185
„ (*c*)	3,069,588	11,616,879	193,502
Total	8,287,986	15,151,240	3,975,687

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (*c*).

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

Articles	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)—			
(d)	587	351	477
(e)	..	7	..
(f)	..	..	..
Total	587	358	477
Cotton manufactured—			
Piecegoods—			
(d)	333	340	375
(e)	428	..	..
(f)	..	..	..
Total	761	340	375
Other sorts, including rugs—			
(d)	564	171	223
(e)	..	54	1,878
(f)	..	..	..
Total	564	225	2,101
Grain and pulse—			
Gram and pulse—			
(d)	5 129	10,573	9,757
(e)	36,947	19,170	18,334
(f)	288	454	1,249
Total	42,364	30,197	29,340
Rice, husked—			
(d)	88 013	75,043	86,587
(e)	4,519	3,013	3,423
(f)	41,280	24,766	36,091
Total	133,812	102,822	126,101
Rice, unhusked (paddy)—			
(d)	3,733	1,534	..
(e)	61	633	388
(f)	18,416	17,038	16,755
Total	22,210	19,205	17,143
Hides of Cattle—			
(d)	1,630	1,482	1,102
(e)	4,805	4,801	1,782
(f)	..	..	..
Total	6,435	6,283	2,884
Lac—			
(d)	1 332	672	1,758
(e)	29,215	42,425	20,751
(f)	..	..	..
Total	30,547	43,097	22,509
Sugar—			
Refined—			
(d)	..	..	..
(e)	1,082	..	..
(f)	..	173	..
Total	1,082	173	..
Unrefined, including jaggery—			
(d)	..	..	..
(e)	..	..	204
(f)	..	9	256
Total	..	9	460

Articles	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Tea—			
Dry—			
(d)	10,421	8,594	11,303
(e)	3,551	8,269	12,352
(f)	..	..	..
Total	13,972	16,863	23,655
Wet—			
(d)	159	115	19
(e)	..	..	619
(f)	..	..	..
Total	159	115	638
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes—			
(d)	4	13	..
(e)	203	516	1,348
(f)	..	..	..
Total	207	529	1,348
Others—			
(d)	2,507	1,674	1,089
(e)	..	47	21
(f)	349	219	329
Total	2,856	1,940	1,989
Orpiment—			
(d)	5,601	4,236	3,644
(e)	..	34	..
(f)	..	..	..
Total	5,601	4,270	3,644
Silk—			
Raw—			
(d)	3,891	4,346	5,532
(e)	..	435	626
(f)	374	130	215
Total	4,265	4,911	6,373
Manufactured—			
(d)	..	..	..
(e)	..	..	..
(f)	6	3	10
Total	6	3	10
Timber—			
Teak—			
(d)	..	..	..
(e)	..	61	..
(f)	..	..	..
Total	..	61	..
Other kinds—			
(d)	14	..	78
(e)	82	..	..
(f)	..	..	..
Total	96	..	78
Matches	..	..	..
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)			101
(d)	..	..	..
(e)	..	..	..
(f)	..	..	..
Total	..	..	101
Silver (in ounces)			
(d)	20,870	120,328	5,577,310
(e)	333,464†	896,128*	..
(f)	312	..	..
Total	354,646	1,016,456	5,577,310

NOTE.—"(d)" means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.
"(e)" means trade at Lashio, Hebo, and Shwenyaung, outward traffic.
"(f)" means trade at Thirgannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), importations into Burma.
* Of this total 394,240 ounces represent Government treasure.
† Of this total 17,816 ounces represent Government treasure transferred to Mandalay Treasury and 315,648 ounces Government treasure to Rangoon Currency Office.

No. 5.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma—*contd.*

[All quantities in pounds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Cotton—			
Raw cotton—			
(*d*)	15,225	20,681	10,250
(*e*)	2,729	816	6,304
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	17,954	21,497	16,554
Cotton twist and yarn—			
(*d*)	47,850	36,628	37,759
(*e*)	16,270	18,224	15,657
(*f*)	..	..	137
Total	64,120	54,852	53,553
Cotton piece-goods—			
(*d*)	13,091	9,168	9,322
(*e*)	15,672	28,468	31,693
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	28,763	37,636	41,015
Rice, husked—			
(*d*)	109	160	150
(*e*)	258	2,667	3,157
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	367	2,827	3,307
Dyes and dyeing materials—			
(*d*)	155	176	144
(*e*)	21	176	20
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	176	352	164
Iron and Steel—			
Unwrought (ore, pig iron, etc.)—			
(*d*)	90	65	268
(*e*)	932	958	3,342
(*f*)	36	7	..
Total	1,058	1,030	3,610
Machinery and Millwork—			
(*d*)	142	105	3,519
(*e*)	6,051	2,021	463
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	6,193	2,126	3,982
Hardware and cutlery—			
(*d*)	1,733	1,803	1,029
(*e*)	9,135	2,211	1,265
(*f*)	165	194	168
Total	11,033	4,208	2,462

Articles	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Iron and Steel—*contd.*			
Others, including bars, angles, beams and other sections—			
(*d*)	7,535	7,225	3,762
(*e*)	20,362	10,944	6,371
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	27,897	18,169	10,133
Petroleum—			
Kerosene oil—			
(*d*)	19,143	15,103	13,293
(*e*)	57,385	51,225	47,706
(*f*)	1,560	1,432	1,462
Total	78,088	67,760	62,461
Petrol—			
(*d*)	3,931	2,867	2,493
(*e*)	57,361	49,760	28,045
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	61,292	52,627	30,538
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
Condensed milk—			
(*d*)	2,754	1,701	1,232
(*e*)	3,333	3,601	3,022
(*f*)	134	183	130
Total	6,221	5,485	4,384
Fish, dry and fish, wet (ngapi)—			
(*d*)	14,020	12,672	14,957
(*e*)	12,706	6,689	5,731
(*f*)	1,001	851	1,459
Total	27,727	20,162	22,147
Other provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
(*d*)	2,118	1,608	1,503
(*e*)	10,381	12,295	14,475
(*f*)	458	612	577
Total	12,957	14,515	16,555
Salt—			
(*d*)	67,460	58,653	62,685
(*e*)	135,238	119,846	97,690
(*f*)	1,305	1,400	1,119
Total	204,001	179,899	161,494
Silk—			
Raw—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	333
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	..	..	333

NOTE.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, inward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), exportations from Burma.

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Silk—*contd.*			
Manufactured—			
(*d*)	46	43	22
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	46	43	22
Jade Stone—			
(*d*)	132	70	150
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	132	70	150
Sugar—			
Refined—			
(*d*)	5,794	4,673	4,908
(*e*)	10,238	10,254	7,951
(*f*)	994	696	508
Total	17,036	15,623	13,367
Unrefined, including jaggery—			
(*d*)	3,869	4,264	3,439
(*e*)	1,994	1,455	380
(*f*)	9	2	13
Total	5,872	5,721	3,832
Tea, dry—			
(*d*)	1,071	846	793
(*e*)	1,601	1,138	509
(*f*)	10	..	..
Total	2,682	1,984	1,302
Tobacco—			
(*d*)	598	566	354
(*e*)	2,100	1,308	285
(*f*)	438	382	315
Total	3,136	2,256	954

Articles	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Candles—			
(*d*)	1,104	1,217	718
(*e*)	4,198	4,268	3,464
(*f*)	189	3	183
Total	5,491	5,488	4,365
Matches—			
(*d*)	3,454	2,277	2,634
(*e*)	4,368	3,995	2,260
(*f*)	242	56	144
Total	8,064	6,328	5,038
Woollen goods (piecegoods, rugs, blankets, woollen twist and yarn, etc.)—			
(*d*)	80	75	95
(*e*)	143	387	4,144
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	223	462	4,239
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
Silver (in ounces)	..	..	..

No. 59.—Chief Imports into Burma from India.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Coal . . . . . tons	413	342	370	654	427	341	51	65	1,09	96	68	55
Cotton—Twist and yarn . . lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,944	12,430	12,915	12,616	56	97	2,35	70	68	65
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—												
Indian . . . . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	6,797	17,757	14,664	14	22	37	17	34	28
Foreign . . . . „	3,009	3,116	5,496	1,811	2,857	1,629	5	9	24	4	6	3
Cotton Piecegoods—White(bleached)—												
Indian . . . . yds.	3,707	5,895	4,485	4,984	5,849	5,595	8	18	25	15	15	14
Foreign . . . . „	2,586	3,741	2,003	524	1,293	1,176	5	13	11	1	4	3
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Coloured, printed or dyed—												
Indian . . . . „	12,199	21,312	18,122	11,249	20,438	22,913	27	60	95	43	64	70
Foreign . . . . „	2,333	4,434	3,842	1,357	2,411	1,985	6	20	25	4	10	7
Jute bags . . . . no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	49,030	53,202	41,181	1,19	1,66	1,88	1,86	1,66	1,11
Betelnuts . . . . cwts.	311	279	294	272	248	225	60	56	64	48	43	34
Tobacco—Unmanufactured . lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	10,225	14,014	13,399	58	43	51	33	29	28
Pulse . . . . . tons	14	12	15	18	12	13	20	20	36	30	18	20
Wheat flour . . . . „	16	12	18	23	18	19	29	27	52	44	26	30

No. 60.—Chief Exports from Burma to India.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Rice in the husk . . . tons	214	168	93	175	169	110	1,54	1,12	86	1,17	94	55
Rice not in the husk . . „	383	806	709	811	1,086	936	4,18	7,96	10,93	8,28	8,38	6,37
Pulse . . . . . „	19	19	46	23	33	42	17	19	64	27	28	32
Oils, mineral—												
Kerosene . . . gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	113,729	120,414	126,397	3,32	3,72	4,10	4,98	5,27	8,42
Lubricating . . . . „	*	2,967†	2,160	6,515	7,341	7,465	*	21†	21	46	50	70
Benzine and Petrol . „	*	4,215 (a)	14,371	51,101	45,356	46,650	*	46 (a)	2,01	3,21	2,84	5,34
Candles . . . . . lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	2,873	2,847	2,752	12	15	18	8	8	8
Lac	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	43	4	5	2
Wood and timber—												
Teakwood . . C. tons	1 28	110	166	125	104	126	1,17	1,32	2,39	1,93	1,52	1,63
Other timber . . „ „	28	20	25	21	16	17	18	14	28	22	14	16

* Included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds" prior to April 1915.
† Average of four years.
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

No. 61.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1929	1930	1931	1932
United Kingdom.						
Total	6,550	4,950	2,844	2,233	3,382	3,644
Argentine	2,250	2,090	1,979	1,401	3,110	3,457
India	1,360	2,380	762	712	153	92
India's percentage	*21%*	*48%*	*27%*	*32%*	*5%*	*3%*
France.						
Total	2,514	1,337	2,154	1,905	2,663	2,354
Argentine	1,143	546	1,344	933	1,962	1,830
India	1,026	617	636	868	469	322
India's percentage	*41%*	*46%*	*30%*	*46%*	*18%*	*14%*
Italy.						
Total	454	324	590	533	613	686
Argentine	133	11	285	113	381	514
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	267	373	170	119
India's percentage (including Ceylon)	*57%*	*87%*	*45%*	*70%*	*28%*	*17%*
	1913	1914-15	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Australia.						
Total	35	46	222	159	168	197
Argentine	..	..	..	55	56	111
India	27	38	217	85	110	84
India's percentage	*77%*	*82%*	*98%*	*53%*	*65%*	43%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1929	1930	1931	1932
United Kingdom.						
Total	530	620	314	99	219	248
India	190	210	178	46	88	179
India's percentage	*36%*	*34%*	*57%*	*46%*	*40%*	*72%*
Belgium.						
Total	94	..	39	38	39	42
Roumania	14	..	3	11	20	13
Argentine	3	..	7	..	..	..
India	67	..	16	21	3	17
India's percentage	*72%*	..	*41%*	*55%*	8%	*40%*
Italy.						
Total	102	220	36	31	102	752
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	14	19	27	735
India's percentage	*93%*	*83%*	*41%*	*61%*	*26%*	*98%*
France.						
Total	538	404	138	129	102	106
India	482	303	102	84	60	69
India's percentage	*90%*	*75%*	*74%*	*65%*	*56%*	*65%*

Note.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

No. 61—*continued.*

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1929	1930	1931	1932
FRANCE.						
Total import	278	261	52	33	14	13
India	228	251	14	..	..	1
India's percentage	*82%*	*96%*	*27%*	..	..	*8%*
China	10	2	13	23	3	..
China's percentage	*4%*	*7%*	*25%*	*70%*	*20%*	..
ITALY.						
Total import	Not available	Not available	158	158	134	141
India's share (including Ceylon)	..	..	38	31	18	75
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon).	..	..	*24%*	*13%*	*13%*	*53%*
China	..	..	114	217	94	3
Percentage of China's share	..	..	*72%*	*84%*	*70%*	*2%*

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1929	1930	1931	1932
UNSHELLED.						
Senegal	1,738	1,734	2,857	3,436	2,980	1,700
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	168	236	518	449
India	325	265	32	46	41	17
Total	2,634	2,742	3,118	3,753	3,602	2,243
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	2,338	2,814	2,702	1,682
SHELLED.						
India	2,442	2,700	2,919	2,548	2,461	2,694
Senegal	..	20	35	65	21	62
Other countries	245	262	698	812	1,027	1,748
Total	2,687	2,982	3,652	3,425	3,509	4,504
**Percentage of total supplied by India.*	*58%*	*58%*	*49%*	*41%*	*40%*	*44%*

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1929	1930	1931	1932
UNITED KINGDOM—						
India	189,093	233,423	306,735	290,183	276 963	312,199
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	153,095	152,097	158,913	172 302
China	19,652	17,682	9,195	8,735	8,548	4,847
Java	17,999	18,594	85,404	84,600	85,839	74,088
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	559,168	541,038	535,446	567,300
Percentage of India's share of total	*54·2*	*61·9*	*54·9*	*53·6*	*51·7*	*55·0*
FRANCE—						
India	1,515	2,957	1,125	913	1,517	1,200
China	7,359	5,785	2,720	1,434	1,225	2,177
TOTAL	9,601	11,093	6,297	4,493	4,718	6,018
Percentage of India's share of total	*15·8*	*26·7*	*17·3*	*20·3*	*32·1*	*19·9*
CANADA—						
India	13,850	13,019	23,760	33,880	19,936	26,722
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	10,513	13,214	9,849	10,900
China	2,772	1,763	594	392	267	76
Japan	4,126	5,556	3,028	2,938	2 890	2,543
Java	..	4,444	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	38,677	50,886	33,115	40,418
Percentage of India's share of total	*37·7*	*33·4*	*61·4*	*66·6*	*60·2*	*66·1*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*a*)—						
India	6,640	10,722	14,733	16,564	17,497	18,077
Ceylon	18,893	19,247	27,706	28,691	26,704	26,757
China	22,130	18,902	9,488	6,513	8,219	6,410
Japan	46,245	49,339	24,539	20,948	21,417	24,594
Java	158	8,656	6,058	5,409	6,718	9,934
TOTAL	95,126	100,715	89,373	84,926	86,738	94,727
Percentage of India's share of total	*7·0*	*10·6*	*16·5*	*19·5*	*20·1*	*19·1*
AUSTRALIA—						
India	8,714	8,430	5,350	4,435	2,687	2,040
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	25,170	16,213	13,340	16,468
China	2,897	1,982	950	1,004	593	582
Java	3,756	7,746	19,254	23,615	27,492	29,212
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	50,790	46,427	44,178	48,435
Percentage of India's share of total	*24·6*	*20·1*	*10·5*	*9·6*	*6·1*	*4·2*
NEW ZEALAND—						
India	651	857	365	398	983	1,211
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	11,492	9,643	11,042	9,135
China	39	58	131	92	76	66
Java	..	342	72	44	14	3
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	12,061	10,178	12,115	10,415
Percentage of India's share of total	*8·6*	*9·3*	*3·0*	*3·9*	*8·1*	*11·6*

NOTE.—Figures for Australia represent those for the official years 1928-29 to 1932-33.

(*a*) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States.

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1939

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REVIEW

OF THE

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IN

1933-34

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

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1934

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CHART 1.

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(*a*) During the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(Private and Government).

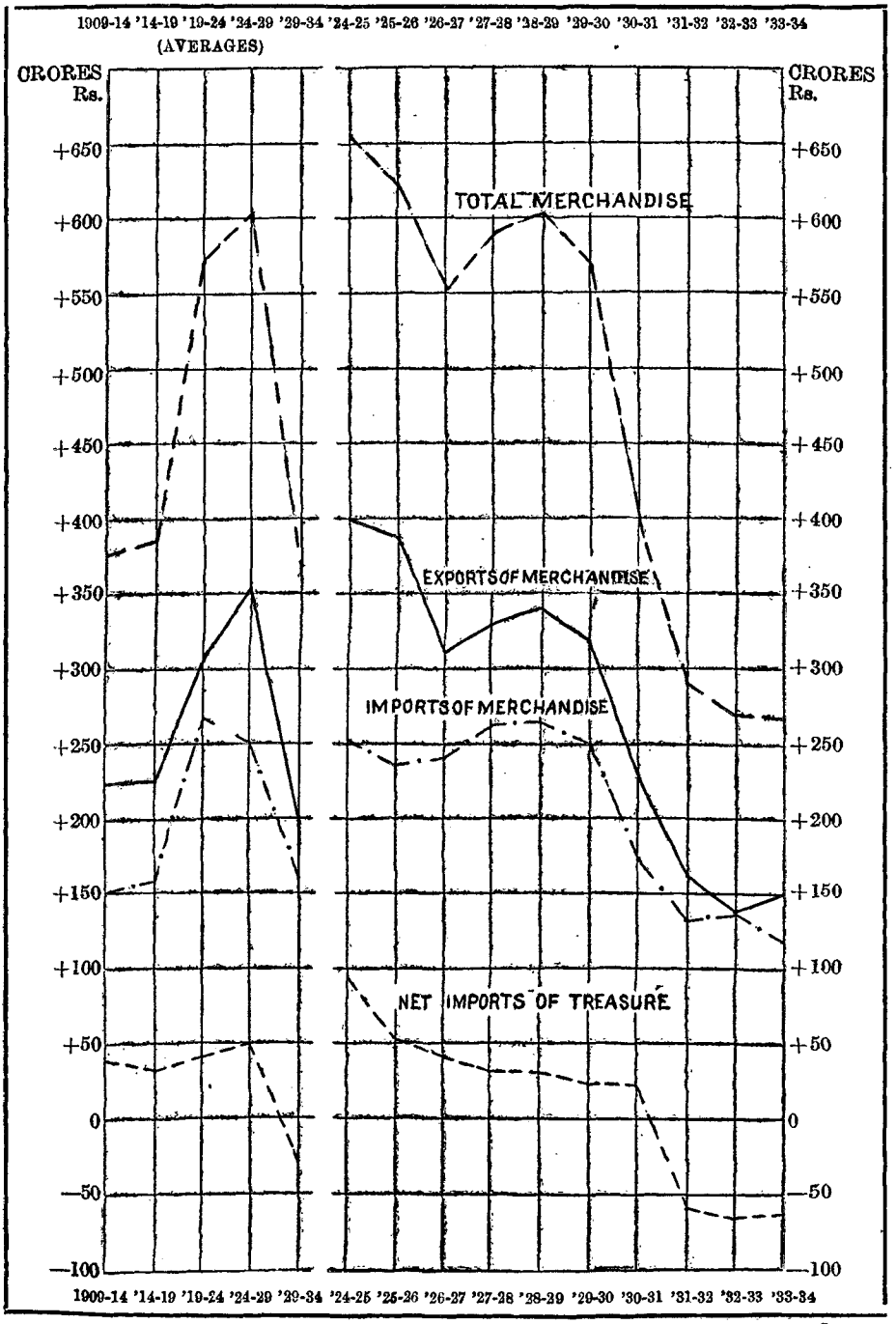

CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(*b*) During the seventy years (1864-69 to 1929-34). Quinquennial Averages.

(Private and Government)

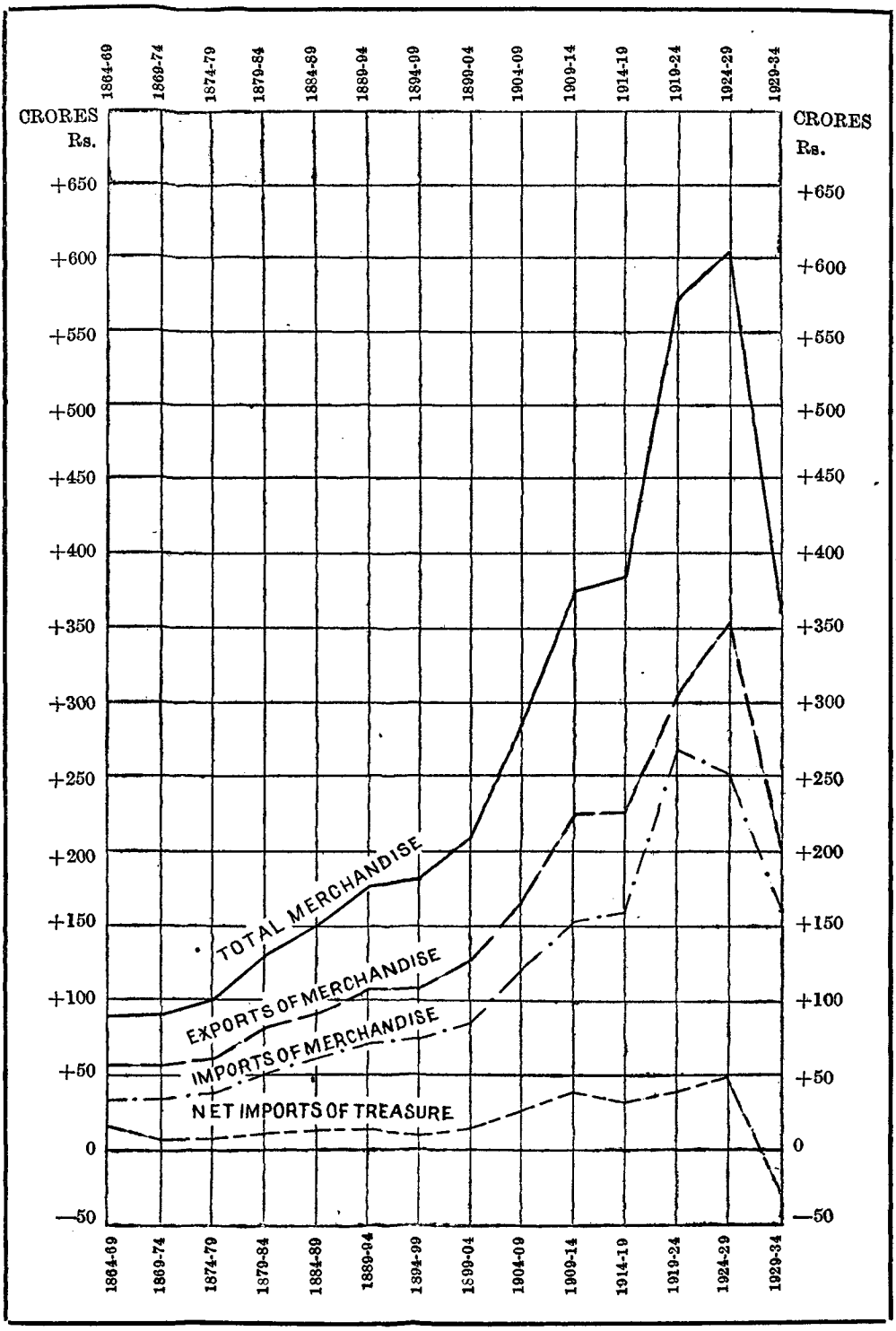

CHART 2.

(*a*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

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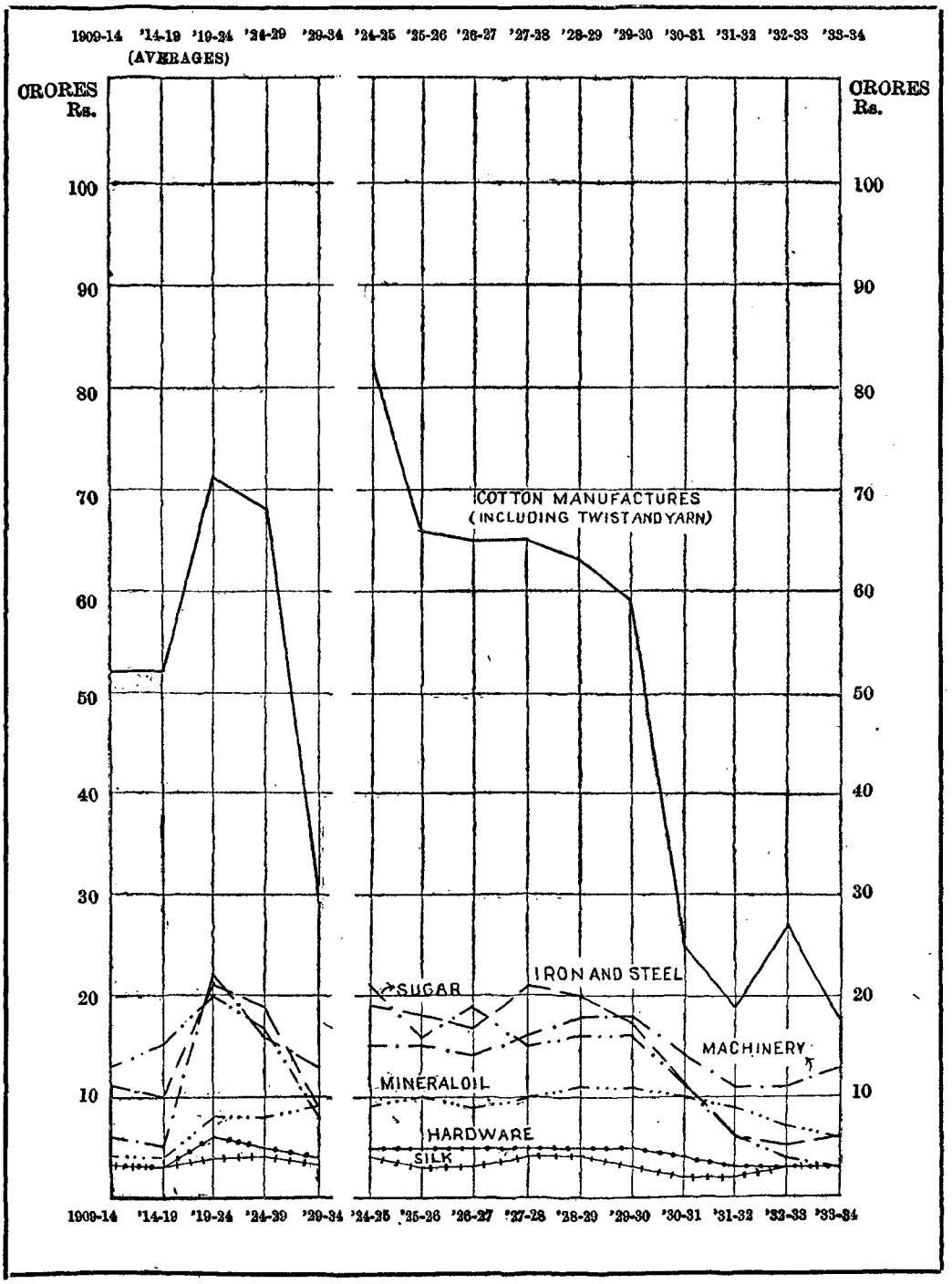


CHART 2.

(*b*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

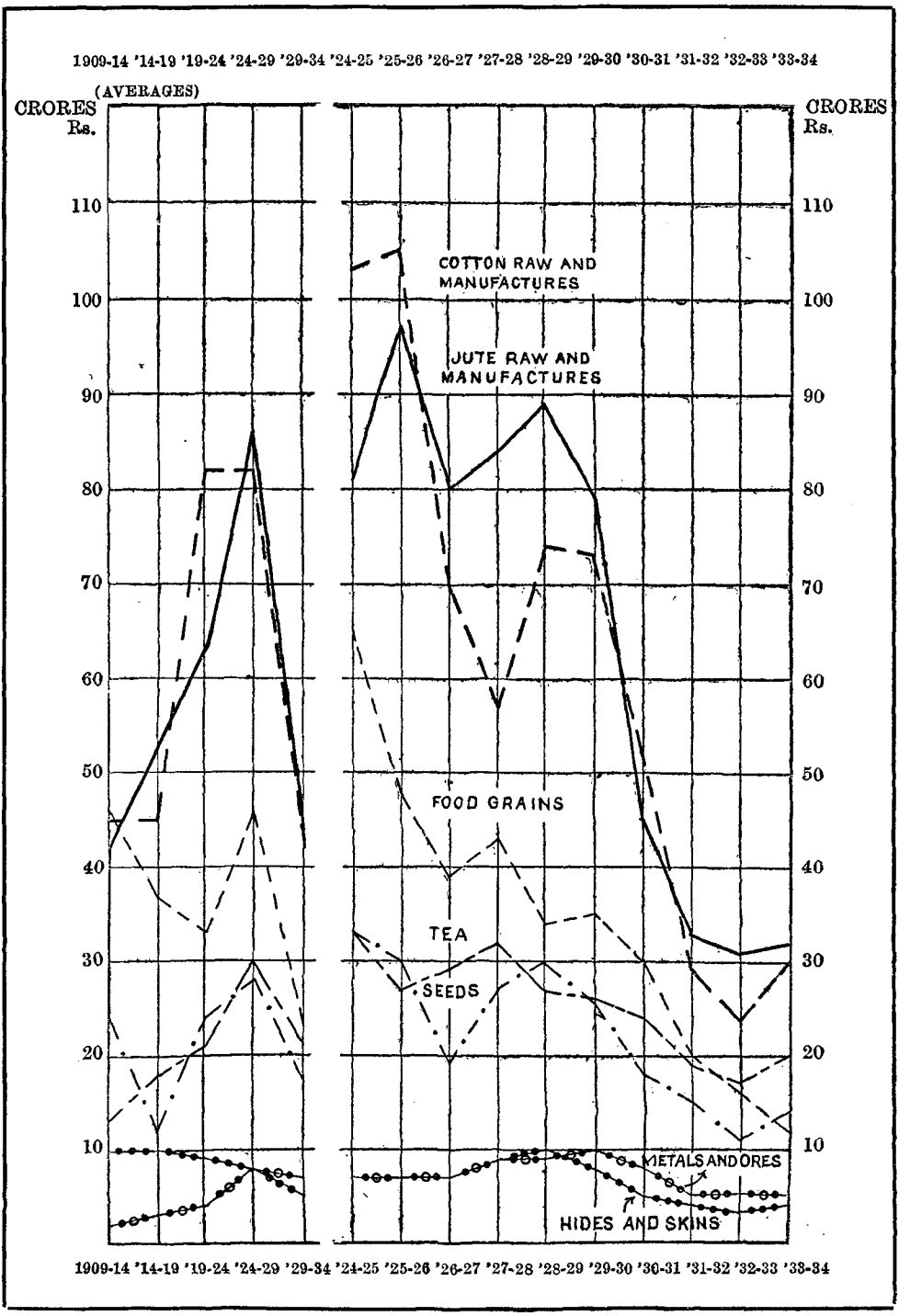


CHART 3.

Import and Export trade of British India (Private Merchandise only).

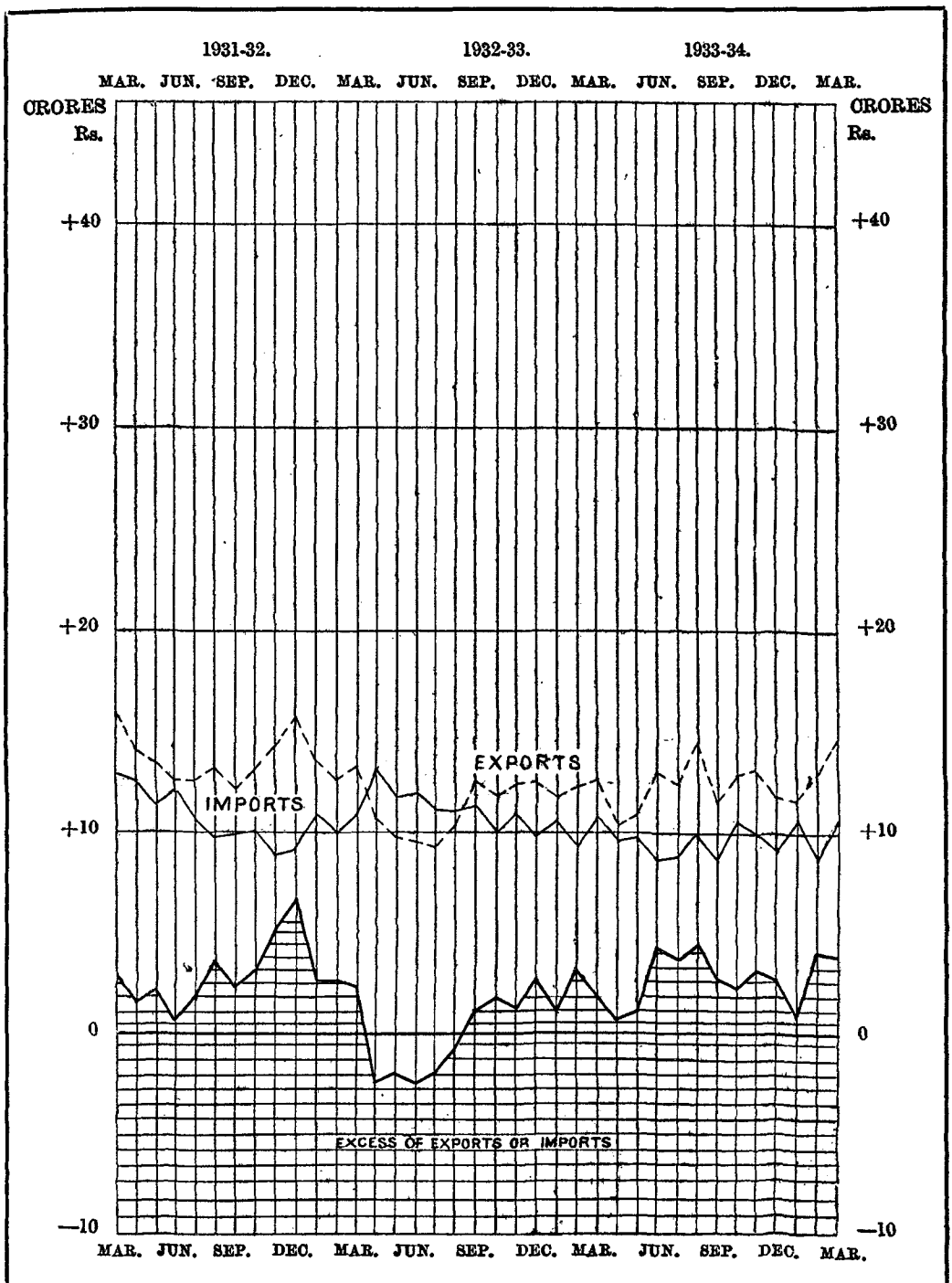


CHART 4.

(*a*) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (I).

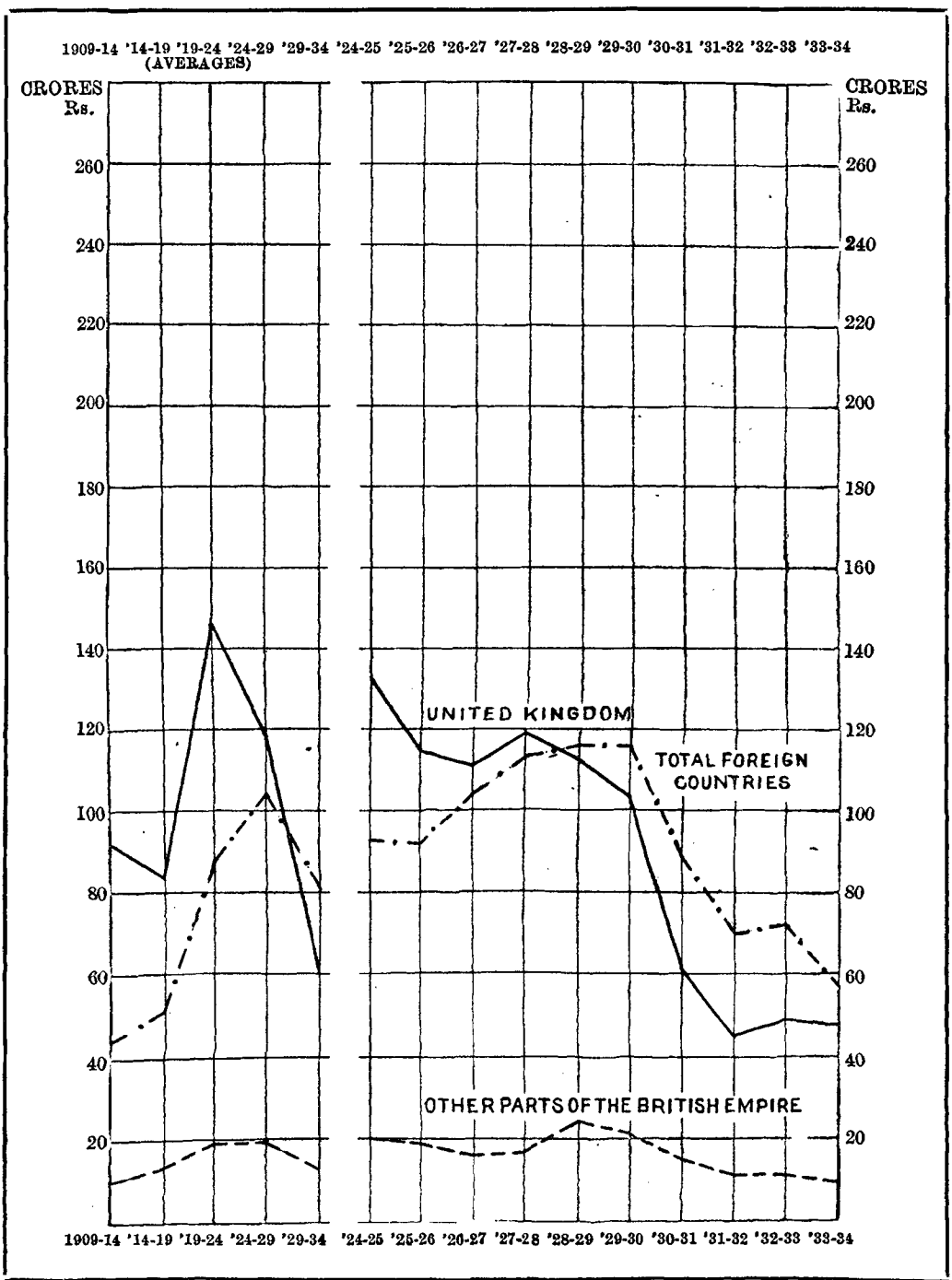


CHART 4.

(*a*) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (II).

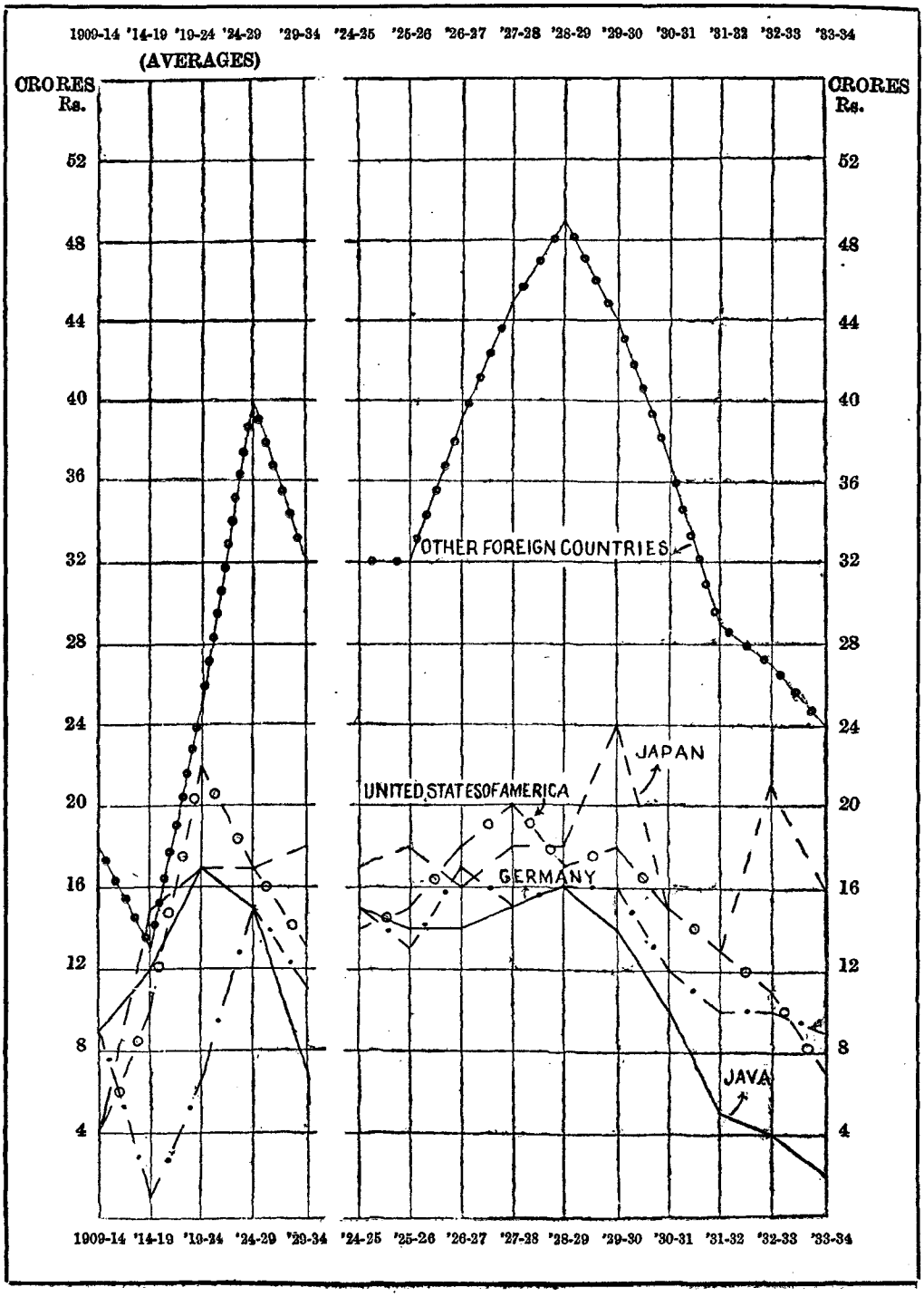
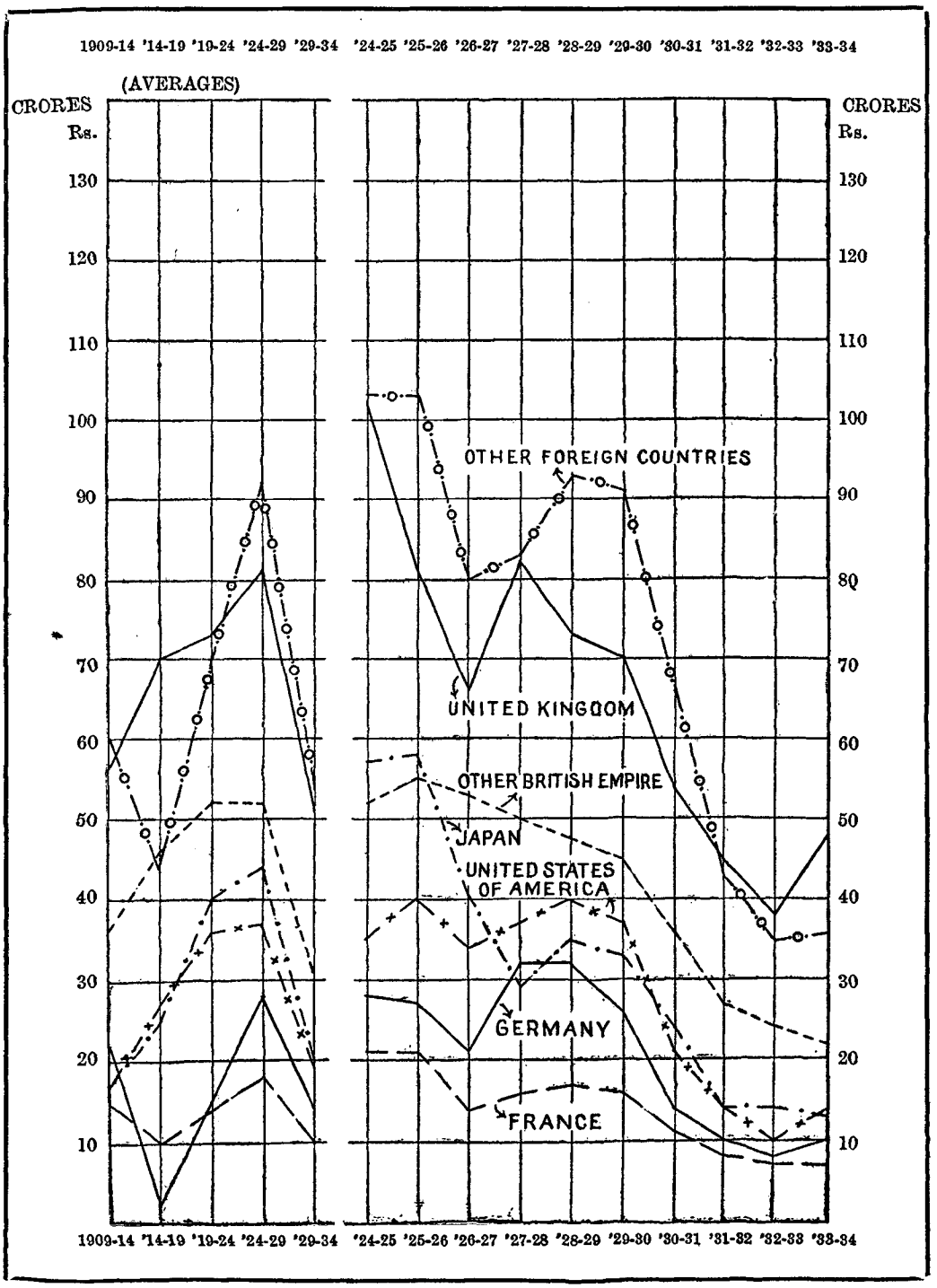


CHART 4.

(*b*) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.



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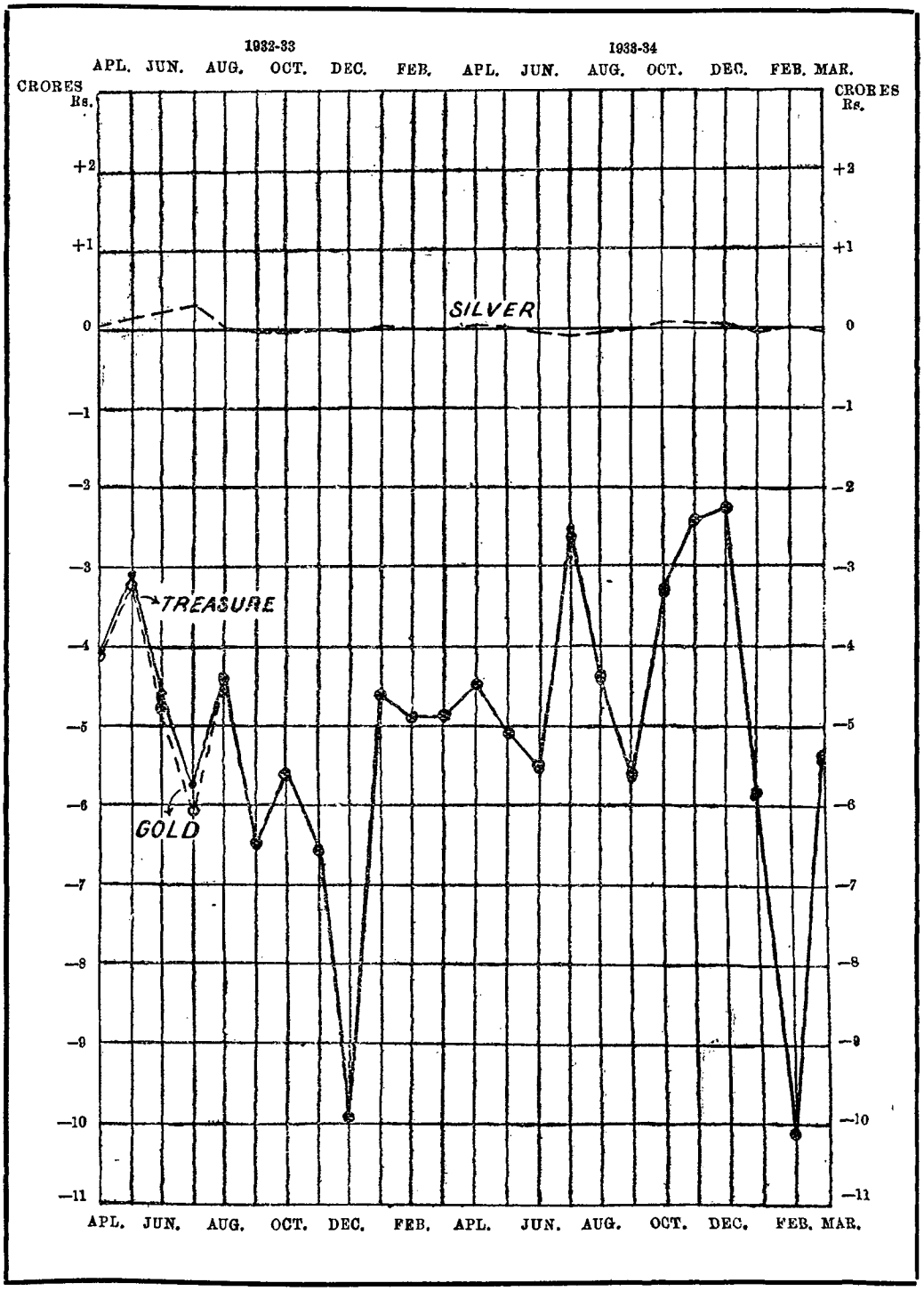
Monthly fluctuations in the net imports or net exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1932-33 and 1933-34.



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Price per *tola* of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1932-33 and 1933-34.

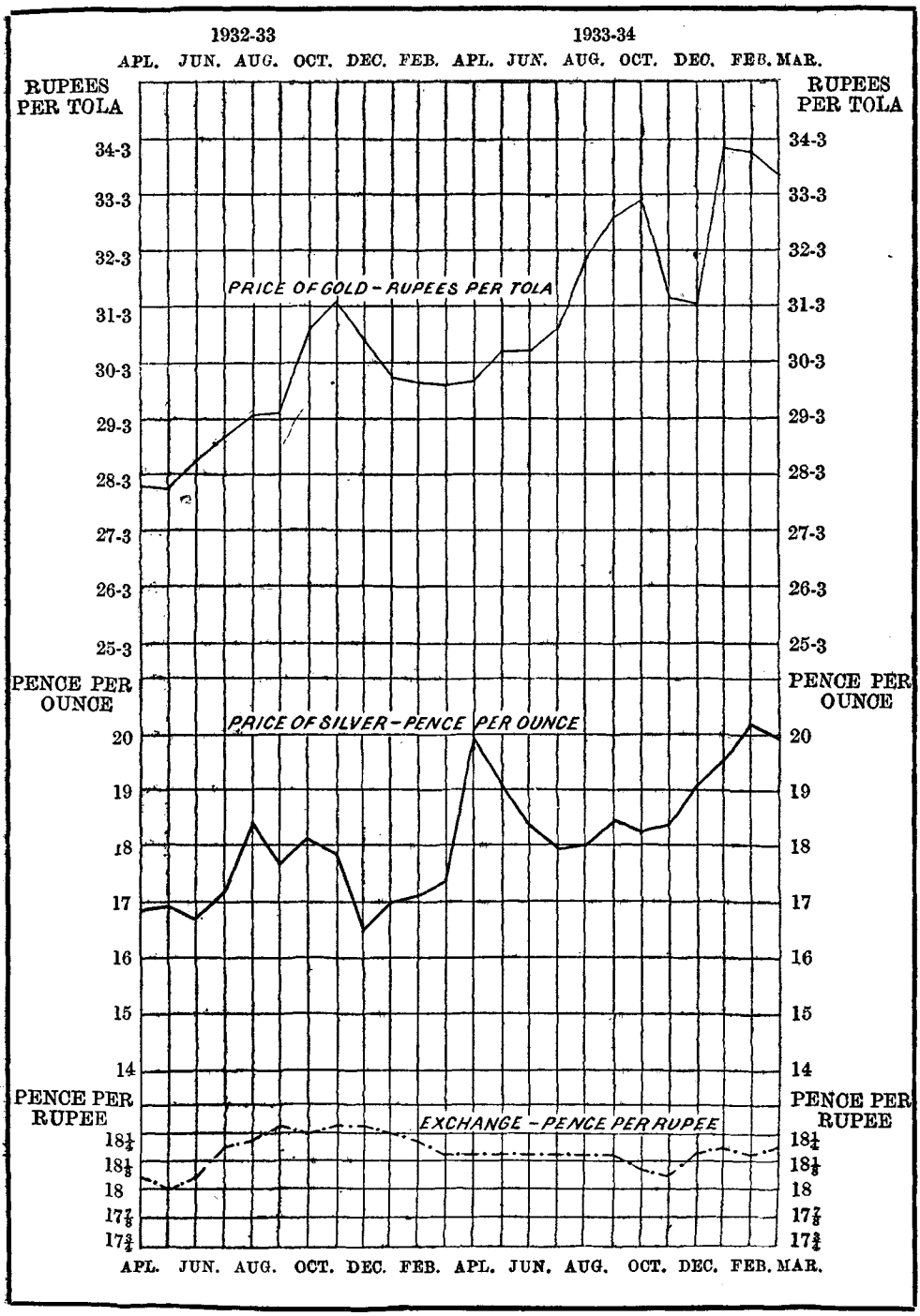


CHART 7.

(*a*) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS.

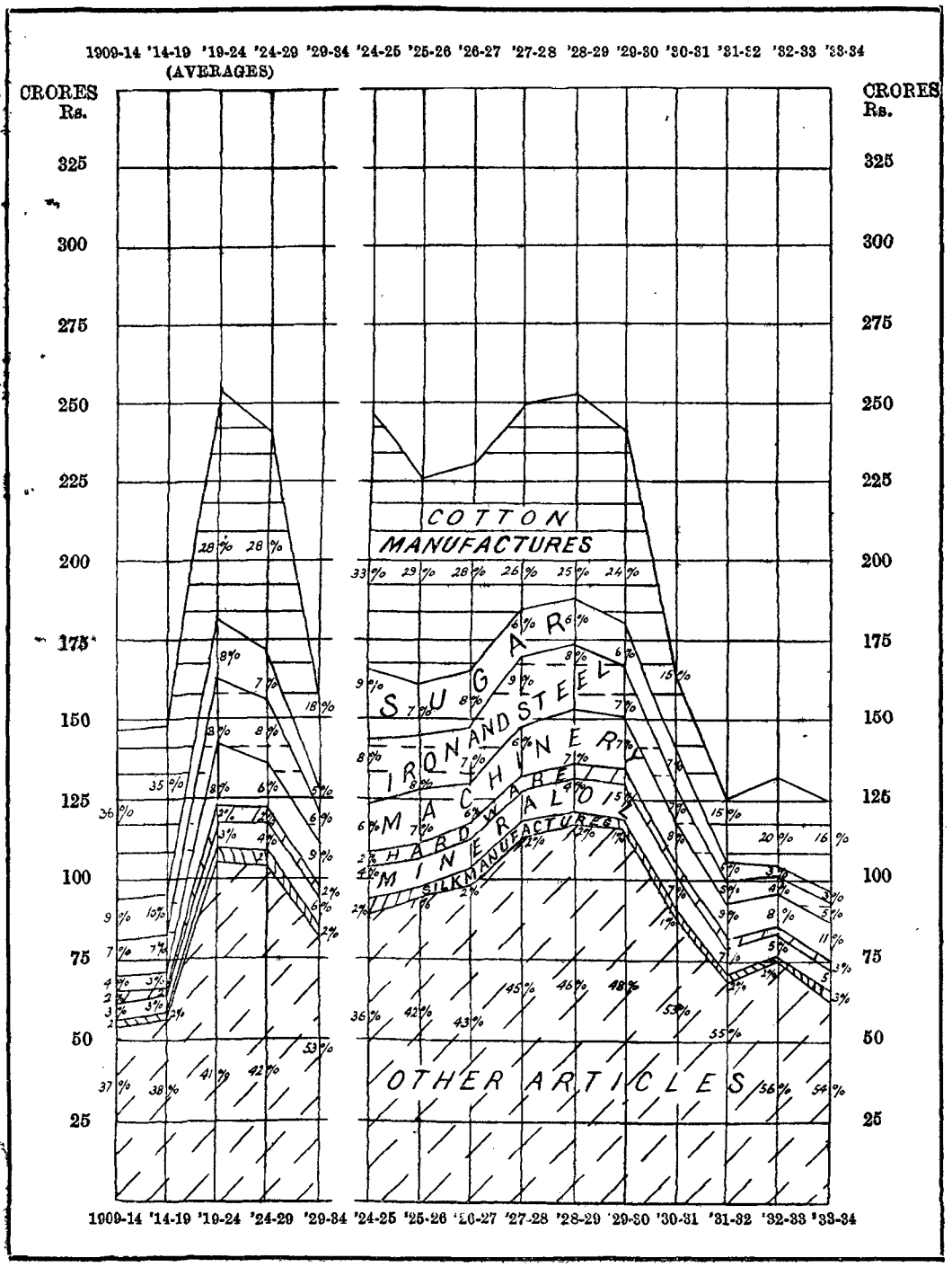


CHART 7.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

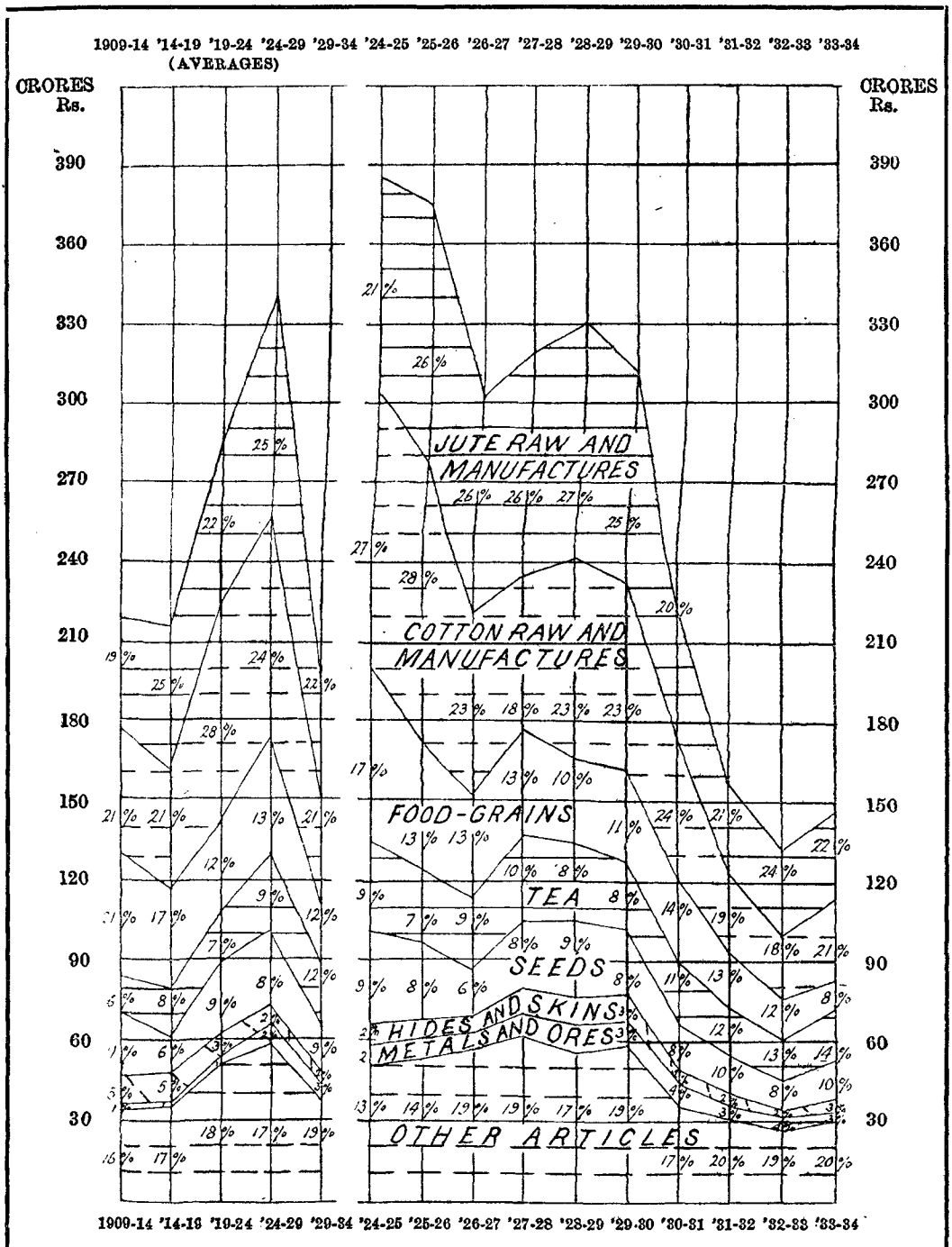


CHART 8.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS.

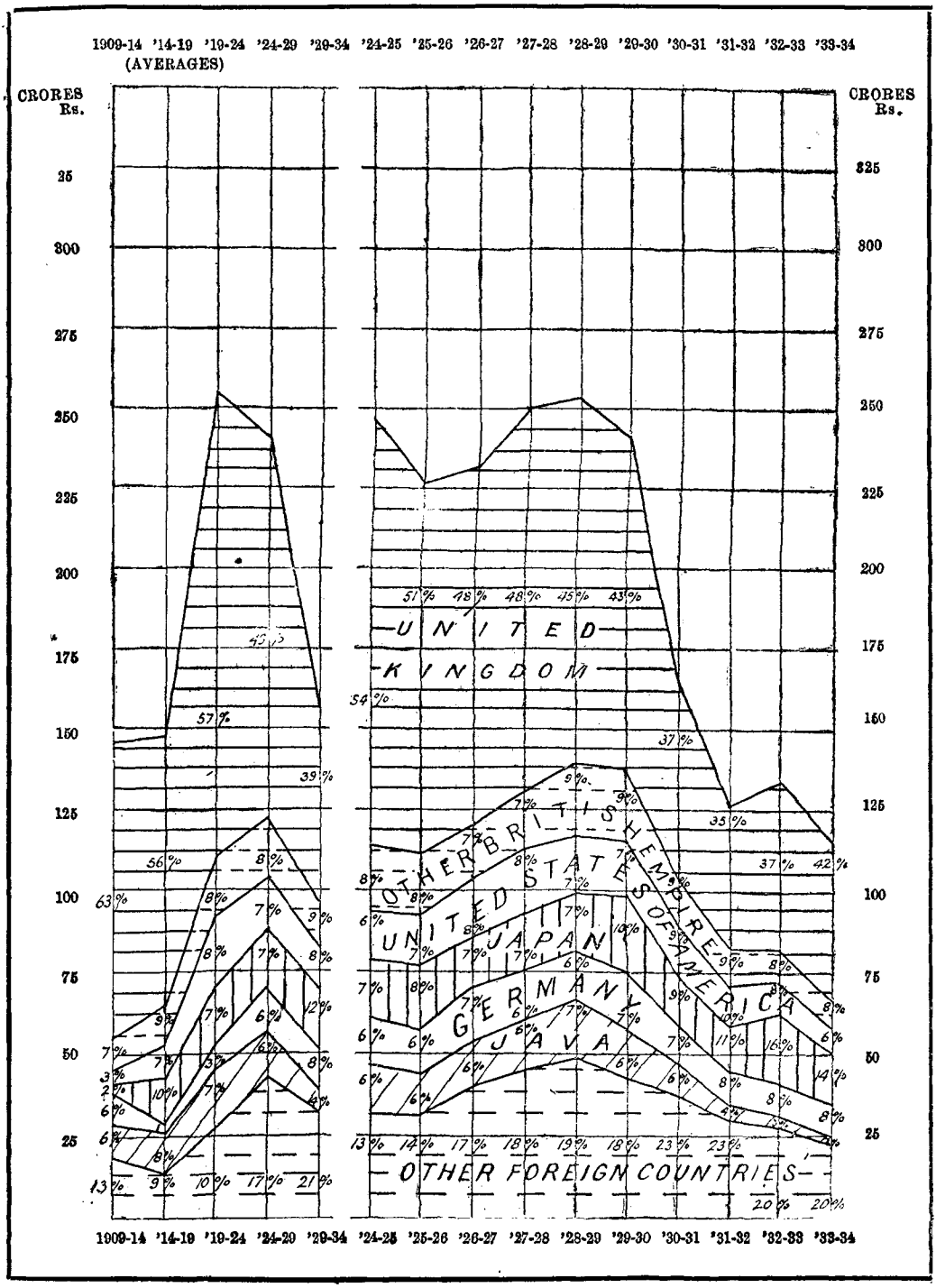


CHART 8.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

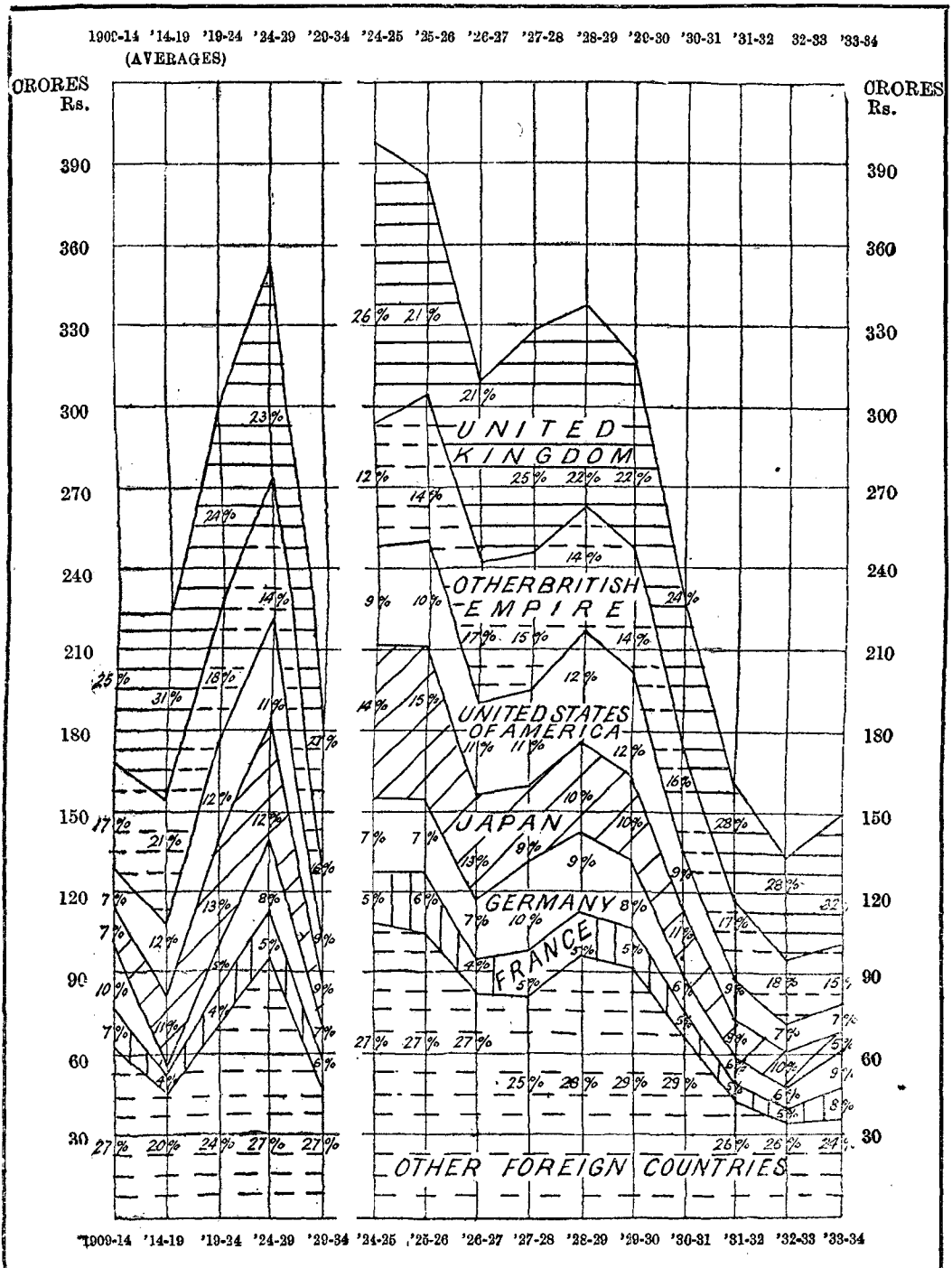
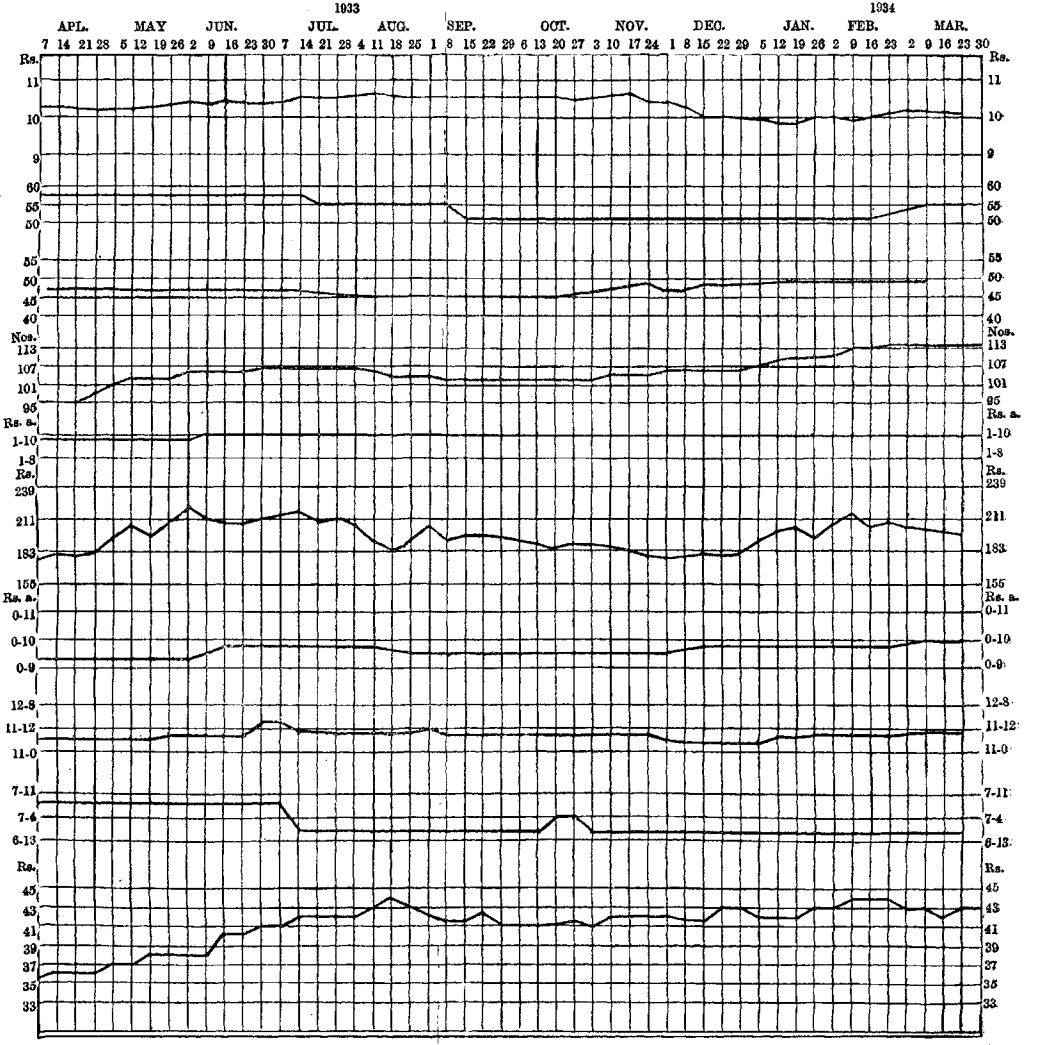


CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.



Sugar—Java white 25 D. S. and/or higher—per B. Md. (Calcutta).

Salt—Liverpool *ex*-golah—per 100 Mds. (Calcutta).

Salt—Aden Solar Fine *ex*-ship—per 100 Mds. (Calcutta).

Cloth Index Nos. Price in July 1914=100. (Manchester).

Grey jacconet Dhooties 39×9 yds. 17×15 40/50 7/16"—per piece. (Calcutta).

Cotton—Raw M. G. F. G. Broach—per Candy of 784 lbs. (Bombay).

Cotton—Grey Domestics 24×48×10 lbs.—per lb. (Bombay).

Galvanized Corrugated Sheets 24 B. W. G. good ordinary quality—per cwt. (Calcutta).

Mild Steel Bars "$\frac{1}{4}$" and up" British Standard —per cwt. (Calcutta).

Continental Basic Steel Bars—per Candy of 746$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (Bombay).

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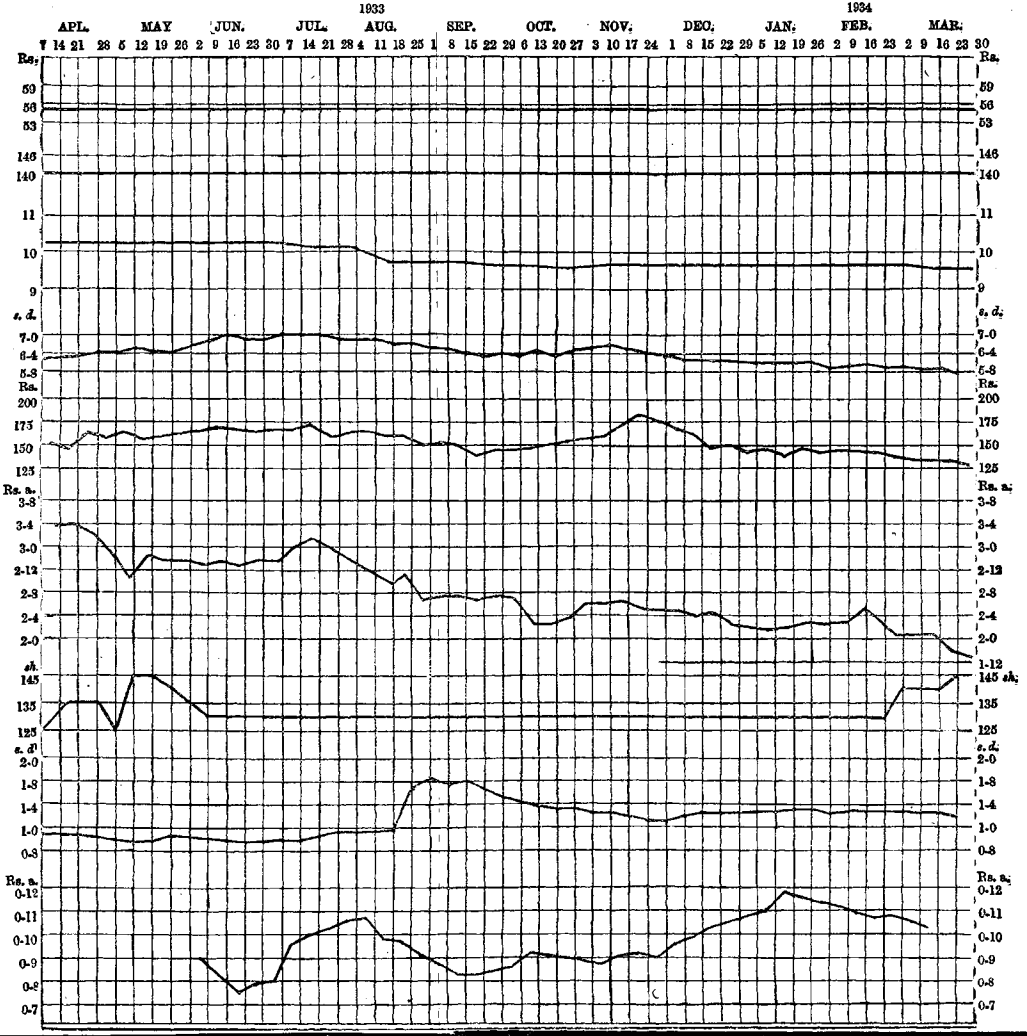
CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.



Pig Iron—Foundry No. 1 —per ton F. O. R. (Calcutta).

R. S. Joists—Indian—per ton F. O. R. (Calcutta).

Portland Cement—Gillingham "Hand" Brand—per Cask (Madras).

Rice—Rangoon Two Stars —per cwt. C. I. F. (London).

Rice—*Big Mills Specials*—per 100 Baskets of 75 lbs. each (Rangoon).

Wheat—White Punjab—per *Md.* (Lyallpur).

Coffee—East Indian Superior—per cwt. (London).

Tea, Assam—per lb. (London).

Tea Sales average—with Export right—per lb. (Calcutta).

CHART 9.

Sheet No. 3.

Chart showing prices, etc.

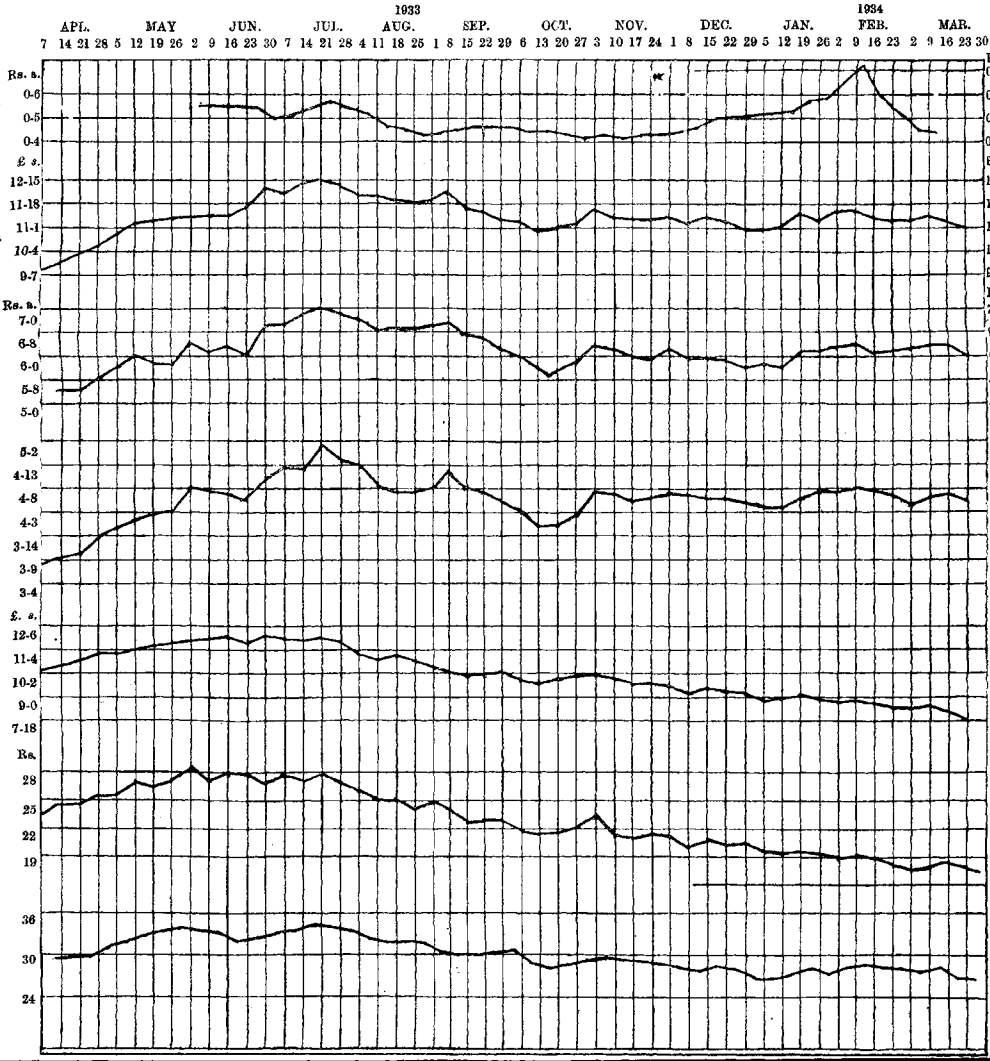


CHART 9.

Sheet No. 4.

Chart showing prices, etc.

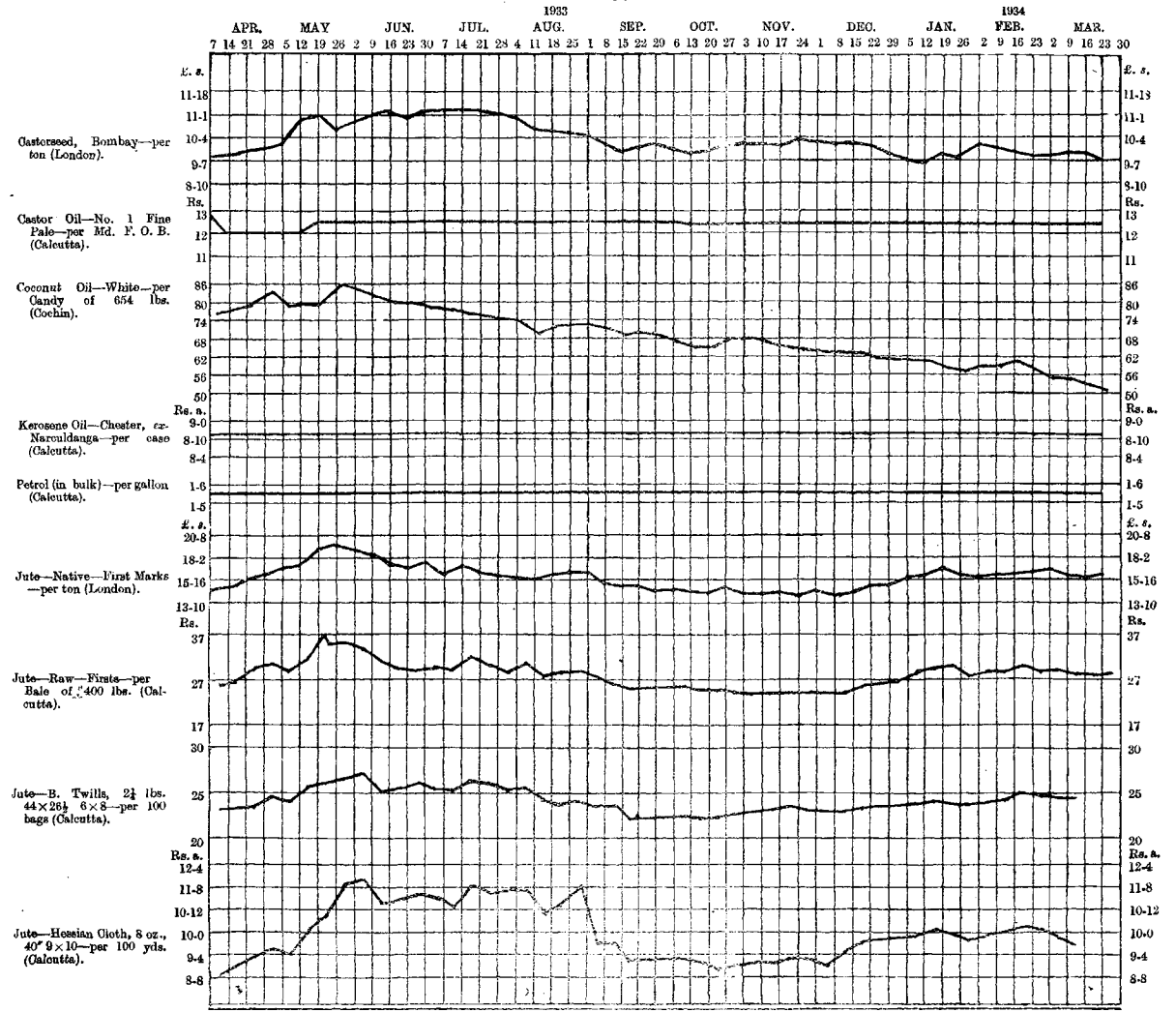
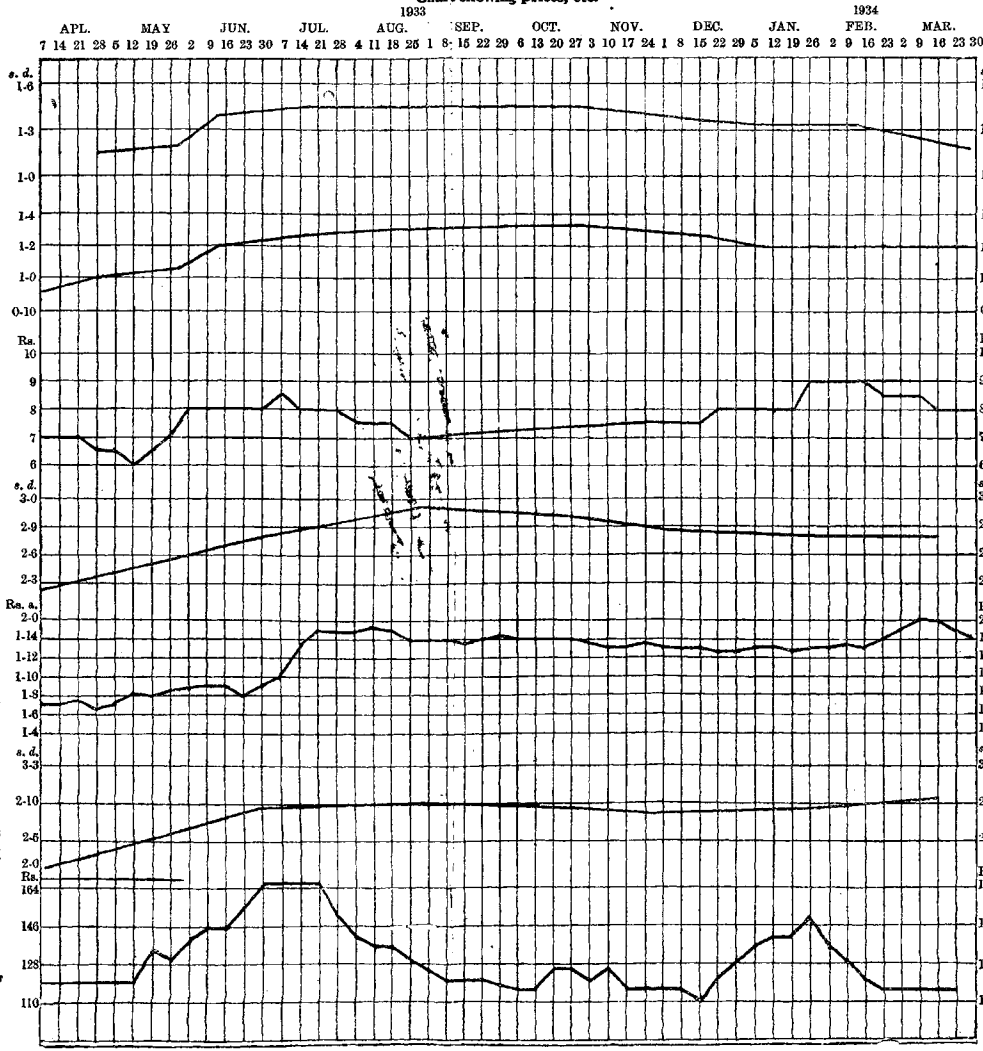


CHART 9.

Sheet No. 5.

Chart showing prices, etc.



Hides—Bombay best tannage light and small, average weight 4 to 7 lbs.—per lb. (London).

Hides—Bombay best tannage heavy, average weight 8 to 9½ lbs. —per lb. (London).

Hides—Arsenic (Cows) Agras North Western—per 20 lbs. (Calcutta).

Skins—Tanned Sheep Bombay Firsts good tannage 8-10 lbs.—per lb. (London).

Skins—Tanned Sheep—per lb. (Madras).

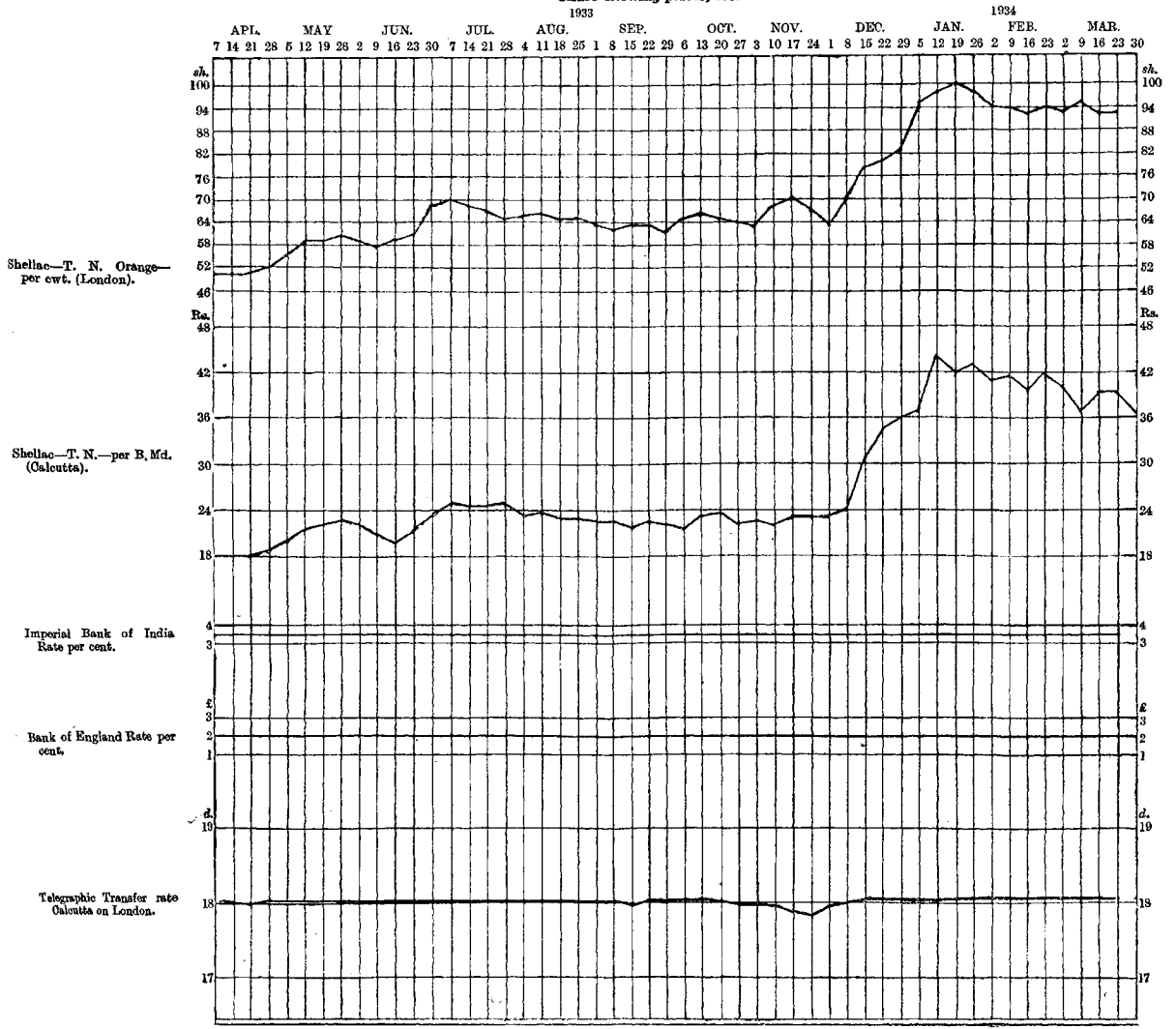
Skins—Tanned Goat Bombay Firsts good tannage 12-16 lbs.—per lb. (London).

Skins, Raw—Goat—per 100 pieces. (Calcutta).

CHART 9.

Sheet No. 6.

Chart showing prices, etc.


1933
1934
APL. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR.
7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 2 9 16 23 30
sh.
100 94 88 82 76 70 64 58 52 46
Shellac—T. N. Orange—per cwt. (London).
Rs.
48 42 36 30 24 18
Shellac—T. N.—per B. Md. (Calcutta).
4 3
Imperial Bank of India Rate per cent.
£ 3 2 1
Bank of England Rate per cent.
d.
19 18 17
Telegraphic Transfer rate Calcutta on London.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1933-34.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The year 1933-34, with which this review deals, was the fifth year of the great world-wide economic depression; and it has left behind it a confused legacy of tentative experiments and new departures. How far these experiments may prove to be beneficial it is yet too early to say. In some directions, indeed, the depressed conditions of the earlier years seem to have been further intensified and new evils have appeared, while in others there are feeble indications that the corner is about to be turned. In the political field the defection of Japan and Germany from the League of Nations is important; while in the purely economic sphere the world's most comprehensive programme of world co-operation and economic internationalism, which was to have received its formal ratification in London on the occasion of the World Economic Conference, was shelved by the adjournment of this conference in a moribund condition, thereby giving a rude setback to world trade. The failure of the World Economic Conference proved a signal for excited action on the part of most of the participating countries so that a further, freer and more extended charter has been given to economic nationalism with all its weapons of restriction—control, prohibition, quotas and tariffs. And, while country after country has thus been reviving the use of the ancient weapons in the national economic armoury, international finance has continued in a state of chaos and uncertainty. But the financial chaos, which has clogged the wheels of progress over the greater part of Europe, is only one among the many uncertainties and doubts which have disturbed the economic equilibrium of the world. Of greater importance and more dominating in its influence, has been the great experiment of "socialisation of finance and industry" undertaken in the Recovery Plan of President Roosevelt in the United States of America. For a time at least that great experiment succeeded in giving to the United States of America a spell of rising prices, which was not without a beneficial influence on world prices. But the beginning of a genuine rise in world prices of commodities, such as had been induced by the actual movement of the great staples in the world markets, has been obscured by this greater speculative rise based on the prospect of inflation in America, and the period of dollar uncertainty has probably enhanced the difficulties in the path to increased international trade. The

General.

Recovery Plan has in some ways accentuated existing uncertainties and disturbed existing channels and accustomed modes of business. On the whole, therefore, the year under review has been one of swift alternations of hope and disappointment. There are as yet no striking and convincing signs of an early arrival of really prosperous times. But, withal, some recovery, however feeble, has at last been made from the oppressive economic conditions of recent years. In many countries the almost uninterrupted decline that had started at the end of 1929 has slackened off and, in some quarters at least, a feeling has been expressed that world trade is in the process of returning to some kind of stability, *albeit* at a very low, a very much restricted, level. In countries which have been free from disturbances to their monetary structure prices indeed have ceased to fall, while in the case of a few articles such as tea, tin and rubber equilibrium between demand and supply has for the time being been re-established through measures of international control. The year 1933-34 was the first complete year after the introduction of the scheme of preferential duties resulting from the Ottawa Agreement. (The examination of the effects of that agreement has been the subject of a separate report and it need not be discussed again in this review.) Apart from the Ottawa Agreement, however, the outlook in India has been considerably changed by her recent legislation, which seeks to remedy the exceptional conditions brought about in the past few years by intensive competition from Japan. Of the greatest importance has been the understanding, reached with Japan, regarding the terms of a fresh commercial treaty. Closely associated with this development were the unofficial negotiations, carried on between a delegation representing the cotton interests of Lancashire and the representatives of the cotton-mill industry in Bombay, for the evolution of a working agreement acceptable to both parties.

Indian conditions generally showed some progress towards recovery, though there was no great improvement in the agricultural situation. Apart from a few exceptions prices of the various agricultural commodities showed little or no increase on balance during the year. These prices generally rose from the beginning of the year till June or July; but after that date there was a distinct recession till the end of the year when they seemed to have steadied somewhat. The only agricultural commodity which showed a considerable price rise was tea and this was due to the " export restriction scheme " introduced during the year. On the whole, therefore, there was little or no improvement in the agricultural position. The cotton mill industry experienced depressed conditions during the first half of the year and a number of mills in Bombay had to close down. In October matters reached a crisis in that city with the closing of the Currimbhoy Ibrahim group of mills. The position, however, became distinctly more hopeful as the year advanced and just before the strike in April, 1934 the prospect for the cotton mill industry contained some promise of better times to come. The jute mill industry was slowly reaping the benefits of the restriction of output which it had imposed upon itself, although prices of jute manufactures in some months of the year were definitely disappointing. In the first quarter of 1934 the improvement in the jute industry had so far advanced that it was decided in April, 1934 to unseal $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the hessian looms from November, 1934. The iron and steel and sugar industries were generally in a healthy

condition throughout the year and so also was the tea industry. The coal industry, however, remained in the throes of depression. On the whole Indian industrial conditions in general appeared to be slightly better during the year than had been the case for the past year or two. As far as foreign trade was concerned, India's position improved distinctly during the year under review. The visible balance of trade, even excluding shipments of gold, was greatly in her favour. Including the fairly considerable exports of gold, the balance amounted to a large figure, and India's position as regards her foreign payments was thus definitely favourable during the year under review. Financial conditions also showed some specific improvement; the bank rate remained unchanged throughout 1933-34 at the low level of 3½ per cent. On account of the favourable balance of trade, exchange easily maintained itself above 1*s.* 6*d.* almost continuously throughout the year. Further, total cheque clearances were much higher than in the preceding two years. The price of Indian securities also registered considerable improvement during 1933-34. The 3½ per cent Government paper was on a distinctly higher level in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33. Prices of non-speculative industrial securities rose during the year and the index number of prices of speculative securities recorded a rise of 34 points in March, 1934 over the figure of the corresponding month of 1933. It would appear that confidence was steadily, though slowly, returning to the stock markets. The general conclusion, therefore, would appear to be that, on the whole, conditions during the year were distinctly better than they had been in 1932-33, except in the case of agriculture where the position remained more or less unchanged.

Agricultural conditions in India.

The monsoon of 1933 started a little earlier than usual and gave, on the whole, well-distributed rains over the country. There were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall was generally in excess of the normal. Averaged over the plains of India, the total rainfall during the monsoon period was 14 per cent above the normal. During the retreating period of the monsoon the rainfall was defective in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and North-East India; elsewhere it was normal or above it. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was above the average in most parts of the country.

From the point of view of agriculture, the season may be regarded as fairly good, although in some places crops were damaged by excessive rains and, in the cold weather, by low temperature and frost. The outturn of rice fell short of the last year's good crop, but was still satisfactory, particularly in Burma where the yield was 5 per cent in excess of last year. A very good yield was obtained for the sugarcane crop, exceeding the previous year's record outturn by 8 per cent. The outturn of jute and cotton increased by 13 and 7 per cent respectively, as compared with the preceding season. Groundnut gave an increased production in 1933-34, while sesamum and castor seed yielded slightly less than in the preceding season. The wheat crop of 1932-33—which largely affects the year under review—was better than the preceding season's production by 5 per cent. The production of the rape and mustard, and linseed (winter oilseeds) crops of 1932-33 was about the same as in the preceding season, the former showing an increase of 2 per cent and the latter a decrease of an equal magnitude.

Industrial situation.—Although, in general, like its predecessor, the year 1933 was free from industrial disputes of any serious character, it was not

altogether immune from minor disturbances of a sporadic nature. On the whole, the number of working people involved and the total loss in working days that occurred were a little larger than in 1932.

Index Number of prices.—The declining tendency of commodity prices was reversed about the beginning of the year under review and for some months the Calcutta wholesale price index number rose steadily, till at the end of July, the level of September, 1931 was touched. After a slight recession, following on the adjournment of the World Economic Conference, the index number became steady and remained so for the ten subsequent months, subject only to a few fluctuations within narrow limits. Thus, at last, the disastrous decline in commodity prices, which began towards the last quarter of 1929, appeared, at least, to be arrested. Prices are, however, still at a very low level.

In the following table the index numbers of wholesale prices in the important countries of the world are set out for purposes of comparison.

	India, Calcutta (July 1914=100)	United Kingdom Board of Trade (1913=100)	United States of America (1926=100)	Canada (1926=100)	Australia (1911=100)	Japan (October 1900=100)	France (1913=100)
1929—							
September	143	135·8	96·1	97·3	185·8	217·5	608
December	134	132·5	93·3	96·2	176·0	205·0	596
1930—							
March	125	124·5	90·2	91·9	164·7	195·9	558
June	116	120·7	86·8	88·0	165·7	181·2	540
September	111	115·5	84·4	82·5	153·2	171·5	556
December	100	108·9	79·6	77·8	139·9	160·8	541
1931—							
March	100	105·9	76·0	75·1	145·6	158·3	539
June	93	103·2	72·1	72·2	142·5	150·7	518
September	91	99·2	71·2	69·7	139·1	149·6	473
December	98	105·9	68·6	70·4	142·5	151·0	442
1932—							
March	94	104·7	66·0	69·1	143·8	158·5	444
June	86	98·0	63·9	66·6	139·0	146·4	425
September	91	102·1	65·3	66·9	144·1	167·4	413
December	88	101·0	62·6	64·0	136·7	184·6	413
1933—							
January	88	100·3	61·0	63·9	134·4	185·0	411
February	86	98·9	59·8	63·6	133·0	179·6	404
March	82	97·6	60·2	64·4	133·3	177·4	396
April	84	97·2	60·4	65·4	135·8	176·2	387
May	87	99·2	62·7	66·9	140·6	176·8	383
June	89	101·7	65·0	67·6	143·9	179·6	403
July	91	102·3	68·9	70·5	145·5	182·1	401
August	89	102·5	69·5	69·4	146·4	180·0	397
September	88	103·0	70·8	68·9	148·1	182·4	397
October	88	102·6	71·2	67·9	144·5	180·4	397
November	88	102·8	71·1	68·7	141·4	178·7	403
December	89	102·8	70·8	69·0	143·6	175·5	407
1934—							
January	90	104·6	72·2	70·6	145·6	175·5	405
February	89	105·3	73·6	72·1	145·2	177·5	400
March	88	103·8	73·7	72·0	145·9	176·9	394
April	89	102·8	73·3	71·1	147·1	176·9	387

The suspension of the gold standard by a number of countries toward the end of 1931 and the depreciation of their currencies in terms of gold had been expected to raise the internal prices in those countries; but after a short interval, owing to the continued fall in gold prices, the only result of the departure from gold and the depreciation of currencies was that prices in the countries off gold did not fall to the same extent as did prices in the gold countries. In India the price index number is strongly influenced by the presence of a large number of quotations for agricultural produce. As a result of this weighting, combined with the larger fall of agricultural prices than of industrial prices, the Indian price index numbers show greater falls than the price index numbers

of more highly industrialised countries. These points are brought out by the figures in the table given above.

In September, 1929, the index number of wholesale prices at Calcutta was 143. By September, 1931, the index had fallen to 91. The suspension of the gold standard by Britain in September, 1931 and the retention of the link between the rupee and sterling, resulted in an immediate appreciation of the Indian price-level; this improvement was maintained till December, 1931 but thereafter a fall began and by June, 1932, the index number was 86, the lowest figure reached during 1932. The figure remained stationary at 91 from August to October, 1932, but receded to 82 in March, 1933. From March, it again showed an upward tendency and reached the maximum for 1933, *viz.* (91) in July; from the next month it declined again and closed at 89 in December. During the first quarter of 1934, the index remained more or less steady. It touched 90 at the end of January, but dropped back to 88 at the end of March.

In the United Kingdom.—In the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade Index number was 135·8 in September, 1929, and 99·2 in September, 1931. As in the case of the Calcutta wholesale price index number, some appreciation was noticed in the price level after sterling left gold. From April, 1932, the index number declined till a figure of 97·7 was reached in July, 1932. In September, 1932, the figure was again up at 102·1. Thereafter, it remained almost stationary at 101 up to December, when it began to fall, till in April, 1933, it was down again to 97·2. It rose again to 103 in September whence it showed a slight downward tendency and stood at 102·8 in December, 1933. The beginning of 1934 saw a distinct improvement and the index rose to 105·3 in February, 1934. This was followed by some decline and the year closed with the index at 103·8 in March, 1934.

In other foreign countries.—In the United States of America, the Bureau of Labour index number was 96·1 in September, 1929, and 68·6 in December, 1931. From January, 1932, it fell further, till in June it reached 63·9. It had then an upward tendency and touched 65·3 in September whence it fell again to 59·8 in February, 1933. In March, 1933, America went off the gold standard and the dollar began to depreciate relatively to most other currency units. The index number in that month showed a slight improvement and it continued to rise till October and closed at 70·8 in December, 1933. Thereafter, the index rose steadily and reached 73·7 in March, 1934.

In Canada, the price level declined steadily during 1932 from 69·4 in January to 63·6 in February of the following year. From March, 1933, it began to rise and reached 70·5 in July whence it receded to 67·9 in October but rose again to 69·0 in December, 1933. This improvement continued during the next quarter and the index was 72·0 in March, 1934.

In Australia, the index number at the end of 1931 was 142·5 and after a fall in January, 1932, it rose to 144·9 in February. Then it had a downward tendency but rose again from 139 in June to 144·1 in September. Thereafter, it began to fall till February, 1933, when it reached 133. From March it continued to rise reaching 148·1 in September, but fell again to 144·5 in October, 1933, and 141·4 in November, 1933. As in the case of the countries mentioned before, the index improved thereafter and ranged between 145·2 and 145·9 during the first quarter of 1934.

General.

On the 17th December, 1931, the Government of Japan issued a decree prohibiting the conversion of notes into gold. This was virtually an abandonment of the gold standard and the resultant depreciation of the *yen* raised the price level in Japan during 1932 to a higher level than that of 1931. The index number in December, 1931, was 151·0 and in February, 1932, it was 161·4. By June it declined to 146·4—the lowest figure of the year. It then rose again reaching 185 in January, 1933. Then it began to fall till April when it reached 176·2 and from then showed an upward tendency till July. Thereafter, it fell to 178·7 in November with a rise to 182·4 in September. Then followed a further fall and the index stood at 175·5 during the next two months. A slight rise was noticed in the following month, February, 1934—when the index was 177·5.

The comparative falls in prices of raw materials and of manufactured articles in India, as given by the prices of exported and imported articles respectively, are shown in the two tables below :—

TABLE I.

Indian Index Number Series (1873).

	Exported Articles.	Imported Articles.
1929—		
September	217	167
1931—		
December	123	145(*a*)
1932—		
December	120	129(*a*)
1933—		
January	119	128
February	118	128
March	114	125
April	110	125
May	113	125
June	118	126
July	119	128
August	119	126
September	117	127
October	113	127
November	114	126
December	114	125
Fall in December, 1931 as compared with September, 1929	*43%*	*13%*
Fall in December, 1932 as compared with September, 1929	*45%*	*23%*
Fall in December, 1933 as compared with December, 1931	*7·3%*	*13·8%*
1934—		
January	114	122
February	117	125
March	117	126
April	116	123
May	118	123
Fall in March, 1934 as compared with September, 1929	*46%*	*24·6%*
Fall in March, 1934 as compared with December, 1931	*4·9%*	*13·1%*

(*a*) Revised.

General.

TABLE II.

Calcutta Index Number Series (1914).

	Exported Articles.	Imported Articles.
1929—		
September	133	150
1931—		
December	81	124
1932—		
December	69	115
1933—		
January	70	115
February	69	111
March	65	110
April	66	111
May	71	111
June	75	113
July	78	113
August	74	114
September	72	114
October	71	114
November	72	111
December	73	112
1934—		
January	77	113
February	76	112
March	76	111
April	76	112
May	76	114
Fall in December, 1931 as compared with September, 1929	*39%*	*17%*
Fall in December, 1932 as compared with September, 1929	*48%*	*23%*
Fall in December, 1933 as compared with December, 1931	*9·9%*	*9·0%*
Fall in March, 1934 as compared with September, 1929	*42·9%*	*26·0%*
Fall in March, 1934 as compared with December, 1931	*6·2%*	*10·5%*

Table I gives the Indian Price Index Number series for exported articles and imported articles, month by month, from January, 1933, and also gives for purposes of comparison, index numbers for September, 1929, December, 1931 and December, 1932. Table II is based on a rough division of the Calcutta wholesale price index number series into articles of export and articles of import. It will be noticed from both the tables that up to December, 1931, the decline in the export price level was much heavier than that in the import price level. But, according to the Indian Index Number series, the position was reversed thereafter. According to this series, the fall on the export side was 43 per cent in December, 1931, as compared with September, 1929, while that on the import side was only 13 per cent. The fall in March, 1934, on the export side on the same basis was 46 per cent while that on the import side was 24·6 per cent. Compared with December, 1931, the fall in the export price level was 4·9 per cent in March, 1934, and that in the import price level was 13·1 in the same month. In the next month, however, the export index number fell by 1 point while the

import index number fell by 3 points. According to the Calcutta Index Number series, the fall in export price level from September, 1929 to December, 1931, was one of 39 per cent and in import price level one of 17 per cent. From 81 in December, 1931, the export index number dropped to 76 in March, 1934, or a fall of 6·2 per cent as compared with December, 1931. The drop on the import side was from 124 to 111 or 10·5 per cent as compared with December, 1931. The export price level remained steady thereafter, though the import price level improved, the respective index numbers being 76 in April and May on the export side and 112 and 114 respectively on the import side.

The table below gives the Calcutta Index Numbers for the various groups of articles for September, 1929, December, 1931 and 1932, and for each month from January, 1933, to May, 1934. It also gives the percentage decline in December, 1931, December, 1932, September and December, 1933, and also in March, 1934, as compared with September, 1929.

	Index Numbers (July 1914=100)																			Percentage decline on the basis of September, 1929.				
	September, 1929.	December, 1931.	December, 1932.	January, 1933.	February, 1933.	March, 1933.	April, 1933.	May, 1933.	June, 1933.	July, 1933.	August, 1933.	September, 1933.	October, 1933.	November, 1933.	December, 1933.	January, 1934.	February, 1934.	March, 1934.	April, 1934.	May, 1934.	December, 1931.	December, 1932.	September, 1933.	December, 1933.	March, 1934.
Cereals—																									
Rice . . .	124	74	56	55	54	52	54	60	65	66	66	69	70	74	74	59	59	60	62	65	40	55	44	40	52
Wheat . . .	135	86	89	105	107	89	78	89	86	87	81	77	68	77	73	75	76	69	74	72	36	34	43	46	49
Tea . . .	129	68	57	62	74	70	71	74	94	119	109	104	117	117	130	149	147	144	146	147	47	56	19	..	..
Oilseeds . .	175	80	78	78	74	65	68	72	77	77	75	73	71	76	77	75	76	78	85	92	54	55	58	56	55
Jute, raw . .	90	58	38	39	36	38	46	50	45	45	43	38	38	35	38	42	43	42	40	37	36	58	58	58	53
Cotton, raw . .	146	97	89	87	79	79	80	84	87	89	79	82	74	72	68	75	73	72	68	71	34	39	44	53	51
Hides and Skins .	109	61	59	61	56	54	52	61	68	66	60	57	59	58	62	74	61	59	52	54	44	46	48	43	46
Jute manufactures .	122	87	70	71	68	68	76	87	87	88	81	75	71	74	75	79	83	79	78	76	29	43	39	39	35
Cotton manufactures .	161	121	112	113	113	112	112	115	115	114	113	112	113	113	114	114	114	114	114	114	25	30	30	29	29
Metals . . .	130	110	104	103	92	92	95	95	101	101	102	101	102	102	101	102	102	102	102	104	15	20	22	22	22
Sugar . . .	164	147	139	134	131	127	129	128	129	133	137	138	138	123	124	124	123	122	123	126	10	15	16	24	26
All commodities (including pulses, etc.).	143	98	88	88	86	82	84	87	89	91	89	88	88	88	89	90	89	88	89	90	31	38	38	38	38

General.

On an examination of the above table it will be noticed that as compared with September, 1929, the heaviest decline in March, 1934, was in oilseeds and raw jute. Among other agricultural products the next heaviest decline was in rice and raw cotton. Wheat prices were on a higher level during the first seven months of 1933 than during 1932 but they showed a declining tendency from August till March, 1934. The price of sugar was on a lower level during 1933 than in 1932 and the decline towards the end of 1933 was fairly marked. In 1933, tea prices showed a great improvement as compared with 1932 and the rise was most noticeable from June, 1933, when the price basis for teas sold for export was much higher than those for internal consumption. In December, 1932, the index number was 57, and this rose to 149 at the end of January, 1934. Among raw materials, the prices of hides and skins rose in 1933 as compared with 1932. Prices of cotton manufactures did not show any marked fluctuation during the year but they improved slightly towards the close. The prices of jute manufactures as compared with 1932, fell during the first quarter of 1933, then they rose till July. Thereafter they displayed a downward tendency till October when they rose again and the index number stood at 79 in March, 1934, and 83 in February, 1934. Metal prices were on a lower level than that in the previous year.

It has been shown above that the prices of agricultural commodities have fallen to a much greater degree than those of manufactured goods. This great fall in the prices of agricultural goods has affected India's national income which has shrunk considerably as a result. The fall has not been uniform in the case of the various agricultural commodities, as can be seen from the tables given above, and, therefore, the agricultural incomes of the various provinces have been affected differently. This is illustrated roughly by the following tables in which the main crops of each province are taken for the agricultural year 1928-29,—the year just before the depression began—and for 1932-33, the latest agricultural year. The crops have been evaluated in most cases by taking the average harvest price for each of the crops in the different provinces. Thus the money which the cultivator gets for his produce has been taken as far as possible. The following tables give the results of these computations :—

TABLE I.

Value of total production of the principal crops considered in each Province in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Provinces.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of Rs.	1932-33. Values in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.	Percentage decrease from 1928-29.
Madras	1,80,78	99,33	—81,45	—45·0
Bombay	1,20,52	83,86	—36,66	—30·4
Bengal	2,32,59	90,54	—1,42,05	—61·1
United Provinces	1,40,52	91,01	—49,51	—35·2
Punjab	76,78	48,53	—28,25	—36·8
Burma	63,38	29,45	—33,93	—53·5
Bihar and Orissa	1,35,17	56,55	—78,62	—58·2
Central Provinces	68,77	35,40	—33,37	—48·5
Total	10,18,51	5,34,67	—4,83,84	—47·5

TABLE II.

Value of some principal crops in Madras in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of Rs.	1932-33. Values in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	97,26	53,35	—43,91
2. Cotton	11,00	4,62	—6,38
3. Sugarcane	6,54	4,20	—2,34
4. Tea	1,98	1,34	—64
5. Groundnuts	34,64	20,17	—14,47
6. Sesamum	2,45	1,80	—65
7. Castor	65	56	—9
8. Jowar	15,54	7,69	—7,85
9. Bajra	10,72	5,60	—5,12
Total	1,80,78	99,33	—81,45

TABLE III.

Value of some principal crops in Bombay in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of Rs.	1932-33. Values in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Cotton	15,94	12,93	—3,01
2. Wheat	7,94	8,32	+38
3. Sesamum	75	1,26	+51
4. Sugarcane	5,03	3,59	—1,44
5. Gram	2,07	1,46	—61
6. Jowar	21,21	15,23	—5,98
7. Bajra	9,86	7,64	—2,22
8. Rice	31,77	19,07	—12,70
9. Tobacco	9,50	6,42	—3,08
10. Groundnuts	16,45	7,94	—8,51
Total	1,20,52	83,86	—36,66

TABLE IV.

Value of some principal crops in Bengal in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of Rs.	1932-33. Values in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	1,71,35	64,64	—1,06,71
2. Jute	37,25	10,57	—26,68
3. Tea	6,73	3,57	—3,16
4. Sugarcane	5,02	4,56	—46
5. Linseed	41	27	—14
6. Sesamum	62	68	+6
7. Rapeseed	2,93	1,82	—1,11
8. Wheat	52	35	—17
9. Barley	25	16	—9
10. Gram	63	37	—26
11. Cotton	24	17	—7
12. Tobacco	6,64	3,38	—3,26
Total	2,32,59	90,54	—1,42,05

TABLE V.

Value of some principal crops in the United Provinces in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of Rs.	1932-33. Values in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Wheat	35,87	21,94	—13,93
2. Cotton	3,80	1,47	—2,33
3. Sugarcane	18,32	18,34	+2
4. Rapeseed	7,32	4,11	—3,21
5. Linseed	1,72	1,13	—59
6. Rice	22,16	16,02	—6,14
7. Barley	18,06	8,87	—9,19
8. Jowar	4,83	2,62	—2,21
9. Bajra	4,48	2,63	—1,85
10. Maize	8,56	4,60	—3,96
11. Gram	15,40	9,28	—6,12
Total	1,40,52	91,01	—49,51

TABLE VI.

Value of some principal crops in the Punjab in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of Rs.	1932-33. Values in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Wheat	35,52	24,37	—11,15
2. Cotton	8,47	5,71	—2,76
3. Sugarcane	4,72	3,17	—1,55
4. Rapeseed	3,03	1,44	—1,59
5. Barley	2,41	79	—1,62
6. Jowar	1,06	62	—44
7. Bajra	3,40	2,00	—1,40
8. Maize	4,31	2,19	—2,12
9. Gram	9,26	5,63	—3,63
10. Rice (unhusked)	4,60	2,61	—1,99
Total	76,78	48,53	—28,25

TABLE VII.

Value of some principal crops in Burma in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of Rs.	1932-33. Values in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	56,20	25,05	—31,15
2. Sesamum	88	75	—13
3. Groundnuts	1,93	1,34	—59
4. Rubber	57	4	—53
5. Maize	21	5	—16
6. Gram	38	14	—24
7. Tobacco	3,21	2,08	—1,13
Total	63,38	29,45	—33,93

TABLE VIII.

Value of some principal crops in Bihar and Orissa in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of Rs.	1932-33. Values in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	94,62	35,10	—59,52
2. Wheat	8,38	4,69	—3,69
3. Barley	5,92	3,33	—2,59
4. Gram	6,62	3,94	—2,68
5. Sugar	5,49	2,50	—2,99
6. Rapeseed	3,79	1,44	—2,35
7. Linseed	1,97	83	—1,14
8. Maize	5,11	3,06	—2,05
9. Tobacco	3,05	1,54	—1,51
10. Cotton	22	12	—10
Total	1,35,17	56,55	—78,62

TABLE IX.

Value of some principal crops in Central Provinces in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of Rs.	1932-33. Values in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	25,44	16,46	—8,98
2. Cotton	18,52	5,15	—13,37
3. Wheat	7,62	5,30	—2,32
4. Gram	2,13	1,62	—51
5. Sesamum	1,24	62	—62
6. Linseed	99	87	—12
7. Jowar	12,83	5,38	—7,45
Total	68,77	35,40	—33,37

These tables show that the largest decrease in the money value of agricultural produce occurs in the case of Bengal. The fall amounts to just over 61 per cent of the 1928-29 total. The fall in the case of Bihar and Orissa is a little over 58 per cent and in the case of Burma over 53 per cent. In the Central Provinces, the fall is over 48 per cent and in Madras 45 per cent. Bombay seems to have suffered least, the decline in this case being only a little over 30 per cent. Taking these eight provinces together, the fall amounts to over 47 per cent. A very important point, however, to be borne in mind in interpreting these figures is that so far as food crops are concerned the cultivator consumes, or exchanges in kind for services rendered, a large portion of the crop which he grows and to that extent the fall in the prices of food stuffs has not affected him.

General.

Imports and Exports.—The table below gives the values of the imports into, and exports from, British India of private merchandise and gold and silver during the three years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Imports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Private merchandise	1,26,37	1,32,58	1,15,33
Gold and silver	7,22	2,95	1,91
TOTAL IMPORTS .	1,33,59	1,35,53	1,17,24

Exports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Private merchandise	1,60,55	1,35,63	1,49,73
Gold and silver	62,61	67,74	58,95
TOTAL EXPORTS .	2,23,16	2,03,37	2,08,68

The total value of the imports of foreign merchandise into British India during 1933-34 amounted to R115 crores and that of exports including re-exports to R150 crores. Compared with the preceding year, there was a decline of R17 crores or 13 per cent in the case of imports while exports including re-exports recorded an improvement of R14 crores or 10 per cent. On the import side the demand for foreign textiles weakened. The decrease recorded under this head amounted to one of R16 crores on a total of R47 crores recorded in 1932-33. Stated in percentages, this meant a decline of 34 per cent over the figures of 1932-33 and of 12 per cent over those of 1931-32. The decline under the textile group was primarily the result of smaller imports of cotton piecegoods, the total receipt of which only amounted to 796 million yards, valued at R13,49 lakhs, as compared with 1,225 million yards valued at R21,26 lakhs in 1932-33. All the principal varieties of cotton piecegoods participated in this decline, grey goods falling by 126 million yards, white by 151 million yards and coloured by 156 million yards. Imports both from the United Kingdom and from Japan recorded decreases under all the descriptions. Arrivals of cotton twist and yarn also fell off from 45·1 million lbs. valued at R3,79 lakhs to 32·1 million lbs. valued at R2,58 lakhs. There were concurrent declines under some of the other important items included in the textile group—notably a fall of R75 lakhs under silk, raw and manufactured, of R42 lakhs under wool and woollens and of R1,42 lakhs under artificial silk (including yarn and goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials). The imports of raw cotton also receded from 84,800 tons to 42,900 tons. Under the metals groups there was a decline of R24 lakhs. Imports of iron and steel indeed rose from 326,000 tons to 329,000 tons in quantity and from R5,30 lakhs

to R5,53 lakhs in value, but metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof declined from 70,000 tons to 63,000 tons in quantity and from R4,43 lakhs to R3,97 lakhs in value. Under machinery and millwork there was an advance of R2,22 lakhs due chiefly to larger arrivals of sugar machinery. The value of hardware imported contracted from R2,99 lakhs to R2,88 lakhs. There was an improvement in the imports of motor vehicles from R2,43 lakhs to R3,19 lakhs, the number of motor cars imported rising from 6,201 to 9,759 and that of omnibuses from 2,676 to 5,496. The value of the imports of rubber manufactures, however, declined from R1,98 lakhs to R1,88 lakhs. Imports of foreign sugar continued to decline and only amounted to 264,000 tons valued at R2,71 lakhs as against 402,000 tons valued at R4,23 lakhs in the preceding year. Arrivals of mineral oils declined slightly in quantity from 188 million gallons to 186 million gallons and in value from R6,70 lakhs to R5,83 lakhs. Imports of kerosene oil contracted from 59·5 million gallons to 58·1 million gallons while those of fuel oils advanced from 104½ million gallons to 105 million gallons. The value of provisions imported declined from R2,93 lakhs to R2,72 lakhs, the bulk of the decline having been due to a falling off in the consignments of vegetable products. Imports of paper and pasteboard recorded a decline of 76,000 cwts. in quantity and of R23 lakhs in value. Consignments of wheat declined from 33,500 tons worth R29¼ lakhs to 18,300 tons worth R12½ lakhs while those of rice, not in the husk, rose from 35,500 tons (R31 lakhs) to 84,000 tons(R49 lakhs).

On the export side, despatches of raw cotton rose from 2,063,000 bales valued at R20⅓ crores to 2,740,000 bales valued at R27 crores. Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) recorded a decline of R56 lakhs and amounted to R2,73 lakhs. Despatches of Indian cotton piecegoods declined further from 66·4 million yards worth R2,09 lakhs to 56·5 million yards worth R1,66 lakhs. Shipments of twist and yarn, however, advanced slightly in quantity from 15·1 million lbs. to 16·4 million lbs. and in value from R79 lakhs to R82 lakhs. The exports of raw and manufactured jute recorded an improvement in value of R1 crore. Shipments of raw jute increased from 3,153,000 bales valued at R9,73 lakhs to 4,190,000 bales valued at R10,93 lakhs. Exports of gunny bags contracted from 415 millions (R11,16 lakhs) to 402 millions (R9,72 lakhs), while those of gunny cloth rose from 1,012 million yards (R10,24 lakhs) to 1,053 million yards (R11,38 lakhs). Exports of foodgrains declined in quantity from 2,056,000 tons to 1,870,000 tons and in value from R16,08 lakhs to R11,75 lakhs. Exports of wheat remained practically unchanged at 2,000 tons, while those of rice dropped from 1,887,000 tons to 1,744,000 tons in quantity and from R14,46 lakhs to R10,57 lakhs in value. Despatches of tea declined from 379 million lbs. to 318 million lbs. in quantity but owing to much higher prices the value rose from R17,15 lakhs to R19,85 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds amounted to 1,124,000 tons valued at R13,66 lakhs which meant an increase of 53 per cent in quantity and of 21 per cent in value in comparison with the figures of the preceding year. The improvement was due mainly to increases in the shipments of linseed from 72,000 tons to 379,000 tons, of groundnuts from 433,000 tons to 547,000 tons, of cotton seed from 2,000 tons to 6,000 tons and of sesamum from 10,000 tons to 15,000 tons. Rapeseed showed a decline of 41,000 tons. Exports of hides and skins recorded a large improvement from 41,800 tons worth R7,43 lakhs to

61,400 tons worth R9,90 lakhs. Shipments of metals and ores advanced considerably from 695,000 tons valued at R4,68 lakhs to 976,000 tons valued at R5,49 lakhs. Shipments of lac amounted to 731,000 cwts. valued at R2,46 lakhs which represented an increase of 75 per cent in quantity and of 98 per cent in value in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1932-33. Despatches of coffee advanced by 13,000 cwts. in quantity but the value dropped by R8 lakhs.

The total value of re-exports amounted to R3,42 lakhs, which represented an improvement of R20 lakhs as compared with 1932-33 and a decline of R1,72 lakhs in comparison with 1930-31. Re-exports of cotton manufactures (chiefly piecegoods) recorded a slight improvement from R57 lakhs to R59 lakhs. Re-exports of raw skins rose in quantity from 226 tons to 262 tons. Shipments of sugar showed an increase from 4,000 tons to 11,500 tons. Re-exports of raw wool improved to 10·6 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs from 3·9 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of raw cotton advanced from 118 tons to 891 tons in quantity. As the bulk of the re-export trade of British India passes through Bombay her share improved from R1,97 lakhs to R2,16 lakhs, the corresponding increase in the percentage share being from 61 per cent to 63 per cent.

The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fair measure of the course of trade :—

(In crores of Rupees)

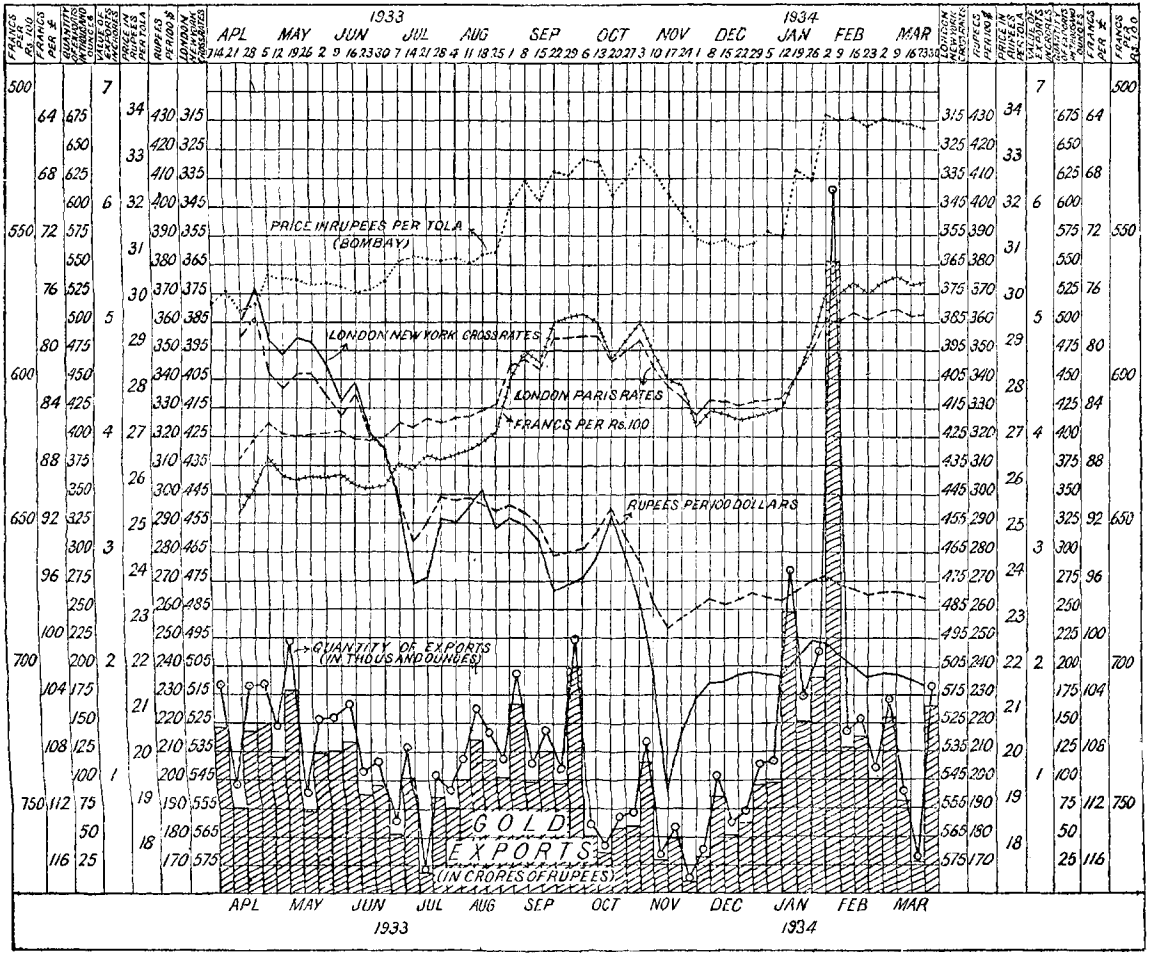
——	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Imports .	183	143	156	181	190	189	157	143	162	146
Exports .	244	246	228	248	260	263	235	200	176	209
TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE, EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	427	389	384	429	450	452	392	343	338	355

The table shows a moderate progress in recovery from the record low level of 1932-33, indicating as it does an improvement of R17 crores, on the basis of 1913-14 prices, in the total trade in merchandise (excluding re-exports). It is significant that the recovery was confined to the export side, the imports having as a matter of fact shown a decline of R16 crores. The extent to which the general level of prices for the imported articles adjusted itself to the general level for the exported articles may be seen from the following index numbers, which have been obtained by comparing the values of imports and exports, as shown in the preceding table, with the values actually recorded for each.

——	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Imports .	100	158	148	136	133	128	105	88	82	79
Exports .	100	152	132	130	127	118	94	78	75	70

It will be seen that prices declined at a higher rate on the export than on the import side in comparison with the preceding year. The margin between

GOLD EXPORTS, PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATES.


1933
1934
APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
PRICE IN RUPEES PER TOLA (BOMBAY)
LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATES
LONDON PARIS RATES
FRANCS PER Rs.100
RUPEES PER 100 DOLLARS
QUANTITY OF EXPORTS (IN THOUSAND OUNCES)
GOLD EXPORTS (IN CROPES OF RUPEES)

the index numbers for imports and exports which was 7 points in 1932-33 broadened during the year to 9 points. The index numbers of prices of imported articles and exported articles separately, which have been given earlier in this report, refer to the *internal* prices. The prices which are considered here are *external* prices and a comparison with the figures given earlier would only be valid, if due allowance could be made for the difference between the rates of import duties in the base year 1913-14 and in the year under review. It may be stated, however, that the index numbers under consideration in this paragraph give only a rough idea of the movements involved.

Balance of trade.—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1933-34 was in favour of India to the extent of ₹92 crores as compared with ₹68 crores in 1932-33. The transactions in treasure on private account resulted in a net export of treasure, amounting to ₹57¼ crores as against ₹65 crores in the preceding year. Net *exports* of gold amounted to ₹57 crores, while silver showed a net import of ₹1 lakh. Net exports of currency notes amounted to ₹19 lakhs.

Gold exports.—Shipments of gold from India continued on a large scale, although the exports of 1933-34 valued at ₹58,15 lakhs were smaller than those of the preceding year by ₹8,69 lakhs. The following table gives the average monthly prices of gold and the quantities and values of gold exported during each month in 1933-34 :—

Table showing monthly average price of gold at Bombay and quantity and value of gold exported from British India by sea.

Month	Monthly average price of English bar gold 100 touch per tola	Exports	
		Quantity	Value
	₹ A. P.	Fine ounces	₹
1933—			
April	29 14 3¾	573,779	4,55,59,311
May	30 7 4¼	642,770	5,21,92,332
June	30 4 6³	694,347	5,62,50,139
July	30 13 6¾	315,400	2,59.75,167
August	30 14 3¾	541,923	4,46,29,873
September	32 7 9	658,938	5,70,10,948
October	32 11 11¼	390,409	3,43,55.329
November	32 8 6	291,405	2,53,22,542
December	31 4 0	290,249	2,42,06,980
1934—			
January	32 0 11¼	689,128	5,92,67,957
February	33 14 5¼	1,136.160	10,21.61.856
March	33 13 1½	605,691	5,45,97,812

The price of gold was on a higher level than in the preceding year. The export movement was fairly strong at the beginning of the year, but fell off later, to revive again during the last quarter of the year. The net exports of gold from India during the three years, ending March, 1934, amounted to ₹1,80,56 lakhs. The chart on the opposite page illustrates the course of prices and exports of gold in each month during 1933-34 with the monthly rates of exchange.

General.

Rupee sterling exchange.—Although the year was one of considerable excitement from the standpoint of international finance yet India was on the whole saved from the consequential uncertainty in exchange, the rupee remaining linked to sterling. The large export shipments of gold, which had continued throughout the year, helped to maintain a firm exchange rate. The opening rate of the year at $18\frac{1}{32}d.$ ruled with a few short fluctuations over the first five weeks of the year and then spurted up to $18\frac{1}{16}d.$ on the 11th May. This rise was not however maintained for long and the rate fell once again to the level of $18\frac{1}{32}d.$ by the 24th May. The exchange remained stationary at that rate till the 9th September. Thereafter, with the presentation of the Reserve Bank Bill in the Legislative Assembly, the market was influenced by rumours of a contemplated change in the ratio and as a result there was a weakening of the rate for a short period. But gradually as the market became assured of the Government's intention to oppose any change in the ratio and as the large exports of gold which were taking place had a buoying effect on the exchange, the rate returned to the level of $18\frac{1}{32}d.$ on the 20th September to remain steady there for about a month. From the second week of October there were renewed rumours regarding a possibility of the ratio being changed and as attempts were being made by intensive propaganda to force a programme of devaluation of the rupee large forward purchases were made by speculators. The export shipments of gold were temporarily suspended and in consequence of the resultant uncertainties the rate continued to sag till the 18th November when it reached $17\frac{13}{16}d.$ which is the lowest quotation for the year. This weakness however proved to be a temporary feature, for as soon as confidence in the ratio was restored the rate gradually recovered to $18\frac{1}{32}d.$ by the 13th December. Up to the 17th January there was no further change in the rate. On the 22nd January the rate advanced to $18\frac{1}{16}d.$ with which figure the year closed. The average rate for the year was $18\frac{1}{32}d.$

Imperial Bank of India rate.—The Imperial Bank of India rate remained unchanged at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent throughout the year. As money was cheap, Government was enabled to borrow on treasury bills at lower rates and thereby to improve its ways and means position and to maintain the strength of its securities.

Government of India paper.—The following figures show the prices and yields of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government of India paper on or about 1st April during the past ten years.

Year	Price	Yield
	Rs. as.	Per cent
1925	67 14	5·2
1926	74 6	4·7
1927	78 11	4·4
1928	75 6	4·6
1929	71 5	4·9
1930	68 14	5·1
1931	63 0	5·5
1932	61 3	5·7
1933	88 4	4·0
1934	89 7	3·9

General.

Freight rates.—Compared with the previous year, freight rates during the year under review reached further low levels. The rates were fast declining from the beginning of the year till June. Even the seasonal improvement that followed was less pronounced than in the previous year. According to the *Economist*, the index number of whole-cargo charter rates, calculated with the year 1913 as base, was 71·9 in March, 1934, while it was 71·7 and 78·4 in the corresponding month of 1933 and 1932 respectively.

Tariff changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the latter part of 1932 and the earlier part of 1933 were dealt with in the review for the year 1932-33. Since then eleven Acts have been passed introducing several changes in the tariff.

The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1933, imposed, with effect from the 23rd December, 1933, a duty (including the additional duty and the surcharge) of 3 *as.* 9 *p.* per imperial gallon on mineral oil, other than kerosene and motor spirit, which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps.

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1934, which was passed on 19th February, 1934, affords assistance, by the imposition, generally, of minimum specific duties under the standard rate, to certain Indian industries which have been subject to menacing competition from foreign countries. The principal items affected are :—

Alum, magnesium sulphate and magnesium chloride ; cotton under vests and socks and stockings ; glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns ; certain kinds of paints, colours and painters' materials, enamelled ironware, electrical earthenware and porcelain, and domestic earthenware, china and porcelain ; lead pencils ; tiles of earthenware and porcelain ; umbrellas ; cast iron pipes ; woollen hosiery, knitted apparel and fabrics ; and toilet soaps.

The Act further imposed specific duties on hardened or hydrogenated fish oil and whale oil, sugar candy, and household and laundry soap and increased the duties on boots and shoes and uppers therefor, silk or artificial silk mixtures, and certain kinds of cotton fents. The Act came into force on the 20th February, 1934, but the changes mentioned above became effective from the 23rd December, 1933, under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

The Wheat Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1934, extended the operation of the temporary import duty on wheat and wheat flour up to the 31st March, 1935.

The measures of protection afforded to certain manufactures of iron and steel by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, as subsequently amended, the Wire and Wire Nail Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, and the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932, were due to expire on the 31st March, 1934. The question of further protection, if any, to be granted to the steel industry was referred to the Tariff Board who were also asked to re-examine at the same time the measures of protection afforded to the industry by the Wire and Wire Nail Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, and the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932. As the enquiry could not be completed before April, 1934, the operation of the three Acts mentioned above was extended, with a view to maintaining the continuity of the protective scheme, for a further period up to the

31st October, 1934, by the Steel and Wire Industries Protection (Extending) Act, 1934.

The Indian Finance Act, 1934, which was passed on the 29th March changed the duty payable on cigarettes to 25 per cent *ad valorem* and in addition either R8-2 per 1,000 or R3-4 per lb. whichever is higher. It also increased the duty on unmanufactured tobacco to R3-4 per lb. (standard rate) and R2-12 per lb. (colonial preference rate), and reduced the duty on silver to 5*as.* per oz. The Act further abolished the export duty on raw hides.

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1934, extended the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, to the 30th April, 1935, subject to certain modifications which were recommended by the Salt Industry Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

As a result of the denunciation by India of the Indo-Japanese Convention of 1904 in April, 1933, the question of the conclusion of a new commercial agreement between India and Japan had to be taken up. Pending the discussion of this question the operation of the protective duties on cotton piecegoods imposed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, as subsequently amended, which was due to expire on 31st October, 1933, was extended up to 31st March, 1934, by the Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Second Amendment) Act, 1933. The Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Amendment) Act, 1934, further extended by one month, up to 30th April, 1934, the operation of these duties pending the completion of consideration by the Indian Legislature of the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, which was passed on the 26th April, 1934. The latter Act gave effect to the conclusions of the Tariff Board recommending substantive protection to the cotton textile industry, modified in the light of the denunciation of the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1904 and the subsequent conclusion of a new trade agreement with Japan and of the unofficial agreement between representatives of the Indian and the United Kingdom textile industries*. It also gave effect to the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Tariff Board in regard to the claims of the sericultural industry to protection. The Act removed starch and farina from the free list and made them liable to a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. The duty on artificial silk yarn was raised to 25 per cent *ad valorem* with an alternative minimum specific duty of 3 *as.* per lb. The Act further fixed the rate of duty on cotton piecegoods, not of British manufacture, at 50 per cent *ad valorem* (subject to a minimum specific duty of $5\frac{1}{4}$ *as.* per lb. in the case of plain greys) and made the following liable to protective duties :—

Raw silk, silk cocoons, silk waste and noils and silk yarn; cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread; fabrics of cotton, artificial silk or silk and of such mixtures; fabrics containing gold or silver thread; cotton knitted fabrics and certain kinds of cotton braids or cords, and of cotton hosiery.

The rates of duties on the following articles were also altered :—

Ribbons; socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk; fents not exceeding 4 yards in length; apparel, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery, drapery, hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware; and textile manufactures not otherwise specified.

* For details of the two agreements *vide* Appendices I and II on pp. 167-71 *infra*.

General.

The Act came into force on the 1st May, 1934, and the changes made therein shall have effect up to the 31st March, 1939.

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st May, 1934. It imposed, with effect from 1st April, 1934, on (i) *Khandsari* sugar and (ii) all other sugar, except palmyra sugar, produced in a factory in British India an excise duty of (i) 10 *as.* per cwt. and (ii) R1-5 per cwt. respectively.

The Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, which also received the assent of the Governor General on 1st May, 1934, imposed, with effect from 1st April, 1934, on matches made in British India and sold in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty an excise duty of—

(i) R1 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is forty or less,

(ii) R1-8 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is more than 40 but less than 60, and

(iii) R2 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is more than 60.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Act the rate of excise duty on all other matches was fixed at 4 *as.* for every 1,440 matches or fraction thereof with effect from 3rd May, 1934. The Act also revised the customs duties on imported matches in such a manner as to comprise rates maintaining the existing measure of protection for the Indian industry over and above the equivalent of the new excise duty.

Besides the statutory changes mentioned above the period of operation of the additional protection accorded to iron or steel galvanised sheets, fabricated, and pipes and tubes made therefrom has been extended up to the 31st October, 1934, under section 3 (4) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. Similarly under section 3 (5) of the above Act the import duty on the non-British cotton piecegoods was reduced, as a result of the Indo-Japanese negotiations, to 50 per cent *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 5¼ *as.* per lb. in the case of plain grey, with effect from the 8th January, 1934. As already stated in a previous paragraph, the statutory rate of duty on non-British cotton piecegoods was also fixed at this level with effect from the 1st May, 1934.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

——	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1933-34
Cotton and cotton goods	62,99,88	31,64,57	26,18,81	34,08,53	21,30,12	19·32
Machinery and millwork	18,21,85	14,34,78	10,92,34	10,54,24	12,76,93	11·06
Metals and ores	23,61,91	15,92,26	9,77,65	9,73,49	9,49,86	8·23
Oils	11,68,65	10,92,25	9,72,26	8,00,01	6,81,30	5·90
Vehicles	10,84,73	7,30,53	4,48,47	3,81,94	4,76,83	4·13
Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	5,38,20	4,77,47	3,69,20	3,84,77	4,02,04	3·48
Silk raw and manufactures	4,58,43	2,99,92	2,73,56	4,33,37	3,58,53	3·10
Hardware	5,06,65	3,60,28	2,60,91	2,99,22	2,87,83	2·49
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,63,61	4,87,79	3,41,26	2,92,87	2,71,56	2·35
Sugar	15,77,65	10,96,47	6,16,53	4,22,87	2,70,97	2·35
Chemicals	2,78,74	2,61,22	2,56,97	2,71,25	2,70,06	2·34
Paper and pasteboard	3,72,31	2,86,74	2,50,24	2,86,45	2,63,19	2·28
Wool raw and manufactures	4,23,45	2,31,11	1,62,06	2,96,47	2,54,93	2·29
Dyes	2,43,31	2,59,00	2,67,65	2,50,48	2,46,10	2·13
Liquors	3,76,63	3,31,76	2,26,86	2,25,70	2,26,98	1·96
Drugs and medicines	2,26,25	1,93,94	1,91,11	1,85,83	1,93,42	1·68
Rubber	3,32,67	2,58,24	2,22,28	1,99,05	1,91,35	1·66
Spices	3,25,75	2,54,94	2,08,22	1,72,50	1,55,67	1·35
Glass and glassware	2,51,93	1,64,78	1,21,97	1,42,47	1,22,13	1·06
Fruits and vegetables	1,82,87	1,48,59	1,34,47	1,16,57	1,00,14	·87
Paints and painters' materials	1,46 55	1,12,09	87,53	92,19	92,19	·79
Grain, pulse and flour	5,42,05	2,81,63	1,17,61	70,98	83,70	·72
Apparel	1,71,24	1,11,13	81,76	84,21	81,51	·71
Soap	1,66,68	1,11,98	83,72	82,63	78,37	·68
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,09,65	59,74	45,00	83,64	74,82	·64
Tobacco	2,69,71	1,51,16	94,34	96,94	72,15	·62
Stationery	1,05,06	81,25	68,03	72,36	66,22	·57
Building and engineering materials	1,34,44	1,09,88	83,78	77,35	64,35	·56
Toilet requisites	72,68	53,87	47,80	58,14	56,61	·49
Haberdashery and millinery	1,04,28	72,98	54,29	67,80	54,57	·47
Wood and timber	1,03,54	89,82	60,69	51,44	54,00	·47
Tea chests	80,24	63,53	50,32	47,77	53,38	·46
Toys and requisties for games	64,84	49,06	37,04	47,33	53,35	·46
Manures	98,65	67,43	36,01	52,89	52,42	·45
Books, printed, etc.	71,82	60,91	53,38	46,38	49,33	·42
Boots and shoes	87,81	88,05	64,93	51,77	47,51	·41
Salt	1,30,39	1,14,97	71,99	78,96	46,88	·40
Belting for machinery	90,21	63,62	50,11	52,86	46,06	·40
Earthenware and porcelain	72,34	48,16	38,36	49,56	43,15	·37
Arms, ammunition and military stores.	65,44	54,02	68,48	44,14	42,97	·37
Animals, living	32,42	20,86	42.06	14,79	28,12	·24
Paper making materials	44,95	42,07	35,99	22,09	27,10	·23
Umbrellas and fittings	43,66	31,09	30,16	27,77	26,36	·23
Gums and resins	41,96	31,07	24.25	23,63	24,61	·23
Cutlery	41.41	26,05	20,69	24,27	25,50	·22
Tea	63,90	45,68	43,57	34,63	25,13	·21
Bobbins	39,88	42,99	31,91	28,57	22,31	·19
Tallow and stearine	31,02	27,23	20,79	24,65	19,65	·17
Furniture and cabinet ware	37,66	27,73	20.11	17,65	16,89	·14
Flax, raw and manufactures	33,38	21,69	17.75	16.75	16,64	·14
Clocks and watches and parts	23,47	16,86	11.21	12,75	15,93	·13
Fish (excluding canned fish)	26,31	23,86	13,42	13.66	15,05	·13
Coal and coke	45,55	34,69	14.28	9,63	13,59	·12
Jute and jute goods	24,20	18,37	12,78	13,49	9,85	·08
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver.	26,25	39,34	19,18	34,43	5,50	·04
Matches	10,89	4,11	1,05	52	74	·01
All other articles.	14,33,69	10,53,76	9,64,95	10,31,73	8,99,86	7·79
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	240,79,69	164,79,37	126,37,14	132,53,43	115,38,61	100

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (R17,74 lakhs).—The year 1932-33 had been a year of fresh advances for the import trade in cotton manufactures. The year just passed, on the contrary, was one of steady decline from the high level of 1932-33. All sections of the trade were affected, twist and yarn and cotton piecegoods, notwithstanding their different status in the industrial economy of the country, having more or less shared the same fate.

The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures in the year under review amounted to R17,74 lakhs as compared with R26,83 lakhs in the year preceding, and R59,49 lakhs in 1929-30, which, for purposes of comparison, may be taken as the last of the normal years. Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 32·0 million lbs. valued at R2,58 lakhs as against 45·1 million lbs. valued at R3,79 lakhs in 1932-33, and 43·9 million lbs. valued at R6,00 lakhs in 1929-30. The total consignments of piecegoods received in the year under review totalled 796 million yards worth R13,49 lakhs as compared with 1,225 million yards worth R21,26 lakhs in the previous year, and 1,919 million yards, valued at R50,25 lakhs in 1929-30.

The values of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past five years and the pre-war year, 1913-14, are set forth below :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	6,00	3,08	2,99	3,79	2,58
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached)	25,45	20,93	6,87	3,92	5,07	3,06
White (bleached)	14,29	13,27	6,20	5,33	7,33	4,73
Coloured, printed or dyed	17,86	15,15	6,82	5,05	8,34	5,25
Fents of all descriptions	54	90	16	37	52	45
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	58,14	50,25	20,05	14,67	21,26	13,49
Hosiery	1,20	1,44	88	48	67	77
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	17	5	2	6	4
Thread	39	81	60	54	56	51
Other sorts	1,52	82	59	45	49	35
GRAND TOTAL	66,80	59,49	25,25	19,15	26,83	17,74

As stated already, the imports of cotton twist and yarn were valued at R2,58 lakhs as compared with R3,79 lakhs in 1932-33. Quantitatively, the imports of 1933-34 amounted to 32 million lbs. as against 45 million lbs. in the preceding year. The value of the consignments thus fell off by R1,21 lakhs or by 32 per cent and the quantity by 13 million lbs. or 29 per cent. Relatively speaking, therefore, the rate of decline was greater in the case

of value than in the case of quantity. This is reflected in the average declared values, as worked out from these figures, the average value for 1933-34 being 12 *as.* 10 *p.* per lb. of yarn against 13 *as.* 5 *p.* for the preceding year. The quantities imported under the different classifications of twist and yarn are shown below :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton twist and yarn—									
Grey(unbleached)	19,087	35,785	36,144	30,704	28,521	19,898	21,458	31,576	23,092
White (bleached)		4,062	4,813	5,068	5,279	3,975	3,640	4,054	2,945
Coloured . .	18,265	5,370	5,976	3,891	4,326	1,732	1,403	1,668	1,110
Mercerised. .	..	4,169	5,365	4,077	5,722	3,526	5,056	7,774	4,864

On the above showing, the actual decline has been the largest, being about 8·5 million lbs., in the case of grey yarns, which represent quantitatively by far the most important description under the imports, whereas the rate of decline has been the greatest in the case of mercerised yarn, imports of which shrank by 37 per cent.

The following table shows the imports of foreign yarn and, correspondingly, the production of yarns in the Indian mills for a series of years :—

——	Imports	Indian mill production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—		
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776
„ „ „ 1913-14 (pre-war period) . .	41,794	646,757
„ „ „ 1918-19 (war period) . . .	34,063	666,227
„ „ „ 1923-24	44,681	662,512
„ „ „ 1928-29	50,626	734,934
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
„ 1917-18	19,400	660,576
„ 1918-19	38,095	615,041
„ 1919-20	15,097	635,760
„ 1920-21	47,333	660,003
„ 1921-22	57,125	693,572
„ 1922-23	59,274	705,804
„ 1923-24	44,575	617,329
„ 1924-25	55,907	719,390
„ 1925-26	51,688	686,427
„ 1926-27	49,425	807,116
„ 1927-28	52,345	808,940
„ 1928-29	43,766	648,296
„ 1929-30	43,882	833,560
„ 1930-31	29,140	867,279
„ 1931-32	31,575	966,373
„ 1932-33	45,103	1,016,422
„ 1933-34	32,055	921,061

It will appear from the figures just given that, although the home production fell off by 95 million lbs. in comparison with the figure for 1932-33, this

decline was of no assistance to the import trade in yarn, the quantity imported having also undergone a concurrent reduction of 13 million lbs.

The following table shows the imports of twist and yarn and the production thereof in Indian mills, classified as to counts, for a number of years :—

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1929-30		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	1,047	493,382	308	562,057	901	599,455	327	547,431
,, 21 to 25	896	123,995	290	181,245	227	185,937	311	177,344	207	139,331
,, 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	395	90,579	523	108,068	757	120,169	581	115,496
,, 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	20,050	46,365	14,308	71,073	20,908	77,185	14,218	75,810
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	9,013	15,279	5,252	34,002	6,429	36,594	5,709	37,358
Two-folds (doubles) .	—	—	13,053	—	10,938	—	15,766	—	10,969	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste . .	6,819(a)	679	34	6,710	19	5,286	31	5,675	44	5,635
TOTAL .	44,171	682,777	43,882	833,560	31,575	966,373	45,103	1,016,422	32,055	921,061

(a) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April, 1927.

The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn from the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries for the four years 1929-30 and 1931-32 to 1933-34 :—

Imports of cotton twist and yarn.

—	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
From—	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom .	20,112	11,913	13,357	9,952	2,96	1,22	1,32	96
Japan . .	10,870	6,206	18,149	11,684	1,64	83	1,61	96
Other countries .	12,900	13,456	13,597	10,419	1,40	94	86	66
TOTAL .	43,882	31,575	45,103	32,055	6,00	2,99	3,79	2,58
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	—	R.a.p. 1-5-10	R.a.p. 0-15-2	R.a.p. 0-13-5	R.a.p. 0-12-10

Imports.

The main characteristic of the above table is that it shows throughout for 1933-34 a tendency of the import figures to adjust themselves in a downward direction. It is also interesting that, while imports from all the three sources specified have fallen off, the decline, actually as well as relatively, has been the largest in the case of Japan. Thus, imports from Japan have fallen away by 6 million lbs., whereas those from each of the other two sources have diminished by a little more than 3 million lbs. Expressed in percentage, Japan shows a decline of 36 per cent against one of 25 per cent for United Kingdom and 23 per cent for " other countries ". It will have been seen from the table that in spite of the relatively larger rate of fall in her case, Japan still retained the position of vantage which she had acquired in 1932-33. Thus, while the import figures, both for the United Kingdom and " other countries " constitute in effect new low records, imports from Japan in 1933-34 actually amounted to about double the quantity sent out by her in 1931-32. It was largely because of this that the total imports of yarn in 1933-34, although they were smaller in comparison with 1932-33 by 13 million lbs., were, nevertheless, at least as large as the total imports of 1931-32. It is, however, to be understood in interpreting the above table that the imports from " other sources " represent predominantly imports from China, which supplies more than 98 per cent of the actual quantities shown against this group of countries.

The following table exhibits the percentage shares of the more important countries in the imports of cotton twist and yarn for a series of years :—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and China in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

—	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	86	31	41	39	53	46	35	38	30	31
Japan	2	65	54	32	17	25	24	20	40	36
China (including Hongkong) . .	..	..	2	25	26	24	40	42	30	32

As these figures indicate, the United Kingdom slightly improved her percentage share notwithstanding the falling off in the actual imports from that country. Japan, on the other hand, showed a considerable decline in her relative share, the percentage, in her case, falling away from 40 per cent to 36 per cent. A part of this decline, however, has been set off by an increase in the share of China from 30 to 32 per cent.

Compared with the imports of 1932-33, the total shipments of cotton piecegoods, including fents, received into India in 1933-34, fell off by 429 million

yards, or 35 per cent, to 796 million yards. This decrease was largely due to smaller shipments from Japan as a result of the increased duties. But the imports of 1933-34 were above the record low figure of 776 million yards for 1931-32.

The table below shows the imports of cotton piecegoods under the three main heads : grey, white and coloured, for the five years from 1929-30.

[In millions of yards]

Year	Grey goods	White goods	Coloured goods	Total piecegoods
1929-30	926	474	483	1,919
1930-31	365	272	246	890
1931-32	249	280	223	776
1932-33	356	413	425	1,225
1933-34	230	262	269	796

These figures indicate the following percentage variations. Imports of grey goods decreased by 35 per cent as compared with the imports of 1932-33. The decline in each of the other two cases amounted to 37 per cent. As in 1932-33, coloured goods individually formed the most important class under cotton piecegoods and it was under this category that the decline was largest, the actual measure of that decline being 156 million yards against 151 million yards under white goods and 126 million yards under grey.

Of the total quantity of piecegoods imported, Bombay received 33 per cent against 26 per cent taken by Bengal and 21 per cent by Sind. The respective participations of these three maritime provinces in 1932-33 had been 27, 29 and 25 per cent. Madras accounted for 9 per cent of the imports as compared with 8 per cent in the preceding year, whereas the share of Burma remained unchanged at about 11 per cent. It is important that, speaking relatively, Bombay considerably increased her share at the expense of Bengal and Sind and that the pride of place which used to be Bengal's passed over to Bombay during the year under review. The probable explanation of this is that a large part of the trade which during the active period of the civil disobedience movement had been diverted to Sind from Bombay is gradually being transferred back to Bombay.

The imports of fents amounted to 35 million yards against 32 million yards in 1932-33. Despite this quantitative increase, the value of the consignments dropped from R52 lakhs to R45 lakhs. As far as quantity is concerned, the whole of the increase is to be set down to Japan which sent large quantities, amounting to an aggregate of 8 million yards against 1 million yards supplied in 1932-33. Part of the increase due to Japan was set off by a reduction in the consignments from the United States of America from 19 million yards to 16 million yards. The share of the United Kingdom remained unchanged at 11 million yards.

Fents (R45 lakhs.)

Imports.

Below are shown the imports under the three main important classifications of cotton piecegoods for each year from 1913-14.

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
„ 1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
„ 1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
„ 1916-17	847·0	589·8	454·9
„ 1917-18	625·5	502·3	395·6
„ 1918-19	583·4	286·6	227·3
„ 1919-20	533·3	322·0	208·3
„ 1920-21	580·2	421·8	489·3
„ 1921-22	635·6	306·2	138·3
„ 1922-23	931·0	402·5	243·8
„ 1923-24	704·0	415·3	347·5
„ 1924-25	845·5	548·9	407·0
„ 1925-26	709·1	465·1	365·8
„ 1926-27	748·4	571·0	447·4
„ 1927-28	875·5	556·5	504·8
„ 1928-29	838·6	554·1	506·9
„ 1929-30	925·5	473·6	483·5
„ 1930-31	365·0	271·6	245·7
„ 1931-32	249·4	279·7	223·2
„ 1932-33	356·0	412·7	424·8
„ 1933-34	230·1	261·9	268·7

As shown above, the imports of grey goods fell to a record low level of 230 million yards from 356 million yards in 1932-33 and were even smaller by 19 million yards than the strikingly low figure of 249 million yards returned for 1931-32. Imports of white goods also shrank by 151 million yards in comparison with the imports of 1932-33 and constituted a low record superseding the previous low record of 1930-31 by a little less than 10 million yards. There was, similarly, a decline of 156 million yards under coloured goods, the imports of which dropped from 425 million yards in 1932-33 to 269 million yards. But under this head, at least, even with such shrinkage as occurred, a slightly better result was achieved during the year than in the two years,

1930-31 and 1931-32, both of which admittedly had been remarkably lean years in this particular line of trade.

The import figures for grey goods, referred to above, can be further separated under the two classifications "plain" and "bordered". Of the net decline of 126 million yards, which has been noticed under grey goods, 62 per cent was accounted for by a falling off in the imports of plain goods, the remainder being laid to bordered goods. The details of the imports of grey goods are given below :—

[In million yards.]

	Plain grey.	Bordered grey.
1926-27	277·3	471·1
1927-28	347·6	527·9
1928-29	351·2	487·4
1929-30	423·4	502·1
1930-31	193·7	171·3
1931-32	166·0	83·4
1932-33	217·5	138·5
1933-34	139·9	90·2

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods in 1929-30 and the past three years have been further analysed below :—

	1929-30		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	199·9	5,77	104·9	2,08	237·0	3,97	140·2	2,33
Total dyed goods.	151·0	4,92	93·0	2,29	147·7	3,37	102·6	2,30
Total woven coloured goods.	132·5	4,47	25·4	68	40·1	1,00	25·9	62

On the basis of the detailed figures given above, the decline in 1933-34 relatively to the imports of 1932-33 amounted to 41 per cent in the case of printed goods against 35 per cent in the case of woven coloured and 30 per

cent in the case of dyed goods. Actually, however, the significance of the decline in the cases of printed and dyed goods is weakened by the fact that the imports still maintained themselves at a considerably higher level than the abnormally low importations of the first two years following the onset of the depression. The decrease under coloured goods is, however, of especial significance in view of the fact that these are being exposed to severe competition from artificial silk goods, providing as they do a form of cheap luxury to the poorer classes in India.

The detailed figures relating to the imports under the principal classes of grey, white and coloured goods are given below in millions of yards.

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Dhutis, saris and scarves	806·1	171·0	83·6	138·8	90·3
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	19·3	23·7	26·8	22·1
Longcloth and shirtings	545·4	166·3	133·8	182·8	112·8
Sheetings	·2	4·1	3·7	5·1	2·2
Drills and jeans	21·3	2·4	2·9	1·3	1·6
Other sorts	10·8	1·9	1·7	1·2	1·1
TOTAL	1,534·2	365·0	249·4	356·0	230·1

White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Dhutis, saris and scarves	104·3	15·4	1·9	3·6	6·5
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	135·2	155·2	229·2	137·8
Longcloth and shirtings	115·3	71·9	79·8	109·7	75·8
Nainsooks	204·7	25·9	21·5	30·9	17·5
Drills and jeans	5·7	3·8	4·1	4·4	5·3
Checks, spots and stripes	16·1	3·7	3·8	7·9	4·4
Twills	8·3	7·7	3·7	11·4	7·0
Other sorts	31·0	8·0	9·7	15·6	7·6
TOTAL	793·3	271·6	279·7	412·7	261·9

Coloured, printed or dyed.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Dhutis, saris and scarves	115·2	19·1	8·7	18·2	18·0
Cambrics, etc.	113·6	20·5	19·7	40·6	34·2
Shirtings	152·6	54·7	62·9	115·6	59·6
Prints and chintz	209·7	33·7	23·0	50·5	23·7
Drills and jeans	30·0	33·3	32·9	71·4	53·7
Checks, spots and stripes	19·7	12·5	5·1	12·8	13·0
Twills	31·4	16·0	17·8	22·6	14·9
Other sorts	159·6	55·9	53·1	93·1	51·6
TOTAL	831·8	245·7	223·2	424·8	268·7

Cotton piecegoods.

The bulk of the reduction under greys, it will have been noticed from the figures given above, has to be attributed to recessions in the imports of dhutis, saris, and scarves and of longcloth and shirtings, usually the two most important sub-divisions in this class. Consignments of dhutis, saris and scarves fell away by 49 million yards or 35 per cent in comparison with the imports of 1932-33 and those of longcloth and shirtings by 70 million yards or 38 per cent. The imports under the former classification, however, were still well ahead of the abnormally low figure of 1931-32. In the case of white goods, the retrogression of the import trade was accounted for mainly by jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc. and, to a relatively small extent, by longcloth and shirting. The imports of jaconets, etc., at 138 million yards were smaller by 91 million yards or 40 per cent. The decline under longcloth and shirting was smaller, being only about 34 million yards or 31 per cent. The import figure for 1933-34 under each of these two heads marked a low level, which, as will be seen from the table above, was passed in recent years only once in 1930-31.

In regard to coloured goods by far the most important manifestation of the retrograde movement was under shirtings, of which the quantity received shrank by 56 million yards or by a little more than 49 per cent. To a large extent, this difference between the import figures of 1932-33 and 1933-34 under this particular head is accounted for by the fact that the imports had been unexpectedly high in the earlier of the two years brought under comparison and, as a matter of fact, the imports of 1933-34 were smaller only by 5 per cent than those of 1931-32 and were higher than the imports of 1930-31 by as much as 9 per cent. However, the decline under shirtings was matched by a similar movement of smaller intensity, under cambrics, prints and chintz and under drills and jeans, involving in the aggregate a net decline of 50·9 million yards. Turning to the other classifications in the same table, it will be seen that there were feeble upturns under a few less important heads, to wit, drills and jeans under greys and whites, and checks, spots, and stripes under coloured. Apart from these few exceptions, the same general movement for a downward adjustment of the import level was noticeable under all classes throughout the table.

Of the total quantities of piecegoods imported in 1933-34, 54 per cent came from the United Kingdom and 44 per cent from Japan as against 49 and 47 per cent in the respective cases in 1932-33. Imports from the United States of America amounted in the aggregate to 2 per cent, or much the same as in 1932-33. The following table gives the details for a number of years.

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

—	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	97·1	88·5	82·3	82·0	78·2	75·2	65·0	58·8	49·4	48·7	53·5
Japan	·3	8·5	13·9	13·6	16·4	18·4	29·3	36·1	43·8	47·3	43·9
United States	·3	·5	1·0	·9	1·4	1·5	1·7	1·0	2·5	1·7	2·0
Netherlands	·8	·6	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·0	1·1	1·5	·9	·4	·2
Other countries	1·5	1·9	1·7	2·4	3·0	3·9	2·9	2·6	3·4	1·9	·4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports.

The feature of outstanding importance in the above table is that it indicates a definite break in the trends, in opposite directions, of the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan, the latter for the first time since 1925-26 showing a reduction in her share from 47 per cent to 44 per cent, concomitantly with an increase in the share of the United Kingdom from 49 per cent to a little less than 54 per cent. The percentage shares of the two principal competitors in the piecegoods market of India in 1913-14 and the past five years, under each of the three important classes of piecegoods are set forth in the table below :—

	Grey		White		Coloured	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1913-14 . . .	98·8	·5	98·5	..	92·6	·2
1929-30 . . .	56·2	42·5	92·1	2·9	57·6	31·9
1930-31 . . .	39·2	59·8	84·6	10·3	60·0	30·2
1931-32 . . .	23·9	74·3	74·0	21·4	49·4	42·4
1932-33 . . .	31·2	68·5	68·1	29·2	45·7	50·4
1933-34 . . .	38·3	61·5	70·3	28·7	53·0	46·2

The above table reveals some increase in the proportion of imports coming from the United Kingdom and a decrease in that from Japan under each of the three descriptions of piecegoods imported. This may be accounted for partly by the widening of the difference between the rates of duty applicable to the imports from the two countries. The measure of the increase in imports in the case of the United Kingdom and of the decrease in the case of Japan has been the smallest in the case of white goods. It is interesting, however, that the United Kingdom has gained in her percentage share as much as Japan has lost in hers under grey goods. In the case of white goods, the advance of the United Kingdom had no very appreciable effect on the percentage share of her competitor, Japan. In the case of coloured goods, however, the United Kingdom gained much more than Japan lost.

The actual imports, both in quantity and value, under the three main classes in 1929-30 and the past three years with the percentage variations in

the imports of 1933-34 over 1929-30 and 1932-33 are shown in the table below :—

Imports of cotton piecegoods	Quantity				Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33	Percentage increase (+)or decrease(—) in 1933-34 as compared with 1929-30	Value				Percentage increase (+)or decrease(—) in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33	Percentage increase (+)or decrease(—) in 1933-34 as compared with 1929-30
	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34			1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34		
	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)			Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)		
Grey.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	521	60	111	88	—21	—83	11,76	96	1,76	1,35	—23	—89
Japan .	394	185	244	142	—42	—64	8,91	2,89	3,30	1,70	—48	—81
Other countries.	11	4	1	..	..	..	26	7	1	1	..	..
Total .	926	249	356	230	—35	—75	20,93	3,92	5,07	3,06	—40	—85
White.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	436	207	281	184	—35	—58	12,03	4,02	5,27	3,69	—30	—69
Japan .	14	60	120	75	—37	+436	33	93	1,63	96	—41	+1,91
Other countries.	24	13	12	3	—75	—87	92	38	43	8	—81	—91
Total .	474	280	413	262	—37	—45	13,28	5,33	7,33	4,73	—35	—64
Coloured.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	279	110	194	142	—27	—49	9,50	2,85	4,88	3,54	—27	—63
Japan .	154	95	214	124	—42	—19	3,45	1,63	2,92	1,65	—43	—52
Other countries.	50	18	17	3	—82	—94	2,20	57	54	6	—89	—97
Total .	483	223	425	269	—37	—44	15,15	5,05	8,34	5,25	—37	—65
Total Cotton piecegoods.												
Share of—												
Bengal .	857	226	353	208	—41	—76	20,35	3,92	5,47	3,22	—41	—84
Bombay .	518	171	335	266	—21	—49	14,05	3,35	5,93	4,44	—25	—68
Sind .	292	218	303	171	—44	—41	7,65	4,03	5,28	2,89	—45	—62
Madras .	107	62	93	71	—24	—34	3,39	1,27	1,78	1,36	—24	—60
Burma .	145	99	140	80	—43	—45	4,81	2,10	2,80	1,58	—44	—67
Total .	1,919	776	1,225	796	—35	—58	50,25	14,67	21,26	13,49	—37	—73

A study of the percentage figures given above will suggest the following interesting conclusions. Compared with the trade results of 1932-33, the actual decline in 1933-34 has been the greatest, in the case of the United Kingdom, under white goods. On the same basis, in the case of Japan, her actual loss has been the heaviest under greys. It is also interesting that while the rate of decline has been far and away greater for Japan both under greys and coloured, the losses to both the countries have been more or less evenly balanced under white. It is also to be noted that though the falling away of the trade in 1933-34 has been spread out over the entire field of imports under the above classifications, and although this affected the shares of both the countries in the same manner, the United Kingdom was still ahead of the import figures entered against her for 1931-32 by as much as 28 million yards under greys and by 32 million yards under coloured. Concurrently, Japan, despite the general reduction in her trade, actually maintained her share at a level which was higher by 15 million yards under white, and by 29 million yards under coloured goods in comparison with 1931-32.

Imports.

The same table also brings out the more important tendencies that are revealed by the values declared for the imports. It will be noticed that the total value of the imports of all classes of cotton piecegoods declined from R21,26 lakhs in 1932-33 to R13,49 lakhs in 1933-34. Thus, while the quantity imported fell by 35 per cent, the value declined by as much as 37 per cent. These figures, by themselves would suggest a further lowering of the average declared value for all classes of cotton piecegoods taken together. The fall, has been, in the case of grey goods, 40 per cent in value against a reduction of 35 per cent in quantity. Under white goods, the value fell off at a slightly smaller rate relatively to the rate of decline in the case of quantity, while in the case of coloured goods the rate of fall has been almost the same both for quantity and value. Thus the declared value worked out from the figures given in the foregoing table shows a further decline under grey goods from 2 *as.* 3 *p.* in 1932-33 to 2 *as.* 2 *p.* in 1933-34. In the case of white goods, the declared value showed a small increase from 2 *as.* 10 *p.* to 2 *as.* 11 *p.*, whereas over the same period the average value of coloured goods remained unchanged at 3 *as.* 2 *p.* per yard. The following table shows the declared value per yard of each of the three classes of goods for a number of years.

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached) . .	0 2 8	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 2
White (bleached) . .	0 2 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 8	0 3 2	0 3 2

The table which is given below illustrates the monthly variations of the average declared value of cotton piecegoods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan, separately under the three descriptions, "grey", "white" and "coloured", for the year under review.

Declared value of imported piecegoods.

(Rupee per yard)

	Grey		White		Coloured	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1933—						
April	·158	·117	·183	·124	·251	·137
May	·143	·122	·179	·123	·255	·132
June	·143	·114	·201	·119	·259	·127
July	·164	·109	·203	·119	·256	·131
August	·155	·113	·217	·124	·249	·137
September	·160	·116	·203	·126	·245	·137
October	·158	·107	·214	·126	·240	·135
November	·149	·124	·197	·123	·244	·132
December	·149	·125	·209	·129	·238	·135
1934—						
January	·156	·136	·227	·137	·250	·138
February	·152	·143	·209	·129	·251	·130
March	·151	·140	·200	·147	·247	·131

Cotton piecegoods.

On the above showing, the differential in favour of Japan in the matter of average declared value was generally the highest for coloured goods and the lowest for grey. In the case of grey goods, the differential which initially stood at 41 points in April rose after a small relapse to 55 points in July and remained at the relatively higher level till October, but in November the margin narrowed again considerably and starting with 25 points, gradually fell away to 9 points in February only to rise once more to 11 points in the next month. In the case of white goods the differential was 59 points in April and 48 in May. Thereafter with a spurt upward to 82 points in the next month it gradually rose to 93 points in August. Subsequently it moved downward fluctuatingly, but January found it once again at 90 points. By March, however, the margin narrowed down to 53 points. In the case of coloured goods the margin broadened from 114 points in April to 132 points during the first quarter of the year. Subsequently, a considerable portion of the gap was bridged over and the differential touched 105 points in October. In the course of the last few months of the year the margin tended to increase and stood at 116 points in March. It is, however, important to realise, while studying the comparative figures just given, that these should not necessarily be taken as representing prices for similar qualities, particularly in the case of white and coloured goods, although in the case of grey goods at any rate, the difference in quality is not particularly great. The average declared values of goods coming from these sources have been analysed in detail, as the relative prices of goods from various countries have a particularly important bearing on the consideration of the transfer of trade from one country to another even in normal times, while their importance is greatly enhanced during a period when the purchasing power of the consumer has fallen in a marked degree. For, as has been remarked in previous issues of this Review, India is essentially a price market and with the lowering of the purchasing power of the masses this characteristic of the market has been greatly accentuated in recent years.

The table below shows the monthly imports of piecegoods, excluding fents, in millions of yards for the past five years.

—	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
April	164	71	91	88
May	134	54	83	84
June	91	69	108	68
July	73	68	119	64
August	73	62	129	63
September	48	65	121	52
October	42	63	90	50
November	36	48	96	43
December	46	45	82	41
January	62	71	91	57
February	45	63	80	54
March	67	73	103	97

Imports.

The following table shows, side by side, the imports, classified as to countries of consignment, and the production in India, of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards from 1902-03.

Imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piecegoods.

[In million yards.]

—	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Italy	United States of America	Switzerland	Japan	China	Others	Total imports	Mill production in India	Total
1902-03 . .	2,071	12	3	8	..	..	..	13	2,107	..	..
1903-04 . .	1,997	13	4	6	..	..	..	13	2,033	..	..
1904-05 . .	2,251	13	4	4	..	..	..	16	2,288	678	2,966
1905-06 . .	2,415	16	5	10	..	..	..	17	2,463	..	..
1906-07 . .	2,276	16	5	8	..	..	..	13	2,318	..	..
1907-08 . .	2,487	16	7	4	..	..	..	18	2,532	808	3,340
1908-09 . .	1,941	23	4	9	6	..	..	10	1,993	824	2,817
1909-10 . .	2,141	23	4	10	5	..	..	10	2,193	964	3,157
1910-11 . .	2,252	22	8	8	6	..	..	12	2,308	1,043	3,351
1911-12 . .	2,379	23	7	9	4	1	..	15	2,438	1,136	3,574
1912-13 . .	2,942	26	12	16	5	6	..	16	3,023	1,220	4,243
1913-14 . .	3,104	25	23	10	6	9	..	20	3,197	1,164	4,361
1914-15 . .	2,378	21	10	12	3	16	..	6	2,446	1,136	3,582
1915-16 . .	2,049	21	13	17	4	39	..	5	2,148	1,442	3,590
1916-17 . .	1,786	14	14	11	3	100	1	5	1,934	1,578	3,512
1917-18 . .	1,430	6	7	13	1	95	1	3	1,556	1,614	3,170
1918-19 . .	867	1	1	11	1	238	..	3	1,122	1,451	2,573
1919-20 . .	970	8	1	10	2	76	..	8	1,081	1,640	2,721
1920-21 . .	1,292	13	16	13	4	170	1	7	1,510	1,581	3,091
1921-22 . .	955	12	2	23	1	90	1	6	1,090	1,732	2,822
1922-23 . .	1,453	13	2	8	3	108	3	3	1,593	1,725	3,318
1923-24 . .	1,319	11	6	7	7	123	6	7	1,486	1,702	3,188
1924-25 . .	1,614	12	10	9	7	155	5	11	1,823	1,970	3,793
1925-26 . .	1,287	16	11	15	7	217	2	9	1,564	1,954	3,518
1926-27 . .	1,467	20	17	16	12	244	2	10	1,788	2,259	4,047
1927-28 . .	1,543	20	26	28	15	323	7	11	1,973	2,357	4,330
1928-29 . .	1,456	20	38	30	11	357	13	12	1,937	1,893	3,830
1929-30 . .	1,248	22	25	33	10	562	10	9	1,919	2,419	4,338
1930-31 . .	523	13	10	9	6	321	2	6	890	2,561	3,451
1931-32 . .	383	7	11	19	8	340	4	4	776	2,990	3,766
1932-33 . .	597	5	8	20	10	580	1	4	1,225	3,170	4,395
1933-34 . .	426	2	..	16	1	349	..	2	796	2,945	3,741

Cotton piecegoods.

The quantities of cotton piecegoods, available for consumption in India in each year from 1904-05 with calculation as to the annual *per capita* consumption of cotton piecegoods in India (allowing for variation in population from year to year) are shown in the following table :—

Consumption per capita *of cotton piecegoods including handloom products in India.*

Year	Net Imports		Net available mill production		Hand loom production		Net available for consumption	
	Actual	*Per capita*	Actual	*Per capita*	Estimated	*Per capita*	Total	*Per captia*
	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*
1904-05 .	223	*7·43*	59	*1·97*	83	*2·77*	365	*12·17*
1905-06 .	239	*7·97*	61	*2·03*	108	*3·60*	408	*13·60*
1906-07 .	226	*7·29*	63	*2·03*	115	*3·71*	404	*13·03*
1907-08 .	247	*7·97*	74	*2·39*	111	*3·58*	432	*13·94*
1908-09 .	194	*6·26*	74	*2·39*	112	*3·61*	380	*12·26*
1909-10 .	214	*6·90*	87	*2·81*	90	*2·90*	391	*12·61*
1910-11 .	224	*7·23*	94	*3·03*	91	*2·93*	409	*13·19*
1911-12 .	237	*7·41*	106	*3·31*	104	*3·25*	447	*13·97*
1912-13 .	295	*9·22*	113	*3·53*	104	*3·25*	512	*16·00*
1913-14 .	313	*9·78*	108	*3·38*	107	*3·34*	528	*16·50*
1914-15 .	241	*7·53*	107	*3·34*	118	*3·69*	466	*14·56*
1915-16 .	211	*6·59*	133	*4·16*	105	*3·28*	449	*14·03*
1916-17 .	183	*5·72*	132	*4·13*	82	*2·56*	397	*12·41*
1917-18 .	147	*4·59*	142	*4·44*	81	*2·53*	370	*11·56*
1918-19 .	101	*3·16*	130	*4·06*	105	*3·28*	336	*10·50*
1919-20 .	99	*3·09*	144	*4·50*	56	*1·75*	299	*9·34*
1920-21 .	145	*4·53*	143	*4·47*	115	*3·59*	403	*12·59*
1921-22 .	102	*3·19*	157	*4·90*	119	*3·72*	378	*11·81*
1922-23 .	152	*4·61*	156	*4·73*	134	*4·06*	442	*13·40*
1923-24 .	142	*4·30*	154	*4·67*	101	*3·06*	397	*12·03*
1924-25 .	177	*5·36*	179	*5·43*	126	*3·82*	482	*14·61*
1925-26 .	153	*4·50*	179	*5·27*	116	*3·41*	448	*13·18*
1926-27 .	176	*5·13*	206	*6·06*	133	*3·91*	515	*15·15*
1927-28 .	194	*5·71*	219	*6·44*	131	*3·85*	544	*16·00*
1928-29 .	191	*5·46*	174	*4·97*	108	*3·09*	473	*13·52*
1929-30 .	190	*5·43*	229	*6·54*	140	*4·00*	559	*15·97*
1930-31 .	87	*2·49*	246	*7·03*	139	*3·97*	472	*13·49*
1931-32 .	76	*2·11*	288	*8·00*	150	*4·17*	514	*14·28*
1932-33 .	120	*3·34*	311	*8·64*	170	*4·72*	601	*16·70*
1933-34 .	77	*2·14*	289	*8·03*	144	*4·00*	510	*14·17*

It will be seen that this table, unlike its predecessors in previous issues of this Review, takes into account the estimates of the quantities of handloom cloth available for consumption from year to year. It is important to note that the figures in the last four columns are only estimates. The calculations given there, however, altogether neglect the existence of stocks. Subject to this and other considerations it will be seen that the quantity of piecegoods available for consumption in 1933-34 amounted to something like 14·17 yards per head of the population as compared with 16·67 yards in 1932-33. The statement, as will be realised, is likely to convey a somewhat misleading impression, since in 1932-33 both imports and production had shown a tendency to peak and a considerable part of the available supplies for that year must have been withheld from actual consumption and carried over as stocks into the year under report. If, however, some allowance is made for the exceptional stock position of the preceding year by taking the average of both the years for purposes of comparison, it will be seen that the average quantity available *per capita* during the two-year period was appreciably larger than the corresponding running average for two years in any previous periods excepting 1931-33, 1926-28 and the period just preceding the War.

The fall in the import demand for cotton goods in 1933-34, of which some measure has been given above, represents in effect a re-action against the unexpectedly heavy increase in imports in the preceding year. It is important that the central figure in the " boomlet " of 1932-33 had been Japan. And Japan in her recent anxiety about the rising tariff on cotton goods in India had virtually sought to minimise its impact by anticipating the increases and expanding stocks to an extent sufficient to cover the demand for some months ahead. The heavy imports of 1932-33, coming in as they did in disregard of the statistical position in the trade, were indeed bound to result in a glut on the markets in India and thereby react on the trade prospects for 1933-34. To what extent the imports of 1932-33 had been actually in excess of the current requirements of that year it is not possible to assess owing to the absence of the basic data for calculating stocks in the consuming markets in India. But some measure of the excessive stocks can be obtained from the quantities of cotton piecegoods which had remained in Customs bonded warehouses at the end of March, 1933. The quantities thus carried over at the end of 1932-33 amounted to 3·6 million yards for white and 9·3 million yards for coloured goods against the corresponding figures of 0·5 and 0·7 million yards for the preceding year. In the case of grey goods, the quantities in bond amounted to over 3 million yards, although in this particular case the significance of the figure disappears when it is set against a similar but slightly higher figure of 3·7 million yards for the preceding year. The figures for bonded stocks just given are, however, important only in so far as they suggest inferentially the much larger quantities of stocks, surplus to the current needs, that were held in the innumerable markets scattered all over the country. Another reason for the reduction of imports in 1933-34 was the increase of duties in June of that year. As far as 1933-34 is concerned, there should have been some broadening of the basis of demand, arising from the gradual lifting of the boycott against foreign goods, of which indeed there were important indications available from some of the outlying districts, where a revival of demand for imported goods had been already under way. But

despite this the market indications were bound to be weak, especially when the purchasing power of large sections of the people, representing the primary growers, remained feeble on account of the low prices for important crops such as jute, cotton and rice and parts of the country were affected by the disastrous earthquake in Bihar. It was not surprising, therefore, that the offtake of stocks from the ports should remain unusually small.

These indeed were the basic facts which influenced the statistical position and the trade prospects of the year. Of equally fundamental importance was that intricate mass of forces acting on the cotton industry abroad. The leading foreign influence in the cotton industry in 1933-34 was the unsteadiness of the dollar, which made purchase of cotton itself an unduly risky affair and led both yarn and cloth buyers to wait for greater stability in values before embarking on bulk buying again. At the same time industrial reports gave very little ground for optimism. There had indeed been some evidence that the textile industry of the world, taken as a whole, was achieving some moderate progress toward recovery, especially in the United States of America, where as a result of the inflationary impetus boom conditions had prevailed. But reports from Lancashire gave no indications of any improvement in the outlook for trade. There spinners seemed to have special difficulties, and such sectional measures as they could take, although not unaccompanied with some measure of success, for standardization only led to dearer yarn which in its turn made for dearer cloth. In the case of Japan, indications were not indeed wanting to show that some re-adjustment of internal prices and production costs had already set in, but apparently in many cases the hardening effect of the rise in prime costs was resisted by producers through a deliberate reduction of margins. This was in some respect inevitable, for in Japan the textile industry has already outgrown the needs of the markets of the country. Already in 1932-33, the peak year for her exports, Japan had projected herself into the industrial economy of India in a manner sufficiently demonstrative to constitute her an apparent source of menace to normal trading conditions in India. The tariff increase of 1932, which had been designed in the hope of putting an end to this regime of uneconomic competition, failed to subserve its purpose completely, owing to a further depreciation of the *yen*. In the interest of the national industry in India the tariff on cotton piecegoods had to be further raised in June, 1933 to $6\frac{3}{4}$ *as.* per lb. or 75 per cent. *ad valorem* or whichever is higher in the case of plain greys and to 75 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of others.

Sewing thread (R51 lakhs).

The quantity of sewing thread imported in the year under review amounted to 1,869,000 lbs. valued at R51 lakhs as compared with 2,073,000 lbs. valued at R56 lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the United Kingdom supplied the major portion, totalling 1,629,000 lbs. valued at R44½ lakhs.

Hosiery (R77 lakhs).

The total value of the imports of hosiery advanced from R67 lakhs in 1932-33 to R77 lakhs in 1933-34. Japan, which had the largest share in the trade, increased her contribution from R61 lakhs to R72 lakhs.

Imports.

The imports of haberdashery and millinery declined from R68 lakhs to R55 lakhs or by R13 lakhs. The decline was shared by almost all the supplying countries. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell slightly from R14 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Imports from Germany were valued at R10 lakhs as against R13 lakhs in the year preceding. Supplies from Japan were valued at R17 lakhs as compared with R18 lakhs in 1932-33.

Haberdashery and Millinery (R55 lakhs).

Silk, raw and manufactured (R3,59 lakhs).—The imports under this head showed an appreciable diminution, the total supplies received during the year being valued at R3,59 lakhs as against R4,33 lakhs in 1932-33. The imports of 1933-34, however, were still in advance of the figure for 1931-32 by R85 lakhs. Imports of raw silk declined from 3·2 million lbs. valued at R1,17 lakhs to 2·4 million lbs. valued at R72 lakhs, more than 88 per cent. of the supplies coming from China (including Hongkong) which sent 2·1 million lbs. as against 2·9 million lbs., or 92 per cent. of the supplies in 1932-33. Imports from Japan, however, advanced from 165,000 lbs. to 220,000 lbs. Imports of yarns, noils and warps recorded a decrease from 3 million lbs. (R88 lakhs) to 2 million lbs. (R47 lakhs). Japan, which had made a conspicuous advance in the preceding year by sending 1,187,000 lbs. (R40 lakhs) was able to send only 814,000 lbs. (R22 lakhs) in 1933-34. Imports from Italy, which came second in order of importance in 1932-33, were reduced from 862,000 lbs. to 249,000 lbs. while China advanced her share from 418,000 lbs. (R11 lakhs) to 615,000 lbs. (R15 lakhs). Switzerland which had contributed 289,000 lbs. in 1931-32 and 96,000 lbs. in 1932-33 altogether disappeared from this line in the year under review. Imports of silk piecegoods showed a further increase of 6 million yards, *viz.*, from 35 million yards to 41 million yards. But the value of the consignments which was returned at R1,82 lakhs in 1933-34 showed only an inappreciable gain of R1 lakh in comparison with 1932-33. The outstanding feature in this line of trade was a further significant increase in the share of Japan from 26·8 million yards valued at R1,33 lakhs to 34·3 million yards valued at R1,47 lakhs. China (including Hongkong), the only other competitor of any importance, was able to send only 6·7 million yards (R32 lakhs) as compared with 7·9 million yards (R45 lakhs) in the preceding year. The shares of other countries generally showed decreases. The import trade in goods of silk mixed with other materials exhibited no remarkable variation as regards the quantity received, for as against 10·1 million yards imported in the preceding year, the returns of 1933-34 showed a receipt of 9·8 million yards. But the value of the consignments advanced by a considerable margin from R43 lakhs in 1932-33 to R55 lakhs in 1933-34. Here also the predominant share in the imports went to Japan, supplies from which source amounted to 8·0 million yards as compared with 8·4 million yards in 1932-33; judged by value however Japan made a considerable headway having improved her account from R28 lakhs to R41 lakhs and this suggests not only better prices, but an improvement in the quality of the supplies as well. Imports from other countries decreased considerably. The United Kingdom and Germany reduced their contributions from 250,000 and 258,000 yards to 132,000 and 243,000 yards respectively and Italy and France from 85,000 and 47,000 yards to 65,000 and 36,000 yards.

Artificial silk (R2,74 lakhs).—There was a considerable reduction in the trade under this head, the total value of the imports amounting to R2,74

lakhs as against R4,16 lakhs in the year preceding. Piecegoods suffered most, but decreases also appeared under yarn. The total imports of artificial silk yarn were returned at 10 million lbs. valued at R82 lakhs as compared with 11 million lbs. valued at R93 lakhs in 1932-33. Italy which is the largest supplier had her share reduced from 5·6 million lbs. to 4·3 million lbs. A portion of the ground lost by her was captured by Japan, imports from which source advanced from 1·8 million lbs. to 2·5 million lbs. The United Kingdom was barely able to hold her own, her share declining from 1·7 million lbs. to 1·6 million lbs. Imports from the Netherlands and Switzerland declined but those from Germany and France showed considerable improvement. Artificial silk piecegoods suffered a sharp decline, the imports amounting only to 40 million yards valued at R1,08 lakhs as compared with 113 million yards valued at R2,53 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan occupies a position of predominance in this line, and the decline in trade therefore affected her most. Imports from that country fell from 111·7 million yards to 39·6 million yards. In this connection it may be mentioned that in the year under review, the basis of assessment of duty on artificial silk piecegoods was changed from 50 per cent. *ad valorem* to 50 per cent. *ad valorem* or 4 *as.* per square yard, whichever is higher. The average declared value of artificial silk piecegoods of Japanese origin was 4 *as.* 2 *p.* per yard.

Imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk mixed totalling about 14 million yards valued at R49 lakhs showed an increase of 2 million yards in quantity combined with a decrease of R8 lakhs in value. The increase in quantity was due entirely to a broadening demand for the cheaper grades from Japan in preference to the more costly grades from other countries. Imports from that source amounted to 9 million yards as against 3 million yards in 1932-33. Italy which had been the foremost supplier in the preceding year with 4·4 million yards to her credit had to reduce her contribution to 3 million yards. Supplies from the United Kingdom were also reduced from 3 million yards to 2 million yards. Switzerland which had supplied about 1·0 million yards in 1932-33 cut down her share to 0·2 million yards only. The declared value per yard of the imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk mixed from Japan was 3 *as.* 11 *p.* in the year under review as compared with 3 *as.* 7 *p.* in the preceding year. The declared value of the imports from Italy was 7 *as.* 3 *p.* in 1933-34 as against 7 *as.* 9 *p.* in the preceding year. The average recorded value of the imports from the United Kingdom was 7 *as.* 10 *p.* in the year under review as compared with 6 *as.* 10 *p.* in the preceding year. It will be seen that Japanese prices are the lowest. The decline in the total value of imports is therefore mainly due to the extension of Japanese interests in this trade.

Wool, raw and manufactured (R2,55 lakhs).—Imports under this head were valued at R2,55 lakhs as compared with R2,96 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease was fairly general and was shared by all the subheads in the group, except blankets and rugs other than floor rugs, and hosiery. Imports of raw wool decreased from 7·2 million lbs. valued at R42 lakhs to 5·1 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs. Australia with her contribution of 2·8 million lbs. valued at R18 lakhs still remained the largest supplier, although this quantity was less by 0·2 million lbs. as compared with imports from that country in 1932-33. She, however, realised a comparatively better value on

her consignment in 1933-34. Imports from the United Kingdom receded from 2·1 million lbs. valued at R18 lakhs in 1932-33 to 1·5 million lbs. valued at R14 lakhs in 1933-34. The share of Persia amounted only to 0·6 million lbs. valued at R1½ lakhs as compared with nearly 1·3 million lbs. valued at R3 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of worsted yarn for weaving decreased from 912,000 lbs. valued at R15 lakhs in 1932-33 to 886,000 lbs. valued at R12 lakhs. Imports of knitting wool also declined from 996,000 lbs. valued at R18 lakhs to 810,000 lbs. valued at R13 lakhs.

Woollen piecegoods.

Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1933-34 were smaller by over 2 million yards in comparison with the imports of the preceding year, the total supplies entered in the year under review amounting to 11·5 million yards valued at R1,30 lakhs as against 13·9 million yards valued at R1,61 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a falling off in the trade with the Continental countries all of which excepting Belgium, had to cut down their contributions. Japan and the United Kingdom increased their respective shares to 2·1 million yards (R15 lakhs) and 3·2 million yards (R57 lakhs) from 1·4 million yards (R8 lakhs) and 2·8 million yards (R52 lakhs) in 1932-33. The average declared value per yard of the French, Italian and Japanese supplies were R0-10-2, R1-1-1, and R0-11-10 whereas that of the imports from the United Kingdom was R1-12-11.

The number of shawls imported in 1933-34 amounted to 332,000 pieces valued at R9 lakhs as compared with 338,000 pieces valued at R11 lakhs in the preceding year. The imports under this sub-head in 1929-30 were 658,000 pieces valued at R27 lakhs. As usual, Germany was the largest single source of supply, but she had to her credit only 171,000 pieces as against 186,000 pieces in 1932-33. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased both in quantity and value while in the case of other countries taken together there was a slight increase in quantity combined with a decrease in value.

Carpets and rugs.

Imports of carpets and floor rugs continued to decline and registered only R2 lakhs in 1933-34 as compared with R4 lakhs in 1932-33. The imports in 1929-30 were valued at R10 lakhs. The United Kingdom still held the predominant position, her supplies being valued at R1½ lakhs as compared with about R2 lakhs in the preceding year. The trade by sea with Persia in this line was reduced to insignificant proportions, the imports being valued at only R18,000 as compared with R80,000 in 1932-33.

Imports of blankets and rugs other than floor rugs, however, maintained the upward trend and were valued at R40 lakhs as compared with R34 lakhs in 1932-33.

Imports of woollen hosiery increased from 266,000 lbs. valued at R7 lakhs to 281,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs, the increase being entirely due to larger supplies from Japan.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R9,49 lakhs).—The imports under this head further declined by 1 per cent. in quantity, *viz.*, from 395,000 tons to 392,000 tons and by 2 per cent. in value, *viz.*, from R9,73 lakhs to R9,49 lakhs. Iron and steel manufactures accounted for 323,000 tons valued at R5,51 lakhs as compared with 324,000 tons valued at R5,29 lakhs in the preceding year. If such items as machinery and millwork hardware, cutlery,

implements and instruments and vehicles are grouped together with metals and manufactures thereof under one head the total value of the group would aggregate R35 crores. Generally, yarn and textile fabrics constitute the most important group among India's imports, but the imports thereof during the year under review were valued at only R26¼ crores.

Iron and steel (R5,52 lakhs).—The year witnessed a considerable expansion in the activity of the iron and steel industry of the world, taken as a whole. The world production of pig iron in 1933 was estimated at 48·4 million tons as against 39·3 million tons in 1932 and that of steel at 66·1 million tons as compared with 49·9 million tons in the preceding year. The production of pig iron in the United Kingdom advanced from 3·6 million tons to 4·1 million tons and of steel from 5·3 million tons to 7·0 million tons. The increase in the production of the United Kingdom thus amounted to 14 per cent. under pig iron and to 33 per cent. under steel as compared with increases of 23 and 32·5 per cent. respectively in world production.

Imports into India, of all classes of iron and steel, including pig and old iron or steel, in 1933-34 were returned at 329,000 tons as compared with 326,000 tons in the preceding year—an increase of about 1 per cent. only. The following tables show the monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel into British India from the principal supplying countries :—

Pig iron.

(In tons.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Other countries.
1933—			
April	420	..	....
May	50	..	....
June	200	..	....
July	6	..	....
August	312	..	....
September	107	..	....
October	108	..	....
November	10	..	....
December	350	..	....
1934—			
January	361	..	....
February	..	..	....
March	40	..	....
TOTAL 1933-34	1,964	..	....
TOTAL 1932-33	746	..	....
TOTAL 1931-32	331	49	....

Imports.

Manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1933—			
April	22,18	4,64	2,78
May	23,72	8,19	3,24
June	22,51	8,33	2,58
July	22,20	5,92	3,39
August	26,03	7,47	2,31
September	24,17	5,12	1,95
October	29,54	7,88	3,53
November	29,99	7,73	4,57
December	31,15	6,90	3,72
1934—			
January	33,27	8,71	4,54
February	23,46	5,68	4,83
March	27,96	7,20	4,07
TOTAL 1933-34	3,16,18	83,77	41,51
TOTAL 1932-33	2,70,16	1,23,16	45,42
TOTAL 1931-32	3,39,11	1,53,37	44,81

Pig iron.

Imports of pig iron further advanced from 750 tons in 1932-33 to 2,000 tons in 1933-34, the entire quantity imported having been received from the United Kingdom. The item is really unimportant. The imports of ferro-alloys increased from 500 tons to 1,300 tons, of which 890 tons were received from Italy, 170 tons from Germany and 160 tons from Japan.

Imports of manufactured iron and steel declined slightly and the total supplies received (excluding pig and old iron) amounted to 323,000 tons as compared with 324,000 tons in 1932-33, but the value of the consignments rose by 4 per cent., *viz.*, from R5,29 lakhs to R5,50 lakhs.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the past three years :—

	Quantity Ton (000)			Value (Rs.) lakhs		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Steel angle and tee	18·4	11·8	11·4	16·9	10·2	10·9
Steel bars (other than cast steel)	72·5	69·2	66·1	65·1	56·8	63·0
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	36·1	15·7	19·2	39·7	15·3	21·0
Bolts and nuts	7·0	6·5	7·6	18·9	18·3	21·1
Fencing materials (including fencing wire).	3·5	4·5	5·7	9·4	14·2	14·9
Hoops and strips	23·8	24·3	28·1	27·9	27·6	35·8
Nails, rivets and washers	10·9	10·5	10·6	31·4	30·7	28·3
Galvanised sheets and plates	84·0	72·7	60·8	1,65·9	1,23·4	1,13·4
Tinned sheets and plates	7·6	7·0	7·4	19·9	19·5	21·8
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned.	22·1	22·1	23·7	28·5	27·1	30·6
Rails, chairs and fishplates	4·6	1·7	3·0	9·8	4·4	5·0
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	23·8	23·5	29·0	71·3	61·7	71·6
Wire nails	9·5	13·2	11·9	14·8	23·3	20·0
Wire rope	2·7	2·0	2·3	14·2	10·7	11·5
Cast pipes and fittings	1·7	2·1	3·4	6·4	6·0	7·6
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for Railways.	5·6	3·4	2·9	8·3	4·3	4·2

Iron and steel.

Imports of *galvanized sheets* which accounted for 21 per cent. of the total value of manufactured iron and steel imported in 1933-34 declined from 73,000 tons valued at ₹1,23 lakhs to 61,000 tons valued at ₹1,13 lakhs. Of the total imports in 1933-34, 52,000 tons or 85 per cent. came from the United Kingdom as compared with 50,000 tons or 69 per cent. in 1932-33. The contribution of Belgium declined to 6,000 tons (10 per cent) from 21,000 tons (29 per cent) in 1932-33. Imports of *tin plates* improved from 7,000 tons valued at ₹19½ lakhs to 7,200 tons valued at ₹21½ lakhs. The bulk of the imports, as in 1932-33, came from the United Kingdom, but supplies from this source fell off from 6,900 tons (₹19 lakhs) to 5,000 tons (₹15 lakhs), as a result of competition from Germany. Imports from the latter country advanced from 71 tons in 1932-33 to 1,900 tons in 1933-34. The United States of America which had lost its market in 1932-33 as a result of the high dollar rates reappeared towards the end of the year under review, her total supplies,for the year amounting to a little more than 200 tons only.

Galvanised sheets.

Tin plates.

Imports of *sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned* advanced from 22,100 tons valued at ₹27 lakhs to 23,800 tons valued at ₹31 lakhs, thus showing an increase of 8 per cent. in quantity and of 14 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom continued to improve her trade, the supplies from that source amounting in the aggregate to 20,300 tons compared with 19,000 tons in 1932-33. But there was concurrently a slight increase in the share of Belgium from 2,700 tons to 3,100 tons. Imports of *bars of steel other than cast steel* were further reduced from 69,200 tons to 66,100 tons, but the value of the consignments improved from ₹57 lakhs to ₹63 lakhs. Belgium and Luxemberg which together constitute the main source of supply in this line cut down their combined share from 49,000 tons to 40,000 tons, but the value of the consignments remained unchanged at ₹33 lakhs. Part of the ground lost by them was recovered by the United Kingdom which advanced her share from 11,500 tons to 15,000 tons in quantity and from ₹15 lakhs to ₹20 lakhs in value. There was a concurrent increase in the share of France from 4,800 tons to 5,500 tons and in that of Germany from 2,800 tons to 3,100 tons. Japan entered the field as a new competitor with a contribution of a little more than 1,000 tons.

Sheets and plates not galvanised.

Under *iron bars and channels* there was a slight improvement from 1,200 tons to 1,300 tons. Sweden, the principal source of supply, contributed 700 tons as compared with 600 tons in 1932-33, but an increase in the share of the United Kingdom from 350 to 420 tons was more or less balanced by a decline in that of Belgium from 230 tons to 140 tons. Imports of *beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework* which had suffered a serious setback in 1932-33 showed a moderate rally, the total consignments received having amounted to 19,000 tons valued at ₹21 lakhs as compared with 16,000 tons valued at ₹15 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase has to be attributed mainly to larger supplies from the United Kingdom, amounting in the aggregate to 9,000 tons as against 6,000 tons in 1932-33. Imports from Germany also showed an increase from 1,000 tons to 2,000 tons. But supplies from Belgium and France fell off from 6,000

Bars and channels.

Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.

and 3,000 tons to 5,000 and 2,000 tons. Imports of *wrought tubes, pipes and fittings* advanced in quantity from 23,500 tons valued at R62 lakhs to 29,000 tons valued at R72 lakhs. There was a considerable recovery made by the United Kingdom which advanced her share from 10,000 tons to 13,000 tons. There were concurrent increases in the contributions of Poland and France from 3,600 and 300 tons to 4,500 and 1,200 tons respectively. Supplies from other Continental countries, notably Germany and the Netherlands, fell off, the imports from these two sources amounting to 3,500 and 900 tons as against 4,400 and 1,300 tons respectively in 1932-33. Japan supplied 1,000 tons or double the quantity received in 1932-33. Imports of *cast iron pipes and fittings* also increased from 2,100 tons to 3,400 tons. The supplies from the United Kingdom amounted to 1,800 tons as compared with 1,200 tons in 1932-33 and those from Japan to 1,500 tons as against 700 tons in the preceding year.

Tubes, pipes and fittings.

Under *hoops and strips* the imports showed an increase from 24,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs to 28,000 tons valued at R36 lakhs. This improvement was mainly attributable to the United Kingdom which increased her contribution from 8,000 tons to 13,000 tons; and, in a smaller measure, to Germany which sent 3,500 tons as against 2,000 tons in 1932-33. Part of this increase was set off by a reduction in the consignments from Belgium from 10,000 tons to 7,700 tons. There were also larger imports of *bolts and nuts* which amounted in the aggregate to 7,600 tons as compared with 6,500 tons in 1932-33. Belgium contributed 3,500 tons and the United Kingdom 1,400 tons as compared with 3,300 and 1,000 tons in the preceding year.

Hoops and strips.

Bolts and nuts.

Imports of *nails, rivets and washers* (other than wire nails) showed a slight increase in quantity from 10,500 tons to 10,600 tons but the value declined from R31 lakhs to R28 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom advanced from 3,000 tons (R8 lakhs) to 4,000 tons (R9 lakhs), while supplies from Belgium were reduced from 2,600 tons (R5½ lakhs) to 2,200 tons (R4 lakhs).

Nails, rivets and washers.

Imports of *rails, chairs and fishplates* which had fallen off to 1,700 tons (R4⅓ lakhs) in 1932-33 improved to 3,000 tons (R5 lakhs), the increase being mainly due to arrivals on a larger scale from the United Kingdom. Imports of *sleepers and keys* of iron or steel, however, declined from 3,400 tons to 2,900 tons, the United Kingdom supplying 2,500 tons, or 500 tons more than in the preceding year.

Rails, chairs and fishplates.

Among other items, fencing materials and wire ropes showed increases while wire nails, iron angle, tee, bolt and rod and wire other than fencing wire decreased.

Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel and Table 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and

steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country :—

——	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).
1920-21 .	498	70·0	15	2·1	69	9·7	2	·3	113	15·9	15	2·0	712
1921-22 .	280	45·7	60	9·8	160	26·1	9	1·5	84	13·7	20	3·2	613
1922-23 .	359	48·1	90	12·1	229	30·7	7	1·0	38	5·1	23	3·0	746
1923-24 .	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	5	·5	18	2·4	26	3·7	756
1924-25 .	439	50·5	88	10·1	273	31·4	16	1·8	17	2·0	36	4·2	869
1925-26 .	489	55·3	69	7·8	229	25·9	45	5·1	23	2·6	29	3·3	884
1926-27 .	406	48·1	79	9·3	257	30·4	33	3·9	29	3·4	41	4·9	845
1927-28 .	685	57·2	79	6·6	316	26·4	48	4·0	16	1·4	53	4·4	1,197
1928-29 .	650	55·5	70	6·0	333	28·5	54	4·6	18	1·5	45	3·9	1,170
1929-30 .	486	49·9	58	6·0	312	32·1	35	3·6	16	1·6	66	6·8	973
1930-31 .	269	43·8	44	7·2	207	33·7	29	4·7	15	2·4	50	8·2	614
1931-32 .	164	44·2	26	7·0	118	31·8	16	4·3	5	1·4	42	11·3	371
1932-33 .	140	43·0	22	6·7	104	31·9	12	3·7	2	0·6	46	14·1	326
1933-34 .	166	50·5	23	7·0	72	21·9	13	4·0	2	0·6	53	16·0	329

It will be seen from the above that while, relatively to 1932-33, the total imports of iron and steel improved by 3,000 tons only, the actual imports from the United Kingdom were larger by as much as 26,000 tons. Consequently, her percentage share increased from 43·0 per cent in 1932-33 to 50·5 per cent, which is the highest figure on record since 1928-29. The Ottawa Agreement had extended preferences to non-protected items of iron and steel. It may also be noticed that there was a slight increase in the percentage share of Germany and a considerable decline in that of Belgium. There was also an increase in the combined percentage share of unspecified countries, and this really reflects the larger volume of business put through by Japan, the total imports from that country having advanced from 8,000 tons in 1932-33 to 16,000 tons in 1933-34.

Other metals (R3,95 lakhs).—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, declined from 69,000 tons valued at R4,42 lakhs in 1932-33 to 62,000 tons valued at R3,95 lakhs in 1933-34. Almost all descriptions of non-ferrous metals with the exception of aluminium and lead showed decreases. The downward trend in the demand for aluminium which had been in evidence over the preceding few years was checked during the year under review, the imports rising from 24,600 cwts. valued at R22 lakhs to 39,500 cwts. valued at R32½ lakhs. Wrought circles, which form the bulk of the imports under this sub-head, recorded an increase from 16,900 cwts. valued at R14 lakhs in 1932-33 to 30,900 cwts. valued at R23⅔ lakhs. Of the total quantity imported in 1933-34, 17,000 cwts. came from the United Kingdom as compared with 9,000 cwts. and 23,000 cwts. in 1932-33 and 1931-32 respectively. The consignments from Canada which had fallen off to below 300 cwts. in 1932-33 rose to 3,000 cwts.

Aluminium.

in the year under review. The United States of America whose share in the trade has suffered from the competition offered by the European aluminium cartel still remained in the background, although imports from that source, amounting to a little under 700 cwts., showed a slight improvement relatively to 1932-33. Imports from Japan decreased to 5,000 cwts. from 6,700 cwts. in 1932-33. Wrought sheets, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, recorded an increase from 1,500 cwts. to 1,700 cwts. while other manufactures, consisting chiefly of wire and utensils, advanced from 5,900 cwts. valued at R6¾ lakhs to 6,700 cwts. valued at R7½ lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium amounted to only 125 cwts. valued at R9,600 in 1933-34.

Brass.

Imports of brass declined from 571,000 cwts. to 471,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1,80 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs in value. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing which accounted for 90 per cent of the total quantity of brass imported in 1933-34 recorded a decrease from 483,000 cwts. valued at R1,49 lakhs to 422,000 cwts. valued at R1,19 lakhs. Germany continued to be the principal source of supply, but consignments from this source fell from 237,000 cwts. to 170,000 cwts. Imports from the United Kingdom advanced from 150,000 cwts. to 156,000 cwts. while those from Japan declined from 96,000 cwts. to 95,000 cwts. Imports, collectively, of other brass manufactures slumped from 85,000 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs to 48,000 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs, the decline being attributable to smaller receipts of rods, tubes, wire and sheets. Unwrought brass formed a relatively unimportant item, the imports under this sub-head being returned at R9,000 in 1933-34.

Copper.

Imports of copper which had improved steadily from 204,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs in 1931-32 to 325,000 cwts. valued at R1,15 lakhs in 1932-33 fell off in 1933-34 and amounted only to 279,000 cwts. valued at R88 lakhs. Wrought copper consisting chiefly of sheets, rods, tubes and wire recorded a decrease from 316,000 cwts. to 263,000 cwts. while unwrought copper in the form of ingots, blocks, etc., showed an increase from 5,600 cwts. to 14,100 cwts. Of the total quantity of wrought copper imported in 1933-34 Germany supplied 104,000 cwts. and the United Kingdom 113,000 cwts. as compared with 192,000 and 72,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33. Imports from France and the United States of America declined from 3,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts. to 356 cwts. and 11,000 cwts. respectively. Japan's supplies increased to 31,000 cwts. as against 22,000 cwts. in 1932-33 and 10,000 cwts. in 1931-32. As regards unwrought copper both the United Kingdom and the United States of America enlarged their supplies, their respective contributions in 1933-34 being 5,100 cwts. and 4,900 cwts. as against 500 cwts. and 4,800 cwts. in the preceding year.

Lead.

Imports of lead increased from 27,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs to 28,000 cwts. valued at R5½ lakhs. Wrought sheets and pipes and tubes met with a larger demand in the year under review, the imports amounting to 10,000 cwts. and 8,000 cwts. in 1933-34 as compared with 8,000 cwts. and 7,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. Imports of lead sheets for tea chests, however, continued to be small amounting, as they did, to only a little above 800 cwts. or almost the same as in 1932-33.

Machinery and millwork.

Tin.

Imports of tin, consisting mainly of blocks, ingots, etc., which had improved to 48,400 cwts. in 1932-33 were returned only at 38,700 cwts., although owing to high prices resulting from the restriction of output by the International Tin Pool the declared value advanced from R47 lakhs to R55 lakhs. The imports were, as usual, drawn mostly from the Straits Settlements.

Zinc.

Imports of unwrought zinc which have been steadily increasing in recent years and which had amounted to 299,000 cwts. in 1932-33 declined by a small margin to 284,000 cwts. ; but notwithstanding this quantitative decline, the value of the imports was well maintained mainly as a result of the regulation of production and the total value returned, R32 lakhs, showed a very slight increase in comparison with the imports of 1932-33. The United States of America and Germany had their shares reduced from 57,000 and 27,000 cwts. to 33,000 and 17,000 cwts. There was also a small reduction in the imports from the United Kingdom. But Austria succeeded in enlarging her contribution by a fairly large margin from 75,000 cwts. to 112,000 cwts. Imports of wrought zinc improved from 27,000 cwts. to 34,000 cwts.

German silver.

German silver, including nickel silver, was unable to maintain the improvement recorded in the preceding year and the imports fell from 17,500 cwts. (R13 lakhs) in 1932-33 to 17,200 cwts. (R12 lakhs) in the year under review. The chief sources of supply were Italy (R4 lakhs), the United Kingdom (R3 lakhs) and Austria (R2 lakhs).

Machinery and millwork (R12,77 lakhs).—The following table analyses the imports of machinery according to classes during the past five years :—

—	1929-30 R (lakhs)	1930-31 R (lakhs)	1931-32 R (lakhs)	1932-33 R (lakhs)	1933-34 R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	4,12	2,74	1,56	1,00	1,21
Electrical	2,41	2,39	2,16	1,56	1,27
Boilers	1,09	97	56	45	66
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	36	30	19	15	16
Mining	61	74	66	38	32
Oil crushing and refining	43	40	35	19	27
Paper mill	7	7	6	5	11
Refrigerating	20	22	10	9	9
Rice and flour mill	24	22	10	9	7
Saw mill	9	7	3	3	3
Sewing and knitting	85	59	51	45	50
Sugar machinery	9	14	30	1,53	3,36
Tea machinery	28	17	11	21	12
Cotton machinery	2,10	1,78	1,93	2,04	2,03
Jute mill machinery	1,44	81	32	36	32
Wool machinery	6	1	1	3	3
Typewriters, including parts and accessories.	26	25	13	7	10
Printing and lithographing presses	23	14	15	9	15
Belting for machinery	90	64	50	53	46

Taking the imports of the different descriptions of machinery and millwork together there was an improvement to the extent of R2,23 lakhs, the

value recorded having advanced from R10,54 lakhs in 1932-33 to R12,77 lakhs. The sugar industry was mainly responsible for this increase. If sugar machinery is left out of account, there is a net increase of only R40 lakhs over the preceding year. Demand for specialised machinery for the older industries such as cotton, jute, tea and mining actually fell off as compared with the preceding year.

The value of the imports of prime-movers advanced by R21 lakhs to R1,21 lakhs. This improvement was principally due to an increase of R11 lakhs under railway locomotive engines, and of R4 lakhs under oil engines, including parts. Imports under these two heads were valued at R43 lakhs and R53 lakhs respectively in 1933-34. Imports of electrical machinery receded from R1,56 lakhs to R1,27 lakhs. There was a shrinkage of demand for all descriptions of electrical machinery, except motors. The value of the total supplies of electrical machinery from the United Kingdom amounted to R86 lakhs, of those from the United States of America to R17 lakhs and from Germany to R11 lakhs, as against R1,21 lakhs, R16 lakhs and R10 lakhs respectively in 1932-33.

Electrical machinery.

The import trade in textile machinery did not maintain the improvement noticed in 1932-33, the total value receding from R2,68 lakhs to R2,61 lakhs. Under cotton machinery there was a decrease from R2,08 lakhs to R2,03 lakhs. The contribution of the United Kingdom amounted in value to R1,65 lakhs or 81 per cent as compared with R1,84 lakhs or 88 per cent in 1932-33. Imports of jute machinery fell off from R36 lakhs to R32 lakhs, but the imports of wool machinery showed a slight increase, the value of the imports being returned at R3¼ lakhs.

Textile machinery.

Imports of sugar machinery were valued at R3,36 lakhs in 1933-34 as compared with R1,53 lakhs in the preceding year and R30 lakhs in 1931-32. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at R1,96 lakhs as against R91½ lakhs in 1932-33. The percentage share of United Kingdom in 1933-34 amounted to 58 per cent of the total value recorded, the balance being made up mainly of imports from the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany. The share of the Netherlands showed a remarkable increase from R11 lakhs to R61 lakhs. The impetus given to Indian sugar production by the passing of the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, is reflected in the number of new factories erected during the year under review, *viz.*, 64 with an estimated annual output of 160,000 tons. Imports of tea machinery again declined and were valued at only R12 lakhs in the year under review as against R21½ lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of mining machinery and rice and flour mill machinery decreased from R38 lakhs and R9 lakhs to R32 lakhs and R7 lakhs respectively in 1933-34. Increases were, however, recorded under some of the other descriptions of machinery. Imports of boilers increased to R66 lakhs, those of metal working machinery (chiefly machine tools) from R15 lakhs to R16 lakhs, and of oil crushing and refining machinery from R19 lakhs to R27 lakhs. Imports of sewing and knitting machines, received chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany, increased from 39,100 to 54,900 in number and from R41 lakhs to R44 lakhs in value. The consignments of typewriters received in 1933-34 also advanced and amounted to 6,600 valued at R7½ lakhs as against 3,900 valued at R5⅔ lakhs in 1932-33. The increase in the value of agricultural machinery imported,

Sugar machinery.

from nearly R7 lakhs to over R10 lakhs, is also of interest, the most important single item in the imports being tractors and parts thereof.

Imports of belting of all descriptions declined by R7 lakhs to R46 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in this particular line of trade decreased from R35 lakhs to R31 lakhs in 1933-34, and her percentage share from 67 per cent to 66 per cent.

Belting for machinery.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the total import trade in machinery and mill-work :—

Imports of machinery and mill-work including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom.	7,41	90	11,21	74·4	8,12	70·2	8,23	73·7	9,11	68·1
United States.	27	3	1,76	11·6	1,37	11·8	90	8·1	94	7·0
Germany .	46	6	1,24	8·2	1,18	10·2	1,04	9·3	1,36	10·2
Belgium .	..	..	17	1·1	27	2·3	39	3·5	43	3·2
Other Countries.	12	1	75	4·7	63	5·5	60	5·4	1,54	11·5
TOTAL .	8,26	100	15,13	100	11,57	100	11,16	100	13,38	100

It will be seen from the table above that the combined percentage share of 'other countries' increased at the expense of the United Kingdom, the larger imports of sugar machinery from the Netherlands and of textile machinery from Japan contributing to this result.

Motor vehicles (R3,19 lakhs).—The import trade in motor vehicles had been for some time on a downward grade : the year under review, however, saw the first sign of an improvement and the value of the imports of all classes of motor vehicles increased from R2,43 lakhs in 1932-33 to R3,19 lakhs in 1933-34. The increase was not entirely due to a normal annua demand, but is accounted for, partly at least, by the subnormal importations of the preceding few years which evidently had tailed to keep pace with the normal deterioration, through wear and tear, of the vehicles already on the road, making early replacement of running units necessary. The increase in imports, in the case of motor cars, was one of 3,558 in number and R48 lakhs in value, the aggregate consignments received during the year having been returned at 9,759 valued at R1,77 lakhs as against 6,201 cars valued at R1,29 lakhs in 1932-33. These imports, however, were still far behind the average annual takings of the pre-depression years and even offered a poor comparison with the imports of 1930-31 which had stood at 12,601 cars valued at R2,58 lakhs. Such increases, however, as occurred during the year under review brought in their train relatively larger changes in the geographical distribution of the imports. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted in 1933-34 to 5,348 cars valued at R1,06 lakhs as compared with 3,958 cars valued at R80 lakhs in 1932-33 and 2,178 cars valued at R50⅛ lakhs in 1931-32. Imports from the United States of America numbered 2,227 valued at R36 lakhs as compared with 1,201 valued at R28½ lakhs in 1932-33 and 3,368 valued at R65 lakhs in 1931-32. Concurrently, imports from Canada which had fallen away from 676 cars valued at R10⅓ lakhs to 296 cars valued at R6 lakhs in 1932-33, stepped up once again to 1,715 cars valued at R26 lakhs in the year under review. The number of cars imported from Germany, Italy

and France dropped from 146,226 and 84 to 106,221 and 62 respectively. Arrivals in 1933-34 also included 26 cars from the Straits Settlements, 21 from Ceylon, 7 from Aden and Dependencies, 5 from Sweden and 3 each from Java, Belgium and Egypt. The average declared value of motor cars imported from the United Kingdom in 1933-34 was R1,985, of those from the U. S. A. R1,631 and from Canada R1,488 as against R2,023, R2,374 and R2,080 for the respective imports in the preceding year. Taking the annual figures of imports for 1932-33 and 1933-34, the United Kingdom still retained the predominant position which she had wrested from the United States of America in 1932-33, but there were at the same time relatively larger increases in the shares of the United States and Canada. This is evidenced by the fact that the percentage share of the United Kingdom which had amounted to 64 per cent in 1932-33 came down to 55 per cent in the year under review. Simultaneously, the combined participation of the United States and Canada, which worked out at 24 per cent in 1932-33, had advanced to 40 per cent in 1933-34. At the same time it has to be mentioned that the rise in the percentage figure for the United Kingdom in 1932-33 had been the result of certain special forces. In that year the United Kingdom had been in possession of a differential advantage over America due to the depreciation of the sterling and at the same time to the conditions under which the motor industry was operating at that time in the United States of America. Exportable stocks in America had fallen to a low ebb in 1932-33. During the year under review the advantage to the United Kingdom due to the exchange was neutralised by the depreciation of the dollar. It is true that to some considerable extent the effect of the depreciation of the dollar has been circumvented by the promulgation of the " Codes " in the United States which in effect seek to raise the level of production costs in that country. But it seems probable that the portion of the United States trade which might have been forced back from that country by the rise in basic prices was diverted more particularly to Canada. This circumstance may be taken as accounting for the much higher rate of progress for Canada than for the United States on the basis of the imports from the two countries in 1932-33. The United Kingdom, however, still retained some of her differential advantage owing to the operation of the preference of 7½ per cent granted to her in the Indian tariff. It is important that compared with the imports of 1931-32, the United Kingdom showed an increase of 146 per cent *vis-à-vis* an actual decline of 3 per cent in the combined share of the United States and Canada. This position is due, partly at least, to the outstanding achievement of the British motor car industry, which in recent years has developed car types, providing improved chassis design and coach work perfection, and offering to the market a wide range of engine power. These special features have built up for the British industry a competitive power which both the American and Canadian exporters find difficult to meet. The conclusions which may be drawn from the import figures just given have to be modified in the sense that the import trends they represent have been disguised to the extent that cars which previously used to be received as complete units are being increasingly brought over in " knocked down " condition for subsequent re-assembly in local factories. Further, orders for American and Canadian models can now be filled by subsidiaries of American and Canadian factories operating from the United Kingdom to gain advantage of the preferential tariff.

Motor vehicles.

The following table shows the imports of motor cars during each year from 1920-21 compared with those for the pre-War and War-time averages :—

Number of motor cars imported.

——	United Kingdom	United States(a)	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-War).	1,669	868	..	111	7	225	2,880
War average (1914-15 *to* 1918-19).	537	1,681	..	49	28	22	2,317
Year 1920-21 .	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	218	423	15,432
„ 1921-22 .	790	802	576	158	222	347	2,895
„ 1922-23 .	449	1,386	1,846	61	131	450	4,323
„ 1923-24 .	1,005	2,865	3,290	153	370	301	7,984
„ 1924-25 .	1,682	3,106	3,956	215	235	186	9,380
„ 1925-26 .	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	860	213	12,757
„ 1926-27 .	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
„ 1927-28 .	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
„ 1928-29 .	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	967	167	19,567
„ 1929-30 .	3,758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
„ 1930-31 .	2,885	5,098	3,250	261	917	190	12,601
„ 1931-32 .	2,178	3,368	676	161	516	327	7,220
„ 1932-33 .	3,953	1,201	296	84	226	436	6,201
„ 1933-34 .	5,348	2,227	1,715	62	221	186	9,759

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States of America during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

Of the total number of cars imported during the year 4,739 cars were received in Bombay, 2,371 in Bengal, 1,342 in Madras, 781 in Sind and 526 in Burma as against 2,525, 1,634, 1,004, 642 and 396 respectively in the preceding year.

The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries, etc., imported amounted to 5,496 valued at R66 lakhs. This constituted a remarkable improvement indeed on the trade of 1932-33 for which year the imports had been returned at 2,676 valued at R41 lakhs. Compared with the imports of 1931-32, the imports of 1933-34 were quantitatively larger to the extent of 1,194 cars. In spite of this gain in the turnover there was a recession in the value from R67 lakhs to R66 lakhs. Even in the annual comparison between 1932-33 and 1933-34 the value had advanced in a much smaller ratio than the number of cars imported, the increase in the two cases having been 61 and 105 per cent respectively. As regards the distribution of the trade of 1933-34 the outstanding feature has been the recapture of the trade by the United States and Canada. Imports from these two sources taken together increased from 80 per cent in 1932-33 to 90 per cent in 1933-34. This figure was slightly in excess of the corresponding percentage of 89 for 1931-32. Imports from the United States amounted to 3,692 valued at R36 lakhs as against 1,793 valued at R25 lakhs in 1932-33, and those from Canada showed a concurrent increase from 338 valued at R6 lakhs to 1,243 valued at R16 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent out 528 cars valued at R12 lakhs as against 517 valued at R10 lakhs in 1932-33. The increase in the case of the United Kingdom was thus a nominal one but this is largely accounted for by the relative movement of the unit

values of vehicles imported from the three sources. The average declared value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom in 1933-34 was R2,020 as against R1,984 in 1932-33, while for the same period the unit value of American makes had declined from R1,381 to R977 and of the Canadian makes from R1,728 to R1,338. Of the total number of vehicles imported 5,077 or 93 per cent represented chassis as against 2,484 in the preceding year. The total value of chassis imported amounted to R59 lakhs as against R38 lakhs in the preceding year.

Imports of motor cycles continued to decline—the number imported in 1933-34 amounting to 700 against 782 in 1932-33 and 926 in 1931-32. The preponderance of imports from the United Kingdom in this line of trade, however, remained unassailed although relatively to 1933-34 there was a slight recession in her percentage share which is accounted for by an increase in the imports from the United States of America from only 1 in 1932-33 to 12 in 1933-34 and in those from Germany from 47 to 55. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 612 or 87 per cent as against 699 or 89 per cent in 1932-33.

The following table shows the number, of all classes, of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to the end of March, 1934 :—

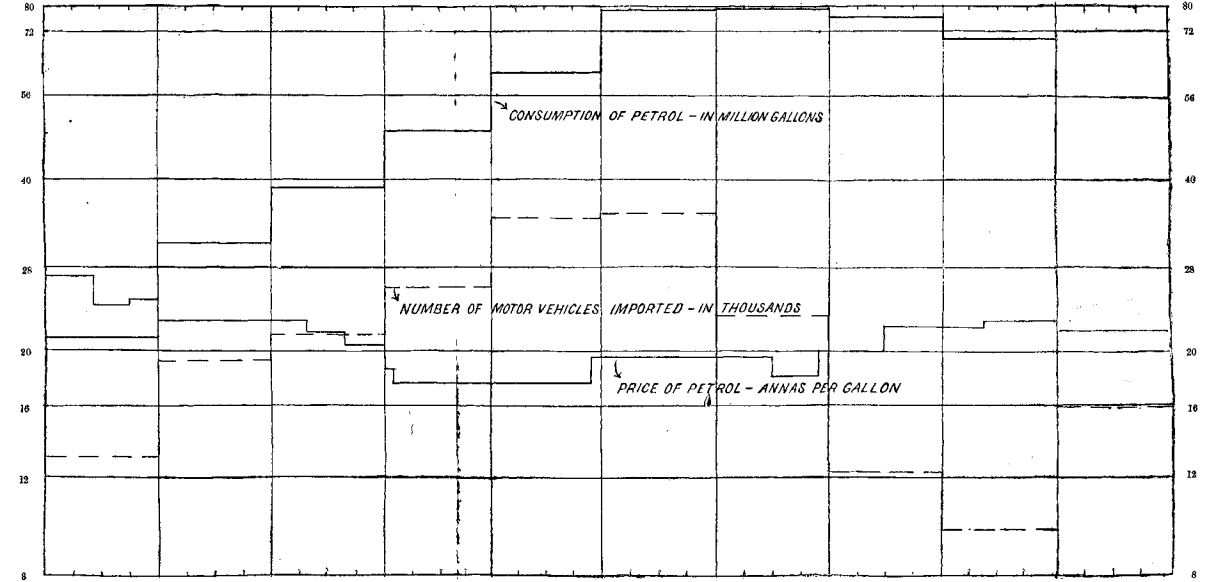
Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March, 1934.

Provinces.	Motor cars, including taxi cabs.	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels.	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.).	Total
Bengal including Calcutta	39,005	5,312	5,060	49,377
Bombay City (*a*)	9,930	516	949	11,395
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind) (*a*).	10,827	776	39	11,642
Madras City	14,374	3,196	2,171	19,741
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City) (*a*).	7,617	1,382	5,676	14,675
United Provinces (*b*)	12,806	1,792	4,447	19,045
Punjab	6,253	1,226	5,404	12,883
Burma (*a*)	9,881	1,077	5,296	16,254
Bihar and Orissa	10,263	1,393	2,483	14,139
Central Provinces (c)	3,411	632	1,724	5,767
Sind	1,815	412	520	2,747
Delhi (*c*)	8,609	1,495	2,104	12,208
North-West Frontier Province	3,972	1,552	2,990	8,514
Ajmer-Merwara	866	204	244	1,314
Assam (*b*)	1,786	153	1,320	3,259
TOTAL	141,415	21,118	40,427	202,960

(*a*) Actually running. (*b*) Figures relate to the year ending December, 1933.
(c) Represent number of vehicles re-registered during the year.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the imports of motor vehicles together with the course of prices and the estimated consumption of petrol during each year from 1924-25. It will be seen that in comparison with the

Chart (on logarithmic scale) showing the imports of motor vehicles, consumption of petrol and prices of petrol in India during the ten years ending 1933-34.



imports of the peak year 1929-30 there is still a good deal of leeway to be made up despite the increased importations of 1933-34.

Rubber manufactures.

The larger importation of motor vehicles in 1933-34 was indeed expected in its turn to induce a sympathetic increase in the imports of rubber manufactures in India. Quantitatively, imports under all classifications of rubber manufactures were higher in 1933-34 than in the preceding year, but the aggregate value of the imports declined from R1,98 lakhs in 1932-33 to a further low level of R1,88 lakhs. The following table shows the imports of the principal descriptions of rubber manufactures during the past 3 years :—

Imports of rubber manufactures.

[In thousands]

	1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Number	R	Number	R	Number	R
Pneumatic motor covers	348	1,34,83	292	1,25,73	311	1,13,33
,, ,, cycle covers . . .	9	1,06	5	81	5	78
Pneumatic cycle covers	1,634	24,73	1,369	18,81	1,772	21,38
,, motor tubes	339	20,18	275	17,93	285	15,36
,, ,, cycle tubes . . .	14	35	10	28	9	20
Pneumatic cycle tubes .	1,731	13,24	1,779	9,60	2,071	10,70
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles . .	3	3,76	3	3,14	3	3,36

Pneumatic motor covers representing about 60 per cent of the aggregate value of the imports under this head increased from 292,000 to 311,000 in number but the declared value dropped by 10 per cent from R1,26 lakhs to R1,13 lakhs. The United Kingdom which had greatly improved her position in 1932-33 under the stimulus of the high dollar rates in 1932-33 was not only able to maintain her progress but also accelerated her rate by virtue of the 10 per cent preference granted to her by India. Imports from the United Kingdom rose in number from 108,000 to 197,000 with an increase in value from R45 lakhs to R71 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America on the other hand fell off from 87,000 to 37,000. Part of the trade thus lost by the U. S. A. was, however, taken over by Canada which showed an increase from 12,000 to 22,000 in number and from R5 lakhs to R7 lakhs in value. Among the other sources of supply Germany, France and Italy had smaller shares, imports falling from 16,000, 15,000 and 32,000 to 10,000, 7,000 and 11,000 in 1933-34.

There was a concomitant increase in the number of motor tubes imported ; from 275,000 to 285,000 in number accompanied by a decline in value from R18 lakhs to R15 lakhs. Consignments from the United Kingdom increased from 107,000 to 206,000, while those from Japan and Canada advanced from 9,600 and 11,400 to 14,900 and 14,300 respectively. But supplies from other sources showed reductions.

Under pneumatic motor cycle covers imports numbered 5,100 and showed a nominal decline on the imports in 1932-33 at 5,300. The United Kingdom was able to enlarge her supplies slightly from 3,200 to 3,800 but this increase was counterbalanced by smaller receipts from the United States of America, Italy and Canada imports from which sources, however, constitute relatively

minor proportions of the total imports under this head. There was a further falling off in the demand for pneumatic motor cycle tubes, the imports in 1933-34 having amounted to only 9,000 as against 10,000 in 1932-33. The decline was due almost wholly to smaller receipts from the United States of America aggregating 400 (5 per cent) as compared with 1,500 (15 per cent) in 1932-33. The share of the United Kingdom, however, advanced from 5,400 (52 per cent) to 7,400 (84 per cent). Imports of pneumatic cycle covers increased in number from 1,369,000 to 1,772,000. The United Kingdom supplied 1,117,000 as against 774,000 in 1932-33, while Japan increased her share from 367,000 to 436,000 and France from 86,000 to 97,000. In pneumatic cycle tubes there was an increase in the imports from 1,779,000 (R10 lakhs) to 2,071,000 (R11 lakhs). The share of the United Kingdom rose to 948,000 or 46 per cent in 1933-34 from 685,000 or 39 per cent in 1932-33. At the same time imports from Germany and France advanced from 30,000 and 75,000 to 55,000 and 150,000 respectively. These increases, however, were set off in part by a slight recession in the share of Japan from 858,000 (48 per cent) to 844,000 (41 per cent). The number of solid tyres for motor vehicles imported showed a slight advance from 2,900 to 3,200. The United Kingdom and Germany supplied 2,400 and 500 as compared with 1,800 and 300 respectively in 1932-33, whereas consignments from the United States of America fell away from 778 to 243.

Hardware (R2,88 lakhs).—The improvement in this line noticed in the preceding year 1932-33 was not maintained in the year under review. After a sharp decline by R99 lakhs to R2,61 lakhs in 1931-32, imports had rallied and reached R2,99 lakhs in 1932-33, but in the year under review, total imports under this head aggregated R2,88 lakhs only. The following table compares the values of the different classes of hardware imported during the last five years :—

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements . . .	14	9	6	6	6
Other implements and tools (except machine tools).	71	49	35	35	39
Builders' hardware	40	33	25	27	21
Domestic hardware	13	10	8	9	8
Enamelled ironware	32	24	15	23	22
Metal lamps	78	52	31	41	40
Metal lamps, parts	10	5	4	5	4
Stoves	10	6	5	4	4
Safes, etc.	2	1	..	..	..
Gas mantles	8	6	4	9	5
Other sorts	2,29	1,65	1,27	1,40	1,39

Among the items separately recorded above, implements and tools (other than agricultural implements and machine tools) alone recorded an advance. Metal lamps, the most important single item in the list, registered an increase in number, imports advancing from 3,083,000 to a little over 3,743,000; but the value declined from R41 lakhs to R40 lakhs. Imports from Germany, the principal supplier to India of this article, fell off from 2,787,000 valued at R36 lakhs in 1932-33 to 2,579,000 valued at R28 lakhs. Other countries interested in this item are Austria, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States of America each of which, with the exception of Austria,

increased its supplies in the year under review. The value of parts of metal lamps, imported mainly from Germany, declined from R5 lakhs to R4 lakhs. Imports of agricultural implements, consigned mostly from the United Kingdom, remained unchanged at R6 lakhs, but those of other implements and tools advanced from R35 lakhs in 1932-33 to R39 lakhs in 1933-34, the United Kingdom accounting for R19 lakhs, Germany for R9 lakhs and the United States of America for R7 lakhs. Imports of enamelled ironware, which had improved from R15 lakhs in 1931-32 to R23 lakhs in 1932-33, fell off by R1 lakh in the year under review. Supplies from Japan were valued at R15 lakhs as against R16 lakhs in 1932-33 and R9 lakhs in 1931-32. Imports from Germany and the United Kingdom were small, being valued at a little over R1 lakh in each case. Domestic hardware (other than enamelled ironware), which is imported chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom, showed a decrease from a little below R9 lakhs to R8 lakhs. In builders' hardware there was a noticeable decrease, imports declining by R6 lakhs to R21 lakhs. The supplies were mainly drawn from Germany (57 per cent) and Sweden and the United Kingdom (19 per cent each). Among other articles included in this group the decline in the imports of gas mantles (chiefly drawn from Germany, the United States of America and the United Kingdom) from R9 lakhs to R5 lakhs is worth mentioning. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the import trade in hardware :—

Imports of hardware.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom .	57	36	35	36	37	32	34
Germany . . .	18	32	33	30	29	36	30
United States . . .	10	12	12	12	10	6	8
Japan	1	5	5	6	6	10	12
Other countries . .	14	15	15	16	18	16	16
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

It will be noticed that the set-back in the German share (6 per cent) was taken advantage of by the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States of America in equal proportions.

Cutlery (R25 lakhs).

The value of cutlery imported amounted to just over R25 lakhs as against R24 lakhs in 1932-33 and R21 lakhs in 1931-32. The United Kingdom's share in the trade increased by R1 lakh to R8 lakhs while there was a corresponding reduction in the share of Germany which fell from nearly R14½ lakhs to R13¾ lakhs.

Electroplated ware (R3 lakhs).

The value of electroplated ware, which is chiefly indented from the United Kingdom, rose from R2 lakhs in 1932-33 to R3 lakhs in the year under review.

Mineral oils (R5,83 lakhs).—The market for imported mineral oils continued dull and in fact suffered some slight contraction during the year under review, imports having declined from 188 million gallons valued at

Imports.

R6,70 lakhs in 1932-33 to 186 million gallons valued at R5,83 lakhs in 1933-34 or by 1 per cent in quantity and 13 per cent in value. Relatively to 1932-33 imports of kerosene amounting to 58 million gallons valued at R2,26¾ lakhs showed a falling off by one million gallons the effect of this fall being further supplemented by a small drop of 0·2 million gallons under other classifications of mineral oils. In the case of the latter namely, mineral oils, other than kerosene, there were increases of 1 million gallons under lubricating oils and of 0·3 million gallons under fuel oils ; there were similar increases under certain unspecified descriptions, but these increases were set off in part by a deficiency of 3·5 million gallons under petroleum. As far as kerosene is concerned, the decline in the foreign imports synchronised with a falling off in the local production in India from 159·7 million gallons in the preceding year to 156·9 million gallons in the current year. In the case of petrol the decline in the import trade has to be set off against a larger production at home, the local refineries having produced 72·6 million gallons against 68·0 million gallons in 1932-33.

The following table shows the imports of each description of mineral oils by sea from abroad into British India :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil . . .	7,766	110,203	106,350	100,829	104,528	104,837
Kerosene—						
In bulk . . .	52,976	101,756	88,745	77,081	58,263	56,628
In tins . . .	15,874	4,701	10,148	8,609	1,231	1,519
TOTAL KEROSENE .	68,850	106,457	98,893	85,690	59,494	58,147
Lubricating oils . .	14,953	26,700	25,681	16,047	17,274	18,166
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	4,655	8,836	12,742	5,117	1,606
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	27	18	34	36	80
Other kinds . .	3,416	4,726	2,711	1,289	1,335	3,386
TOTAL MINERAL OILS .	95,023	252,768	242,489	216,631	187,784	186,222

Imports of kerosene amounted to 58 million gallons valued at R2,27 lakhs as against 59 million gallons valued a R2,54 lakhs in 1932-33, thus showing

a decrease of 2 per cent in quantity and of 11 per cent in value. In the table below will be found details regarding imports. The U. S. S. R. which now holds a predominant place in this line of trade in the Indian market cut down her share from 69 per cent of the entire import trade to 66 per cent, her actual deliveries aggregating at 38 million gallons or 3 million gallons less than the shipments received in 1932-33. Deliveries from Persia showed a heavy decline from 6·6 million gallons in 1932-33 to 0·3 million gallons in 1933-34. There was further diminution in the share of the United States of America. The 20 million and odd gallons which this country exported to India during 1931-32 had already fallen to 3·7 million gallons in the following year. This share was further reduced to 2·3 million gallons in the year under review. The Celebes which had supplied 1·3 million gallons in 1932-33 disappeared altogether as a supplier to India. Part of the deficit thus caused in the foreign supplies was, however, made good by importation from Java, hitherto an unknown source, to the extent of 4·2 million gallons. The gap was otherwise filled up by an increase in the shipments from Sumatra from 0·8 million gallons to 1·7 million gallons and, to a larger extent, by an enlargement of indents on Roumania which country left untramelled by export restrictions since June, 1933, was able to improve her account by an advance from 6 million gallons to 10 million gallons. The exports from this country were apparently made at cut prices as is evidenced by the decline in the average declared value for her consignments from 5as. 11p. per gallon to 4as. 6p. per gallon, the latter rate being only 72 per cent of the average value for imports from all other sources taken together. The coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma into India proper declined from 128 million gallons in 1932-33 to 110 million gallons in the year under review.

	1913-14 (pre-War year.)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL.	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
United States of America	42,311	20,362	3,675	2,265
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	1,079	41,461	40,894	38,234
Persia	2,303	18,552	6,559	292
Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes	20,815	4,417	2,079	1,698
Straits Settlements	2,240	15	..	..
Other countries	2	883	6,287	15,658
TOTAL	68,850	85,690	59,494	58,147

Imports under the specification "petroleum dangerous flashing below 76°F" dwindled down from 5 million gallons valued at R37 lakhs in 1932-33 to 1·6 million gallons valued at R6 lakhs. The Netherlands India which had been a prominent supplier in 1932-33, with a contribution amounting to a little above 2 million gallons, almost disappeared from the Indian market and the predominance in this line of trade went to U. S. S. R. which was able to advance her share from 0·8 million gallons to 1·3 million gallons or 81 per cent of the total imports of the year. Supplies from Persia at 293,000 gallons showed an increase of 87,000 gallons in comparison with the volume of the shipments from the same source during the preceding year. Calculated on the smaller volume of the total trade offered, the percentage participation of Persia showed a large increase, *viz.*, to 18 per cent from 4 per cent in the preceding year.

Petrol.

The imports of fuel oils showed a slight improvement from 104·5 million gallons to 104·8 million gallons in quantity although there was a decline in value from R2,03 lakhs to R1,96 lakhs as a result of the lower level of prices ruling. The small

Fuel oils.

increase in the total quantity imported is due to larger shipments from Roumania and Borneo. The former country indeed doubled her share with a turnover of 9·5 million gallons as against 5·1 million gallons in the preceding year, while Borneo increased her contribution from 25·9 million gallons to 29·5 million gallons. The increased competition of these two countries naturally affected the share of Persia which fell from 65·6 million gallons to 62·3 million gallons. The decrease in Persian supplies was, however, further supplemented by a falling off in the contributions of Sumatra and U. S. S. R.

Under lubricating oils, batching oils were unable to maintain the improvement noticed in 1932-33. Imports under this head dropped from 8·8 million gallons to 7·4 million gallons in quantity and from R50 lakhs to R35 lakhs in value. The trade, as usual, was practically divided between the United States of America and Borneo, but the share of Borneo slumped heavily from 3·4 million gallons to 1·4 million gallons, part of the trade lost by her having been passed on to the United States which sent 5·8 million gallons as against 5·3 million gallons in the preceding year. Imports of other lubricating oils advanced from 8·5 million gallons to 10·8 million gallons in quantity but declined in value from R1,10 lakhs to R1,02 lakhs. The United Kingdom was able to improve her share from 1·6 million gallons to 2·3 million gallons. There was a concurrent improvement in the trade of the United States of America which amounted to 8 million gallons or 74 per cent as compared with 6 million gallons or 72 per cent in 1932-33.

Lubricating oils.

Provisions (R2,72 lakhs).—Imports under this head showed a further decline of R21 lakhs, the total value amounting to R2,72 lakhs as compared with R2,93 lakhs in 1932-33. In spite of this decline, however, there were noticeable increases under a number of individual subheads and the decrease in the total value of the imports is due mainly to the heavy decline in imports of canned and bottled provisions, and of certain unspecified descriptions. The total imports of canned and bottled provisions were valued at R55 lakhs only as compared with R82 lakhs in the preceding year. A feature of note, so far as this particular group is concerned, is the further heavy reduction under vegetable products (vegetable ghee, etc.), the imports of which dwindled to 3,000 cwts. valued at R1 lakh from 37,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs in 1932-33. These figures indicate the extent to which the local industry has been able to meet the demand for these products. Canned and bottled provisions, unspecified, also recorded a large decrease, imports declining by 37,000 cwts. in quantity and R16 lakhs in value to 82,000 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs. Under the same group canned and bottled fruits made considerable headway, imports being 38,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs as compared with 27,000 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs in the year preceding. Imports of tinned fish also increased in quantity from 24,000 cwts. to 27,000 cwts., but the value recorded a slight easing off from R8¾ lakhs to R8½ lakhs. Under farinaceous and patent foods, there was a falling off in quantity from 343,000 cwts. to 338,000 cwts. accompanied by an increase in value by R4 lakhs to R67 lakhs. Of the total quantity of farinaceous and patent foods imported, by far the largest proportion consisted of farinaceous foods in bulk (chiefly sago, tapioca, etc., despatched from the Straits Settlements and to a relatively small extent from Hongkong and Java). The imports of these decreased from 306,000 cwts. to 286,000 cwts. in quantity and from R26 lakhs to R24

lakhs in value. On the other hand milk foods for infants and invalids, imported mostly from the United Kingdom, recorded an increase in quantity from 10,000 cwts. to 12,000 cwts., though again the value fell from R19 lakhs to R16 lakhs. Other kinds of farinaceous and patent foods showed increases both in quantity and value, the imports in the year under review amounting to 40,200 cwts. valued at over R26 lakhs. Imports of condensed milk amounting to 172,000 cwts. were on nearly the same level as in 1932-33 while the import value declined from R49 lakhs to R46 lakhs. Arrivals during the year included 84,000 cwts. from the Netherlands and 39,000 cwts. from the United Kingdom as against 72,000 cwts. and 21,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33. Other principal sources of supply were Australia (16,000 cwts.), Italy (16,500 cwts.) and Denmark (11,500 cwts.). Imports of biscuits and cakes amounting to 39,000 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs and those of confectionery amounting to 23,000 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs recorded slight increases both in quantity and value. The variations in the trade in some of the more important articles under " provisions " are indicated in the table below :—

Articles.	1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)
Bacons and hams	11	10	12	9	15	12
Cheese	7	6	9	8	10	8
Cocoa and chocolate	4	3	3	3	4	3
Butter	4	5	4	5	5	6
Jams and Jellies	9	4	12	4	17	6
Pickles, chutneys, sauces and condiments.	5	4	6	4	9	7
Other sorts	—	21	—	22	—	15

The share of the United Kingdom in the trade advanced from 48 per cent in 1932-33 to 56 per cent in 1933-34, the value of her imports rising from R1,40 lakhs to R1,51 lakhs. Imports from the Netherlands shrank from R35 lakhs to R24 lakhs and there was a corresponding decrease in her relative share from 12 per cent to 9 per cent. Imports from the Straits Settlements, consisting largely of farinaceous foods and to a less extent of goods in transit from Australia, remained practically unchanged at R20 lakhs while direct supplies from Australia fell away from R18 lakhs to R16 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America were valued at R14 lakhs as compared with R18 lakhs in 1932-33. Supplies from Japan increased and were valued at R6 lakhs as compared with R4 lakhs in the preceding year.

Sugar (R2,71 lakhs).—The first point of importance to the world sugar industry during the year under review arose from the consequences of the inflationary policy of the United States of America. But hardly less significant were the attempts to form marketing agreements whereby sugar deliveries from the United States could be better adjusted to the requirements of the consuming centres. Further, there was the bewildering position in Cuba where, for some time after President Machado's downfall, grave doubts had arisen as to Cuba's continued adherence to the Chadbourne Scheme.

Actually, however, the change of regime has made no difference and Cuba has continued to operate under the restriction plan. For some time, however, there was a great deal of uncertainty regarding the ultimate size of the 1933-34 crop in Cuba.

The world production of sugar in 1932-33 was considerably smaller than in 1931-32, so that, whereas the estimated figure of world stocks had stood at 7 million tons on the 30th September, 1932, it went down to 6·4 million tons exactly one year later. The reduction in production was due mainly to conditions in Cuba and Java. There was an increase in some other countries, but the movement of sugar has been considerably hampered by protective tariffs. Among the countries having direct influence on the Indian market, Africa, in particular, showed an increase in output from 780,000 metric tons in 1931-32 to 954,000 tons in 1932-33. Naturally, there was inherent in these increases a danger to the stability of the Restriction Scheme ; and during the year, efforts were made to get the principles of the pact extended to sugar producing countries of the world not already included in it. In Java, as remarked above, production had fallen considerably in 1933. But the surplus stocks on the 1st April, 1933 amounted to 2·3 million metric tons as compared with 1·4 million metric tons on the 1st April, 1932. As the export quota for Java has been fixed under the provisions of the Chadbourne Agreement, these stock figures have not had the same statistical importance as they used to have in the pre-Agreement days, but, nevertheless, a heavy statistical position in Java is bound to have a disturbing effect on the course of prices for sugar.

The cumulative effect of the forces enumerated above would no doubt have caused very serious dislocation in the Indian market, but this market has, for some time past, been less responsive to influences abroad. The demand for imported sugar in the Indian markets has undergone a remarkable change since the grant of protection to the sugar industry in India. Sheltered behind a protective tariff, the industry has developed its production with considerable speed and success. The following table shows the production of sugar in India direct from cane and *gur* in recent years :—

Production of Sugar from Cane and Gur.

Year	Direct from Cane.	Refined from *Gur.*	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1923-24	38,312	56,406	94,718
1924-25	33,805	33,593	67,398
1925-26	52,990	38,409	91,399
1926-27	62,941	58,085	121,026
1927-28	67,684	52,055	119,739
1928-29	68,050	31,038	99,088
1929-30	89,768	21,150	110,918
1930-31	119,859	31,791	151,650
1931-32	158,581	69,539	228,120
1932-33	290,177	80,106	370,283
1933-34	480,000(*a*)	74,000(*a*)	554,000(*a*)

(*a*) Estimated.

Sugar.

The outstanding feature of this table is the continuous trend since 1928-29. The estimate for 1933-34 given above is, however, liable to be affected to some extent as a result of the earthquake in Bihar which interfered with production in the areas affected.

The increase in local production naturally affected the volume of the import trade. The downward trend in the imports of sugar into India in recent years has been touched upon in previous issues of this Review. That downward movement continued at an increased rate in the year under report, the imports of sugar, all sorts, including molasses in 1933-34 having amounted to 264,000 tons as against 402,000 tons in 1932-33. Going back to earlier years, the figures of imports had been returned at 1,003,000 tons in 1930-31 and at 556,000 tons in 1931-32. The probable requirements for consumption in India in 1933-34 were estimated at 880,000 tons. This could have been met to the extent of 645,000 tons by the home production, so that this would have had left approximately a margin of 235,000 tons for imports. As against this the actual imports of sugar including molasses in 1933-34 amounted to 264,000 tons. It is true that production in India was latterly expected to have received a slight check owing to the reason already mentioned and this should normally have led to a broadening of the expectation of trade for the importers in 1933-34. Actually, however, the imports showed a further heavy recession during the year under review in comparison with the trade results of 1932-33. The large difference between the import figures for these two years was indeed, to some slight extent, reduced by the larger importations into the non-British ports in Kathiawar, amounting in the aggregate to 73,000 tons in 1933-34 as against 64,000 tons in the preceding year. Otherwise, the deficit resulting from the very low imports was met largely perhaps by variations in stocks from year to year. No reliable data from which to calculate the stocks in the various consuming markets in India can be procured, but a reduction of stocks is more than probable as market reports indicate that there were large accumulations of stocks in some parts of the season, especially at the beginning of the year.

In the Bombay sugar market Java, white granulated, T. M. O. quality, started off with a quotation of R14-11-0 per cwt. recorded on the 7th April. Large arrivals from Java tended to depress the level of prices, but the market was irregular owing to a number of local disturbances and, on balance, the rates dropped only an anna per cwt. by the 28th of the month. Java supplies slackened off by the beginning of May and, as stocks were firmly held, the rates advanced up to R15-1-6 by the 23rd June. Thereafter, as Java arrivals increased, spot values eased off. The market recorded a slight drop to R15-1-0 on the 30th and then heavy liquidations, induced by panicky reports regarding the Dutch florin, forced the rates down to R14-13-6 by the 14th July. In the meanwhile, Java reduced her limits to meet the competition from Mozambique and the downward movement continued further till the market touched R14-10-0 on the 18th August. The trend was reversed through a sharp appreciation of the florin which by cutting down the volume of Java supplies raised the quotation to R14-10-6 on the 23rd of the month. Subsequently, the dealers were reported to have come to an understanding regarding the fixation of prices and thenceforth the market became much more orderly. Rates continued steady at R14-10-6 till the 8th September and thereafter, rising with the Java limits, ruled at about R14-11-6 till the 27th October,

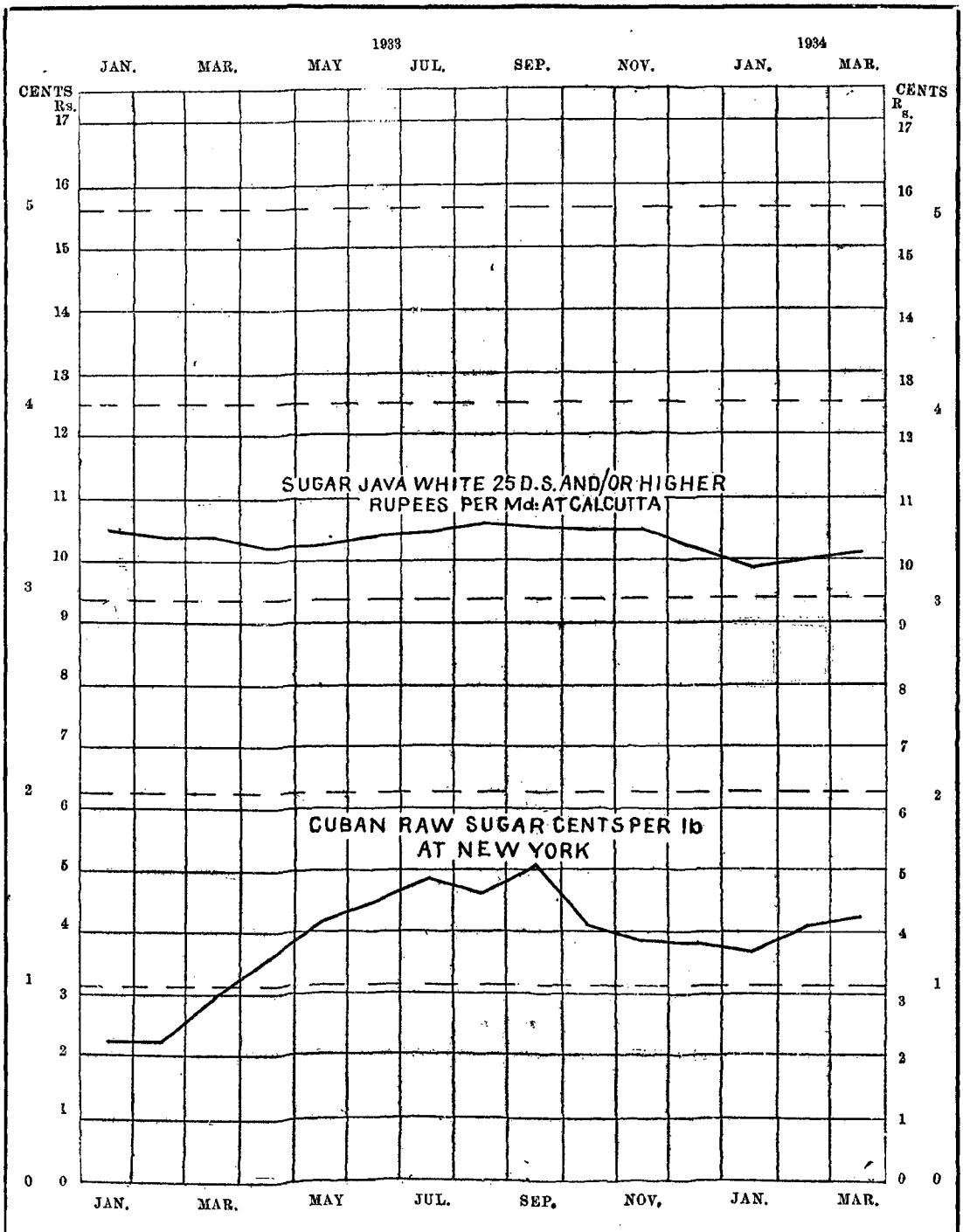
Imports.

November witnessed a further firming up of the spot situation which led to a gradual appreciation to R15-0-0 by the 17th of the month; but reaction quickly followed on a fall of the rupee exchange rate for guilders and, as offerings of forward shipments broadened, a downward course was followed with fluctuations till about the 12th of January when R13-9-0 was quoted. In the following week an upward tendency was initiated by a rise in the rupee exchange rate for guilders and by the 23rd February the quotation had returned to R14-3-6. This was followed by a further sharp rise to R14-8-0 at the end of the following week, due to the announcement of the excise duty on sugar in the Indian budget. This rise, however, was wiped off later, as prices were again forced downward by disorderly liquidation. The closing quotation of the year was R14-3-0 quoted on the 23rd March.

At Calcutta the price of Java, white, D. S. 25 and above was quoted at R10-4-9 per *maund* on the 7th April. As at Bombay, the market tended to weaken and eased off to R10-3-0 by the 28th April. Thereafter for two weeks Calcutta refused to follow the rise at Bombay; but the upward movement began to assert itself from the 19th May with the rates at R10-4-6. By the 2nd of June the market had advanced to R10-7-3; but later the rates eased off once again and remained steady at R10-6-6 till the 7th July. In the meanwhile the stock position had improved considerably and prices were once again marked up, touching R10-9-6 in the first two weeks of August. Stocks having been replenished by that time, there was an easier feeling and about the middle of that month the market steadied at R10-8-6 and generally remained so for the next five weeks. Thereafter the level was slightly lower till the 20th October. Subsequently, with low stocks in the market, prices tended to firm up but a firm tone could not be maintained in the face of near offers of Indian sugar at attractive rates. The quotation, therefore, moved downward but with fluctuations till it touched R10-7-0 on the 1st December. The sagging tendency continued further under the influence of large offers of spot supplies of up-country sugar at low prices and by the 12th January the market had moved down to R9-13-0. Latterly the rates improved slightly owing to the repercussions of the earthquake in Bihar, the market ruling at R10-2-0 over the first three weeks of March. At the end of the year, however, a slight weakness appeared, the rates quoted for the 23rd March being R10-1-0.

In the chart on the opposite page the price of Cuban raw sugar at New York and the course of prices at Calcutta of sugar, Java white, 25 D. S. and/or higher, are compared. Cuban raw stood at 1·05 cents on the 6th April. Thereafter it steadily advanced with a few fluctuations up to 1·40 cents by the 4th May. Then it eased off, declining to 1·30 cents by the 25th of that month. June opened with an upward movement which continued, with a set-back about the middle of the month, the rates touching 1·65 cents by the 13th July. Thereafter, the rates moved back to 1·44 cents by the 17th August only to return to 1·65 cents by the 7th of the next month. Weakness set in once again from the 28th of the month, forcing back the rates to 1·20 cents by the 19th October. In November a feeble hardening re-appeared but the movement was quickly checked, the quotation thereafter stepping down gradually to 1·15 cents by the 23rd of the month. Throughout the next three months the basis fluctuated heavily; it rose to 1·30 cents on the 7th December, fell back to 1·17 cents on the 11th January and then, firming up to 1·42 cents

Chart showing the average monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and of sugar Java white 25 D. S. and/or higher at Calcutta from January, 1933 to March, 1934.



by the 8th February, returned to 1·27 cents by the 21st. In March, however, the rates held fairly well, closing with 1·42 cents on the 29th March.

Imports of sugar all sorts, excluding molasses, showed a further decrease from 370,000 tons in 1932-33 to a little above 261,000 tons in 1933-34, a decline of 29 per cent. The corresponding decline in value was one of R1,42 lakhs or 34 per cent., *viz.*, from R4,12 lakhs to R2,70 lakhs. The bulk of the imports consisted of sugar 23 D. S. and above, the total consignment of which amounted to 231,000 tons (R2,39 lakhs) as compared with 327,000 tons (R3,67 lakhs) in 1932-33. Portuguese East Africa, which appeared in the market as one of the major competitors in 1932-33 with 13,000 tons (R13 lakhs), further advanced her share to 18,000 tons (R18 lakhs). As was to be expected the further recession in the total imports mainly affected Java, her supplies amounting in the aggregate to 194,000 tons as against 295,000 tons in 1932-33. The United Kingdom sent out 12,000 tons as in the preceding year.

Imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces during 1933-34 were as follows :—

Bengal	23,000 tons	(86,000 tons)	or 12 per cent.
Bombay	74,000 ,,	(87,000 ,,)	or 38 ,,
Sind	34,000 ,,	(57,000 ,,)	or 18 ,,
Madras	44,000 ,,	(41,000 ,,)	or 22 ,,
Burma	19,000 ,,	(24,000 ,,)	or 10 ,,

The corresponding figures for the previous year are shown in brackets.

The total amount of beet sugar imported during the year amounted to 28,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs as compared with 41,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of these imports came from the United Kingdom, supplies from that source showing a further small advance from 23,000 tons valued at R24 lakhs in 1932-33 to 25,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs. The U. S. S. R., which had cut down her share from 68,000 tons to 9,000 tons in 1932-33, almost disappeared from the Indian market. The consignments of 1933-34 also included 1,000 tons from the Netherlands and 2,000 tons from Hungary. Supplies from Germany were reduced to very meagre proportions. The imports of beet sugar were received exclusively in Sind and Bombay.

The following table gives the imports of sugar from the principal sources for a number of years :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds (excluding molasses).

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	4,800	59,300	8,400	22,900	34,900	36,700
Ceylon	100	4,000	3,600	5,700	1,100	100	..
Java	583,000	850,800	781,100	809,700	366,800	294,800	194,400
Mauritius	139,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,900	900	600	500	400	200	200
China and Hongkong	1,500	2,100	6,100	5,100	5,000	2,200	3,400
Portuguese East Africa	..	..	600	200	..	12,700	18,200
Japan	100	300	500	..	100	4,000	3,500
Germany	700	300	15,200	11,700	15,400	300	..
Austria	74,000	..	1,400	..	400	..	..
Hungary		2,100	36,500	13,800	600	..	1,700
Netherlands	..	1,600	2,500	600	600	500	1,300
Belgium	..	300	1,800	300	200	2,500	1,900
France	..	800	11,900	..	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia	..	400	9,700	600	1,100	500	..
United States	..	200	200	200	300	..	..
Other countries	200	200	8,600	44,400	101,200	16,800	..
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	803,000	868,800	939,600	901,200	516,100	369,500	261,300
Value R (lakhs)	14,29	15,86	15,51	10,54	6,01	4,12	2,70

Imports.

The imports of molasses fell away to about 2,500 tons only from 32,000 tons (R11 lakhs) in 1932-33.

The re-exports of sugar from India showed an increase, having gone up from 4,000 tons (R5 lakhs) in 1932-33 to 11,500 tons (R7 lakhs). Of the total quantity re-exported, the bulk amounting to 8,500 tons was received by the United States. Of the remainder Arabia took 1,500 tons and Persia 500 tons. Shipments to Kenya Colony, including Zanzibar and Pemba were reduced to 100 tons only from 400 tons in 1932-33.

The total area under sugarcane in India was 3,305,000 acres in 1933-34, as against 3,321,000 acres in 1932-33 or a decrease of 0·5 per cent. The total production of raw sugar (*gur*) was estimated at 5,067,000 tons as compared with 4,684,000 tons in 1932-33 or an increase of 8 per cent. The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1932-33 amounted to 370,300 tons as compared with 228,000 tons in 1931-32. Exports of Indian sugar during the year under review slightly increased as compared with the preceding year and amounted to 1,630 tons as compared with 1,260 tons in the preceding year. This included 425 tons of sugar, below 23 Dutch Standard. There was a further increase in the exports of molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery) from 820 tons to 1,200 tons. Of the total quantity of molasses exported, 93 per cent was despatched from Madras. Shipments to Ceylon amounted to 900 tons.

Chemicals (R2,70 lakhs).—Relatively to 1932-33, there was a slight decline of R1 lakh in the imports of chemicals, the total value of the consignments received being returned at R2,70 lakhs as against R2,71 lakhs in the preceding year. This decline is to be attributed mainly to a fall in prices, for quantitatively, the imports were larger for most of the items under this head.

Sodium compounds.

Sodium compounds, which in volume constituted 47 per cent of the total imports of chemicals, showed an increase from 1,639,000 cwts. to 1,697,000 cwts. in quantity, but this improvement was not reflected in the value, which remained unchanged at R1,28 lakhs. The bulk of sodium compounds imported consisted of sodium carbonate, which recorded an improvement from 1,103,000 cwts. to 1,131,000 cwts. combined with a decrease in value from R65 lakhs to R64 lakhs. The chief source of supply was, as usual, the United Kingdom. Imports of caustic soda showed an increase from 285,000 cwts. (R34 lakhs) to 308,000 cwts. (R36 lakhs), supplies being drawn mainly from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Appreciably large quantities were, however, also received from Japan. Sodium bicarbonate, bichromate and silicate also showed increases but there were decreases under sodium cyanide and sulphide and under borax.

Acids.

The total imports of acids were returned at 32,000 cwts. which meant an increase of 6,000 cwts. over the imports of the preceding year, but the value of the consignments were nearly the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, R8 lakhs. Imports of acetic and nitric acids advanced from 2,800 and 2,500 cwts. to 4,000 and 4,100 cwts. respectively and of oxalic acid from 2,100 to 2,900 cwts. But imports of sulphuric and tartaric acids fell away from 6,800 and 2,300 cwts. to 4,000 and 1,200 cwts. respectively.

Imports of ammonia and salts thereof declined by 1,000 cwts. to 40,000 cwts. The imports of bleaching materials maintained the upward trend, being returned at 152,000 cwts. as compared with 151,000 cwts. in 1932-33, although in value there was a decline of about R1 lakh. In the case of alum and aluminous sulphates the downward trend continued, the total supplies amounting to 13,700 and 25,500 cwts. as against 21,000 and 29,400 cwts. respectively in the preceding year, and 26,100 and 48,700 cwts. in 1931-32.

Ammonia and ammonium salts.

Consignments of sulphur received during the year amounted to 444,000 cwts. valued at R21 lakhs as against 364,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs in 1932-33. Supplies from Italy rose from 206,000 cwts. to 245,000 cwts. but those from Germany fell off from 38,000 cwts. to 32,000 cwts. There was an increase under glycerine imports rising from 10,000 cwts. valued at R3 lakhs to 12,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of copper sulphate and magnesium compounds, lead compounds and potassium compounds showed increases in quantity, while copperas and calcium carbide showed decreases. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of chemicals :—

Others.

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74·7	70·4	59·4	57·2	54·0	54·8	51·6	55·2
Germany . .	12·4	·7	16·7	15·7	18·3	18·1	14·9	12·7
United States .	·3	5·5	4·7	4·2	5·2	4·6	5·4	5·8
Italy . .	5·2	2·8	5·8	7·6	7·3	5·9	5·6	5·7
Kenya Colony .	..	·3	2·5	2·6	2·3	1·5	1·6	1·7
Norway . .	·5	·5	1·7	2·0	1·6	·8	·3	·3
Japan . .	1·5	16·7	1·4	1·9	1·7	2·3	4·9	8·4
Other countries	5·4	3·1	7·8	8·8	9·6	12·0	15·7	10·2
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The recovery of the United Kingdom's share and the advance made by Japan are worthy of note. The chief items in which the former extended her trade were sodium compounds, especially caustic soda and sodium carbonate. The increase in Japan's share is due to larger supplies of caustic soda, sodium bicarbonate and potassium compounds.

Drugs and medicines (R1,93 lakhs).—The imports under this head were valued at R1,93 lakhs which meant an increase of 4 per cent on the imports of the preceding year (R1,86 lakhs). The increase was due mainly to larger importations of unspecified descriptions the combined value of which advanced from R91 lakhs to R1,03 lakhs. Imports of quinine salts increased from 102,700 lbs. valued at R26 lakhs to 127,600 lbs. valued at a little below R32 lakhs. The increase in the value of the imports under this sub-head, however, was more than counter-balanced by a decrease under proprietary and patent medicines the

Quinine salts.

value of which contracted further from R38 lakhs to R31 lakhs. In spite of this decrease in the total the United Kingdom had a slightly better showing, her supplies being valued at R16 lakhs as compared with R15 lakhs in the preceding year. But imports from other sources declined considerably, Germany being credited with R6 lakhs, France with R2 lakhs and the U. S. A. with R4 lakhs as compared with R7 lakhs, R6 lakhs and R5 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Imports of camphor rose from 1,753,000 lbs. to 1,786,000 lbs. in quantity, while the recorded value receded from R25 lakhs to R23 lakhs. German supplies amounted to 563,000 lbs. valued at R7½ lakhs as compared with 452,000 lbs. valued at R6⅓ lakhs in 1932-33. Imports from Switzerland fell away from 154,000 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. The share of Italy also fell from 378,000 lbs. to 186,000 lbs. There was a further expansion of Japanese imports, which amounted to 1,034,000 lbs. valued at R13⅓ lakhs as compared with 748,000 lbs. valued at R11¾ lakhs in 1932-33. Arrivals in 1933-34 also included 1,000 lbs. from the Straits Settlements and 1,300 lbs. from the United Kingdom. Imports of codliver oil declined from 128,000 lbs. in 1932-33 to 116,000 lbs. during the year under review. The United Kingdom supplied 521 ounces of cocaine out of a total of 1,119 ounces and 663 ounces of morphia out of a total of 790 ounces received, the remainder coming mostly from Germany. Preparations of opium and morphia, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R80,000 as compared with R93,000 in the preceding year.

Proprietary and patent medicines.

Camphor.

Paper and pasteboard (R2,63 lakhs).—The imports of paper and pasteboard combined receded from 2,640,000 cwts. valued at R2,86 lakhs in 1932-33 to 2,564,000 cwts. valued at R2,63 lakhs in 1933-34. Paper, all kinds, accounted for 2,247,000 cwts. as against 2,220,000 cwts. in the preceding year but the improved demand was accompanied by a fall in value from R2,49 lakhs to R2,35 lakhs. Imports of printing paper amounted to 771,000 cwts. valued at R84 lakhs as compared with 679,000 cwts. valued at R83 lakhs in 1932-33. Newsprint recorded an increase from 457,000 cwts. to 511,000 cwts. in quantity combined with a decrease in value from R48 lakhs to R46 lakhs, while other kinds of paper showed an improvement from 223,000 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs to 259,000 cwts. valued at R38 lakhs. Norway retained her predominant position in the trade and her total supplies of printing paper increased from 230,000 cwts. to 249,000 cwts., although the import value receded slightly from R24 lakhs to R23 lakhs. Austria reduced her contribution from 152,000 cwts. (R17 lakhs) to 147,000 cwts. (R15 lakhs). The share of the U. K. rose from 45,000 cwts. to 46,000 cwts. but the value of her supplies in 1932-33 and 1933-34 remained practically at the same level, *viz.* R9 lakhs. Consignments from Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium aggregating 109,000 cwts. in 1933-34 were larger by 7,000 cwts. in relation to the imports of 1932-33. There were also increases in the supplies from Sweden, Finland and Japan, the imports from these sources amounting to 75,000, 101,000 and 8,000 cwts. respectively as compared with 62,000, 66,000 and 3,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Imports of writing paper and envelopes improved slightly in quantity from 150,000 cwts. to 151,000 cwts. but the value of the consignments declined from R39 lakhs to R36 lakhs,

Printing paper.

Writing paper.

Paper and pasteboard.

The quantity supplied by the United Kingdom, Norway and Sweden, advanced from 33,000, 39,000 and 11,000 cwts. to 35,000, 49,000 and 15,000 cwts. respectively. On the other hand supplies from Germany, the Netherlands and Japan fell off from 11,000, 12,000 and 12,000 cwts. to 6,000, 9,000 and 11,000 cwts. respectively. Imports of packing paper declined from 325,000 cwts. to 250,000 cwts. in quantity and from R45 lakhs to R32 lakhs in value. Sweden, as usual, was the principal supplier, although imports from that country fell off from 173,000 cwts. valued at R23½ lakhs to 132,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs. Imports from Germany and the Netherlands together amounted to 21,000 cwts. and those from the United Kingdom to 14,000 cwts. as compared with 42,000 cwts. and 19,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33. Norway which made considerable headway in the preceding year and supplied 26,000 cwts. increased her consignments to 27,000 cwts. There was also an increase in the supplies from Austria her share amounting to 31,000 cwts. as against 21,000 cwts. in 1932-33, while Czechoslovakia curtailed her consignments from 22,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts.

Packing paper.

Imports of old newspapers stood at 947,000 cwts. as in 1932-33. The United Kingdom supplied 851,000 cwts. as against 824,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Supplies from the United States of America fell off from 120,000 cwts. to 94,000 cwts. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the trade rose from 87 to 90, while that of the United States of America receded from 13 to 10.

Old newspapers, etc.

Imports of paper manufactures rose from 25,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs to 31,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal supplier, consignment from that source aggregating in value to R7 lakhs. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds decreased from 420,000 cwts. valued at R37 lakhs to 317,000 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs. Of these strawboard accounted for 194,000 cwts. valued at R9½ lakhs.

Paper manufactures, etc.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total value of paper and pasteboard imported into British India :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	56·2	32·8	31·2	30·2	27·8	33·7
Norway . . .	5·1	14·2	15·0	10·3	14·2	15·2
United States . .	·8	2·2	4·5	4·5	2·8	2·2
Sweden . . .	3·2	10·3	10·4	11·3	14·5	12·7
Netherlands . .	2·5	7·0	7·0	6·4	4·9	4·3
Japan	1·0	2·8	3·9	3·9	5·6	4·7
Germany . . .	17·3	12·0	9·7	11·0	10·5	7·7
Austria . . .	8·8	9·1	10·3	14·3	10·1	9·7
Other countries . .	5·6	9·6	8·0	8·1	9·6	9·8
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100

The principal feature in the above table is the recovery of the percentage share of the United Kingdom in 1933-34. Norway also made a further advance relatively to 1932-33, but the share of Sweden receded from 14·5 to 12·7 per cent. It may also be noted that Germany, Austria and Japan were unable to maintain the advance made in the preceding year.

Imports.

In 1933 there were altogether ten paper mills in India, *viz.*, four in Bengal, three in Bombay and one each in the United Provinces, Madras and Travancore.

Pulp of wood.

The aggregate production of the Indian mills in 1933 amounted to 43,443 tons as compared with 40,606 tons in 1932 and 40,714 tons in 1931. Imports of wood pulp, mostly for the use of Indian paper mills amounted in 1933-34 to 20,300 tons valued at R27 lakhs as compared with 15,609 tons valued at R22 lakhs in 1932-33. Norway and Sweden together accounted for 15,800 tons as against 10,700 tons in 1932-33, the remainder coming chiefly from the United States of America, Germany and Finland.

Liquors (R2,27 lakhs).—The total imports were returned at 4·9 million gallons valued at R2,27 lakhs as against 5·4 million gallons valued at R2,26 lakhs in 1932-33. The decline in quantity was due to the falling off in the imports of denatured spirit which is included under this head in the trade returns ; almost all the other items showed increases. As in the preceding year, the largest share in the imports went to Bombay which received 1·7 million gallons valued at R72 lakhs ; Bengal came next with 1·2 million gallons valued at R61 lakhs. Imports into Sind, Madras and Burma were, as usual, relatively smaller, being valued at R43 lakhs, R25 lakhs and R26 lakhs respectively.

Of the total quantity of liquors imported, ale, beer and porter accounted for 71 per cent, spirit for 25 per cent and wines for 4 per cent, as compared with 69, 28 and 3 per cent respectively in 1932-33. The actual imports of ale, beer and porter declined from 3,718,000 gallons to 3,456,000 gallons. Ale and beer imported in bulk amounted to 952,000 gallons as against 1,189,000 gallons in 1932-33. While ale and beer in bottles amounted 2,390,000 gallons as compared with 2,403,000 gallons imported in the preceding year. Supplies were, as usual, drawn mainly from the United Kingdom, which accounted for 98 per cent of the imports in bulk. Of the imports in bottles, 48 per cent came from the United Kingdom, the rest coming mainly from Japan (22 per cent), Germany and the Netherlands (16 and 13 per cent respectively). Imports of stout and porter amounted to 114,000 gallons and consisted mainly of consignments from the United Kingdom. Imports of spirit, all sorts, amounted to 1,213,000 gallons valued at R1,39 lakhs as compared with 1,524,000 gallons valued at R1,33 lakhs in 1932-33. The details of spirits imported are shown below :—

	1932-33		1933-34	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	113,900	17	118,600	18
Gin	86,100	7	90,600	8
Rum	2,100	..	1,700	..
Liqueurs	7,700	2	9,500	2
Whisky	331,400	55	335,700	56
Spirit, present in drugs	102,500	33	110,500	34
„ perfumed	5,000	5	6,900	7
„ denatured	856,800	8	517,600	7
„ other sorts	18,800	7	22,200	6

In the case of whisky, the most important item, the imports were, as usual, mainly from the United Kingdom, which also supplied the bulk of the gin imported. The Netherlands also shared to some extent in the imports of gin.

In the case of brandy, imports were, almost entirely from France, except for small quantities received from the United Kingdom and Germany. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of spirit rose from 476,000 gallons valued at R84 lakhs to 493,000 gallons valued at R89 lakhs in 1933-34. Supplies from France also showed a concurrent improvement from 122,000 gallons to 128,000 gallons in quantity and from R21 lakhs to R22 lakhs in value. Imports from Java consisting largely of denatured spirit amounted only to 521,000 gallons valued at R7 lakhs against 857,000 gallons valued at R8 lakhs in 1932-33. The receipts from the United States of America showed a similar reduction from 48,000 gallons valued at R16 lakhs in the preceding year to 45,000 gallons valued at R14 lakhs. Supplies from Germany rose slightly from 11,000 gallons to 12,000 gallons. Under wines the imports recorded an increase from 165,000 gallons valued at R16 lakhs to 177,000 gallons worth R19 lakhs. As usual, the supplies came mainly from France (57,000 gallons valued at R7 lakhs), the United Kingdom (51,000 gallons valued at R6½ lakhs) and Italy (26,000 gallons valued at R2 lakhs).

Salt (R47 lakhs).—Relatively to 1932-33 there was a decline of 36 per cent in quantity and of 40 per cent in value in the imports of foreign salt. The total supplies received in 1933-34 were returned at 349,000 tons valued at R47 lakhs as against 544,000 tons valued at R79 lakhs in 1932-33. Stocks of salt in bond at Customs houses at the end of March, 1933 were, however, much larger than usual, being 164,500 tons as compared with nearly 92,000 tons at the end of March, 1932. There were reductions in the imports from all the principal sources of supply. Aden and Dependencies which are the principal suppliers of foreign salt to the Indian market sent 272,000 tons as compared with 285,000 tons in 1932-33, though their percentage share in the imports advanced from 52·4 to 77·9. Though Germany also showed an improvement in her relative share, the actual imports from that country were reduced from 57,000 tons to 54,000 tons. There were larger reductions in the case of other countries. Italian East Africa which had supplied 103,000 tons in 1932-33 supplied only 9,000 tons in the year under review. The shares of Egypt and Spain were curtailed from 40,000 and 28,000 tons to 11,000 and 2,000 tons, while the United Kingdom which had sent 25,000 tons in 1932-33 was able to supply only 500 tons in the year under review. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries of consignment :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19·1	36·0	26·8	69·5	52·4	77·9
Egypt	13·9	16·3	19·1	3·4	7·3	3·1
United Kingdom	22·5	12·9	5·9	5·7	4·5	·3
Spain	15·0	10·8	9·1	·8	5·1	·6
Germany	8·8	9·2	13·8	5·7	10·5	15·5
Italian East Africa	8·1	10·6	21·9	14·9	19·0	2·6
Other countries	12·6	3·6	3·4	..	1·2	..
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	643,850	703,640	451,080	544,124	349,246

Imports.

Bengal and Burma, which constitute the principal consumers of foreign salt, received 310,000 tons (89 per cent) and 39,000 tons (11 per cent) as compared with 462,000 tons (85 per cent) and 82,000 tons (15 per cent) respectively in 1932-33. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Calcutta, chiefly from Bombay and Karachi, in 1933-34 amounted to 122,900 tons as compared with 115,300 tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool, Rashafun (Italian East Africa), Aden and Indian salt for 1933-34, month by month, at Calcutta.

	Imported			Indian
	Liverpool (*ex*-golah)	Rashafun Fine (*ex*-golah)	Aden Fine (*ex*-ship)	Bombay (*ex*-golah)
	R	R	R	R
1933—				
April	58	..	..	40
May	58	33	47	38—39
June	58	42	47	44—50
July	55	45	(*a*)41	55
August	55	45	47	55
September	51	43	45	55
October	51	45	45	55
November	51	42	47	55
December	51	..	..	..
1934—				
January	51	42	49	57
February	52	42	50(k)	55
March	55	..	..	..

(*a*) *Ex*-golah price.

Other articles.—The table below shows the important items comprised in this group :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	5,38	4,77	3,69	3,85	4,02
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,43	2,59	2,68	2,50	2,46
Spices	1,73	3,26	2,55	2,08	1,72	1,56
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,52	1,65	1,22	1,42	1,22
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	1,10	60	45	84	75
Tobacco	75	2,70	1,51	94	97	72
Cement	66	64	55	41	29	22
Coal and coke	11	46	35	14	10	14

Instruments and apparatus (R4,02 lakhs.)

There was a further improvement recorded under instruments and apparatus, the total value of the imports under this head rising from R3,85 lakhs to R4,02 lakhs. The principal item in this group, *viz.*, electrical instruments and apparatus, however, showed a small set back. The value of these

Other articles.

imports amounted to R2,31 lakhs as compared with R2,34 lakhs in 1932-33. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom, the principal source of supply in this particular line, was able to advance her share from R1,22 lakhs to R1,31 lakhs. This increase was more than counterbalanced by reductions in the imports from Germany, the United States of America and Japan, the value of the consignments from these countries falling off from R34 lakhs, R27 lakhs and R17 lakhs to R25 lakhs, R24 lakhs and R15 lakhs respectively. Imports from Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands remained stationary at about R3 lakhs, R6 lakhs and R11 lakhs respectively. The following table shows the value of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the past three years :—

——	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	19	22	20
,, wires and cables	60	59	63
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	5	13
Electric lamps and parts thereof	54	55	54
Batteries	11	13	14
Carbons, electric	3	3	3
Accumulators	9	9	8
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	8	8	7
Meters	7	10	8
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	3	3	3
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	3	2	3
Unenumerated	41	45	35
TOTAL	2,23	2,34	2,31

All the other important descriptions of instruments and apparatus, excepting surgical instruments, photographic appliances and wireless apparatus, showed increases. Musical instruments recorded a further improvement from R24 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Imports of optical instruments were valued at R8 lakhs as against R7 lakhs in the preceding year. Cinematographic films, both raw and exposed, showed increases. Imports of raw films (*i.e.*, those on which no pictures have been impressed) totalled 36·9 million feet (R15 lakhs) as compared with 25·6 million feet (R11 lakhs) in 1932-33. Imports of exposed films amounted in the aggregate to 10·8 million feet valued at R28 lakhs as compared with 9·5 million feet valued at R19 lakhs in 1932-33. The imports of photographic appliances, however, contracted in value from R31 lakhs to R29 lakhs. Imports of surgical instruments showed a decline of R1 lakh and stood at R13 lakhs. Imports of wireless apparatus, mainly from the United Kingdom were valued at R10 lakhs, or almost the same as in the preceding year. The value of scientific instruments imported also remained almost unchanged at about R15 lakhs.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in instruments and apparatus in 1933-34 was R2,06 lakhs as compared with R1,94 lakhs in 1932-33

and her percentage share correspondingly improved from 50 to 51. Imports from the United States of America increased from R53 lakhs to R57 lakhs, but her share remained unchanged at 14 per cent. Germany, on the other hand, had her share reduced from R65 lakhs to R56 lakhs, her percentage share declining from 17 to 14.

Imports of dyeing and tanning substances showed a further small decline of R4 lakhs. The total value of the imports was returned at R2,46 lakhs as compared with R2,50 lakhs in 1932-33. Coal-tar dyes registered a decline of R6 lakhs and were valued at R2,11 lakhs. But in quantity, the imports of coal-tar dyes showed an increase from nearly 13 million lbs. to about 14 million lbs. Though imports of alizarine dyes rose both in quantity and value from 2·3 million lbs. valued at R18 lakhs to 2·6 million lbs. valued at R20 lakhs, imports of other coal-tar dyes registered a fall of R9 lakhs, in value, though in quantity the receipts aggregated 11·3 million lbs. or an increase of 0·7 million lbs. as compared with the preceding year. The following table shows the details of the imports of coal-tar dyes during the past three years :—

Dyeing and tanning substances (R2,46 lakhs).

	Quantity in thousands of lbs.			Value in lakhs of Rupees.		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—						
From United Kingdom . .	858	535	735	5	5	7
„ Germany . . .	2,354	1,728	1,680	13	13	12
„ United States . . .	..	..	3	..	..	..
„ Switzerland . . .	..	34	54	..	..	..
„ Other countries. . .	..	5	106	..	..	1
Total .	3,212	2,302	2,578	18	18	20
Imports of other Coal-tar Dyes—						
From United Kingdom . .	1,587	1,565	1,225	20	28	23
„ Germany . . .	10,741	6,831	7,098	1,57	1,23	1,23
„ United States . . .	985	697	1,069	11	8	11
„ Belgium	138	49	79	2	1	2
„ Netherlands . . .	57	60	47	1	1	1
„ Switzerland . . .	617	576	509	16	17	15
„ Other countries. . .	539	877	1,297	8	21	15
Total .	14,664	10,655	11,324	2,15	1,99	1,90

There were larger receipts of alizarine dyes from the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. The share of the United Kingdom rose from

535,000 lbs. to 735,000 lbs. Czechoslovakia sent 107,000 lbs. as against 4,000 lbs. and Switzerland 54,000 lbs. as against 34,000 lbs. in the preceding year. Supplies from Germany, however, were reduced from 1,728,000 lbs. to 1,680,000 lbs. Under dyes, other than alizarine, there was a small increase in the receipts from Germany, the shipments from that source amounting to 7,098,000 lbs. as compared with 6,831,000 lbs. in 1932-33. But the value of the consignments remained unchanged at R123 lakhs. The United States of America enlarged her share from 697,000 lbs. valued at R8 lakhs to 1,069,000 lbs. valued at R11 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom showed a decline from 1,565,000 lbs. to 1,225,000 lbs. in quantity and from R28 lakhs to R23 lakhs in value. Switzerland supplied 509,000 lbs. valued at R15 lakhs as against 576,000 lbs. valued at R17 lakhs in 1932-33.

Spices (R1,56 lakhs).

There was a further considerable increase in the imports of spices, the quantity of which amounted to 1,365,000 cwts. as against 1,272,000 cwts. in 1932-33. The value, however, continued to decline, reaching R1,56 lakhs as against R1,72 lakhs in 1932-33. Betelnuts showed an increase in quantity from 1,117,000 cwts. to 1,194,000 cwts. but the value fell off from R1,19 lakhs to R1,05 lakhs. Receipts of betel nuts from the Straits Settlements amounted to 1,071,000 cwts. and those from Ceylon to 87,000 cwts. as compared with 995,000 and 100,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33. Imports of pepper declined from 13,000 cwts. to 12,000 cwts. in quantity, and from R6 lakhs to R3½ lakhs in value, the Straits Settlements contributing 8,000 cwts. (R2 lakhs). The imports of cloves advanced from 69,000 cwts. to 77,000 cwts. without any corresponding gain in value which remained almost unchanged at R34 lakhs. Of the total imports of cloves Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, together supplied 70,000 cwts. as against 61,000 cwts. in 1932-33.

Glass and glassware (R1,22 lakhs).

The total value of the imports of glass and glassware amounted to R1,22 lakhs as compared with R1,42 lakhs in 1932-33. Almost all the important descriptions under this head recorded decreases. Japan still retained the foremost position although the value of her supplies shrank to R57 lakhs from R65 lakhs in 1932-33. Belgium also experienced a similar set-back, her share, measured in value, being reduced from R15 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Consignments from the United Kingdom, Germany and Czechoslovakia were valued at R11, R13 and R20 lakhs as compared with R12, R18 and R23 lakhs respectively in 1932-33. Austria and Italy maintained their respective levels fairly well, the share of the former being about R1½ lakhs and that of the latter a little over R2 lakhs. Turning to the different descriptions of glassware imported, glass bangles showed a decrease from R40 lakhs to R27 lakhs. Beads and false pearls recorded an increase in value from R12 lakhs to R13 lakhs although the quantity received fell away from 22,700 cwts. to 21,600 cwts. The principal sources of supply for both these classes of articles, as usual, were Czechoslovakia and Japan, the shares of the two countries being R13 and R5 lakhs respectively for both items together. Imports of soda water bottles representing chiefly, consignments from Germany and the United Kingdom numbered 18,000 gross (R4 lakhs) as compared with 29,000 gross (R6 lakhs) in 1932-33. Bottles of other descriptions imported amounted to 768,000 gross (R17 lakhs) as against 781,000 gross (R18 lakhs) in the preceding year.

Imports of glass sheet and plate amounted to 19½ million square feet as compared with 19 million square feet in 1932-33 but the value fell off from R23 lakhs to R21 lakhs. Supplies from Belgium, consisting largely of cheap window glass, were valued at R10 lakhs as against R14 lakhs in the preceding year, but those from the United Kingdom, representing mostly the finer qualities remained almost stationary, being valued at R3 lakhs. Among other descriptions included in this category, mention may be made of tableware, funnels, globes, etc., each of which recorded a decrease.

Precious stones and pearls (R75 lakhs.)

The trade in precious stones and pearls was unable to maintain the expansion noticed in the preceding year and the value of the consignments fell off from R84 lakhs in 1932-33 to R75 lakhs. This decrease was due to smaller receipts of diamonds which accounted for R59 lakhs as compared with R71 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of pearls, unset, however, advanced from R10½ lakhs to R14 lakhs. The imports of other kinds of precious stones were well maintained, being valued at nearly R2½ lakhs in 1933-34 as against R2⅛ lakhs in the preceding year. Belgium, as usual, constituted the principal source of supply for precious stones, but her contribution was reduced from R69 lakhs to R55 lakhs. Supplies from the Netherlands which already in 1932-33 had shrunk to a little below R1 lakh fell off to very negligible proportions. The United Kingdom which had R2 lakhs to her credit in each of the two preceding years was able to maintain the same level in 1933-34. But the value of the consignments from the Bahrein Islands, consisting mainly of pearls, increased to R6⅜ lakhs and of those from Arabia to R7 lakhs from R5½ lakhs and R5 lakhs respectively in 1932-33.

Tobacco (R72 lakhs).

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco which had reached 5·1 million lbs. in 1932-33 fell off to 4·2 million lbs. in the year under review. Supplies from the United States of America which accounted for 50 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1933-34 as against 91 per cent in the preceding year amounted in the aggregate to 2·1 million lbs. as compared with 4·7 million lbs. in 1932-33. Part of this recession was made good by larger imports from the United Kingdom amounting to 2·0 million lbs. (48 per cent) as compared with 0·3 million lbs. in 1932-33. Imports of foreign cigarettes continued to fall off, the receipts in 1933-34 amounting to 0·6 million lbs. valued at R19 lakhs as against 0·8 million lbs. valued at R29 lakhs in 1932-33. As usual, the United Kingdom was the largest supplier but imports from that country declined further to 475,000 lbs. from 721,000 lbs. in 1932-33 and 1,190,000 lbs. in 1931-32. Receipts from China also fell away from 57,000 lbs. to 23,000 lbs. but those from the United States of America rose from 12,000 lbs. to 13,000 lbs. Among other description of tobacco, cigars as well as tobacco for pipes and cigarettes recorded increases from 15,000 lbs. and 49,000 lbs. to 17,000 and 50,000 lbs. respectively.

Cigarettes.

Cement (R22 lakhs).

Imports of cement showed a further decline from 83,000 tons to 66,000 tons in quantity and from R29 lakhs to R22 lakhs in value. The Madras Presidency, as usual, had the largest share in the imports, although her requirements underwent a further reduction from 29,300 tons to 23,700 tons. Burma reduced her off-take from 22,000 tons to 16,400 tons. The bulk of the consignments during the year

came from the United Kingdom, supplies from which source amounted to 32,000 tons (R14 lakhs) as against 34,000 tons (R17 lakhs) in 1932-33. Japan sent only 27,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs as compared with 39,000 tons valued at R8 lakhs in 1932-33. Among other countries Denmark, Jugo-Slavia and Germany also showed noticeable decreases. The following table gives the details for the past three years :—

	Quantity.			Value.		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	45,200	34,300	32,100	25	17	14
Germany	1,300	200	200	1	..	..
Belgium	800	200	100	..	..	..
Italy	1,400	100	200	1	..	..
Jugo-Slavia	6,600	4,700	3,900	2	1	1
Denmark	2,100	1,800	800	1	1	..
Japan	29,000	39,300	27,500	9	8	6
Other countries	1,400	1,400	1,200	2	2	1
Total	87,800	82,500	66,000	41	29	22

Coal (R9 lakhs).

Imports of foreign coal increased by 60 per cent in quantity from 35,000 tons in 1932-33 to 56,000 tons in 1933-34 and by 42 per cent in value from R6½ lakhs to R9 lakhs. Bombay enlarged her indents from 11,000 tons to 14,000 tons and Sind and Madras enhanced theirs from 12,000 tons and 3,000 tons in 1932-33 to 26,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively in 1933-34. Imports into Burma increased from 8,000 tons to 12,000 tons. The following table shows the sources of the imports of foreign coal during the past five years :—

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	19,000	23,000	24,000	16,000	10,000
Union of South Africa (mainly Natal).	197,000	122,000	23,000	14,000	36,000
Japan	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	300
Portuguese East Africa.	..	5,000	..	..	..
Australia	2,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	6,000

As will be seen from the above table, the imports from the Union of South Africa (mainly Natal) showed some recovery while those from the United Kingdom suffered in competition. It is also interesting to note that Australia which had 3,000 tons to her credit in 1932-33 doubled her contribution in 1933-34.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1933-34
Jute, raw	27,17,38	12,88,47	11,18,61	9,73,03	10,93,27	7·47
Jute manufactures	51,92,68	31,89,44	21,92,42	21,71,18	21,37,49	14·6
Cotton, raw and waste	65,60,35	46,72,65	23,78,19	20,69,95	26,97,67	18·44
Cotton manufactures	7,18,67	5,21,54	4,81,83	3,29,11	2,72,63	1·86
Tea	36,00,64	23,55,93	19,43,74	17,15,38	19,84,62	13·56
Seeds	26,46,76	17,56,18	14,58,83	11,30,68	13,66,15	9·33
Grain, pulse and flour	34,79,16	29,88,19	20,37,18	16,07,69	11,74,79	8·03
Metals and ores	10,33,96	7,94,04	5,47,10	4,68,18	5,48,73	3·75
Leather	8,16,24	6,39,11	5,35,20	4,76,42	5,28,98	3·61
Hides and skins, raw	7,98,27	5,40,63	3,65,71	2,76,87	4,25,33	2·91
Wool, raw and manufactures	5,33,54	3,23,25	3,36,73	1,91,10	2,72,48	1·86
Lac	6,96,72	3,13,74	1,83,94	1,34,24	2,46,44	1·68
Paraffin wax	3,17,69	2,81,83	2,31,74	2,01,88	2,28,91	1·57
Oilcakes	3,11,92	2,08,05	2,00,68	1,96,51	1,64,72	1·12
Coffee	1,45,40	1,91,86	94,50	1,09,81	1,02,45	·7
Fruits and vegetables	90,62	79,75	90,32	69,52	99,06	·68
Tobacco	1,06,42	1,03,65	85,42	77,11	93,80	·64
Wood and timber	1,80,07	1,40,47	78,47	56,18	84,24	·58
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,11,57	1,08,23	86,94	75,43	78,69	·54
Coir	1,04,68	88,56	75,58	60,24	76,96	·53
Opium	1,42,00	1,22,07	86,93	11,25	72,64	·5
Spices	1,96,39	1,37,19	87,25	72,33	72,20	·49
Oils	72,33	47,24	57,23	53,79	57,24	·39
Fodder, bran and pollards	1,18,63	76,76	75,14	70,29	46,64	·32
Fish (excluding canned fish)	73,81	68,33	54,24	45,71	44,87	·31
Mica	1,03,08	67,59	39,36	31,52	44,74	·31
Coal and coke	72,06	49,35	54,91	44,19	37,52	·26
Hemp, raw	68,33	39,30	26,90	32,16	36,09	·24
Rubber, raw	1,78,88	1,29,75	44,58	8,78	31,18	·21
Provisions and oilman's stores	60,40	49,95	39,55	33,62	28,12	·19
Manures	49,68	51,30	38,39	20,39	25,45	·17
Bones for manufacturing purposes	75,27	71,25	45,14	34,82	24,38	·17
Drugs and medicines	48,45	20,92	23,10	31,26	23,81	·16
Fibre for brushes and brooms	28,15	25,51	20,43	24,02	22,02	·15
Bristles	14,26	10,98	11,66	13,65	17,47	·12
Saltpetre	8,87	7,52	10,58	12,26	15,26	·1
Apparel	24,52	16,12	10,33	8,93	11,14	·08
Animals, living	36,80	26,00	14,99	10,10	9,86	·06
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	14,99	10,39	7,47	9,24	9,84	·06
Cordage and rope	14,10	10,45	8,54	7,73	6,55	·04
Candles	10,21	6,46	4,05	4,74	5,33	·04
Horns, tips, etc.	7,53	3,54	1,36	2,48	5,22	·04
Silk, raw and manufactures	32,31	10,06	3,34	3,18	3,29	·02
Sugar	3,68	2,51	1,92	2,10	2,38	·02
Tallow, stearine and wax	7,95	7,38	3,79	1,97	1,98	·01
All other articles	4,54,43	3,71,77	2,94,35	2,70,65	3,99,03	2·04
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	3,10,80,55	2,20,49,26	1,55,88,86	1,32,40,57	1,46,31,66	100

Jute and jute manufactures (R32,31 lakhs).—The total area under jute in 1933 was estimated at 2,517,000 acres as compared with 2,143,000 acres in 1932 and 1,862,000 acres in 1931. The yield for the 1933 crop was estimated to be 8,012,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as against an estimate of 7,097,000 bales in 1932 and 5,567,000 bales in 1931. The crop of 1932 which formed the basis of trade transactions during the earlier part of the year had already shown an increase of 1,530,000 bales or of 27 per cent over the

previous year's crop. The 1933 season saw still further improvement and this year's crop again exceeded the previous year's output by as much as 915,000 bales. This exceptionally heavy yield was in part due to the large additions that were made to the acreage under jute during the year. It has also to be borne in mind that the efforts made by propaganda to restrict cultivation voluntarily did not affect the acreage used. To a certain extent, the prevailing prices giving some faint promise of a rise and favourable weather at sowing time influenced the acreage. The large crops of the two successive years were thus bound to have important repercussions on the jute trade of the year. At the beginning of the year under review, the impact of the heavy crop of 1932 was indeed beginning to lighten. Already about the end of March, 1933 there were indications of a hardening price movement in the jute market in India, and in the following month and, specially during its latter half, there was ample evidence of renewed and considerable activity in the trade. By May the Calcutta market had come fully under the sway of a wave of sharply advancing prices. Large purchases and advancing rates ruled the market for some time. But the upward movement was quickly checked in June. New low levels were again reached and although the trade always had the expectation of a sharp recovery, the market was gradually carried downward over the greater part of the year. Taking the year as a whole, therefore, conditions in the jute market cannot be said to have assumed any healthier tone. At the end of the jute season in July 1933, the old crop was indeed reported to have left very little stock to be carried over into the new season in the primary markets, but stock at Calcutta from the old crop was said to have been particularly heavy being fully 30 per cent larger than the carry-over at the beginning of the 1932-33 jute season. The exceptionally heavy crop of 1933 was, therefore, expected to bring a further heavy pressure on the trade and on the course of prices for jute.

While examining jute prices, it is perhaps necessary to bear in mind that there is hardly any other commodity of commercial transactions the prosperity of which depends in such an extraordinarily large measure on the fortunes of other commodities. The depression elsewhere has thus its adverse effects on jute and it was inevitable that with the rapid deterioration of the usual channels of demand for jute, on the one hand, and the steady increase of supplies of the fibre, on the other, prices would continue to fall to lower levels. The prices of jute " Firsts " per bale of 400 lbs. at Calcutta were quoted on the 4th April at R25-4. Throughout April prices were rising owing to reports of scarcity of rain interfering with sowing. On the 18th of April the rates were quoted at R26 and in the next week, following on the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States of America, the rates spurted up to R29 on the 25th of the month. In May, the market was carried upward by a wave of speculative buying and gradually advanced to R31-4 on the 16th May. As offers even at this high price were scarce, the rates adjusted themselves upward to R37 on the 20th of the month. This was followed by a reaction to R34-4 on the 23rd, but the fact that the mills were buying at advancing rates against heavy clearances for their goods helped to sustain the market and prices rallied to R35 on the 30th of the month. In June, there was a gradual decline due to the favourable weather and bearish crop reports, the quotation reaching R29-4 on the 27th June. In course of the next week the market

improved with an addition of 8 *as.* per bale in the rates, but the forecast that had been issued meanwhile on the 4th July indicated a large increase in the acreage, and prices again depreciated to R29 on the 11th. Subsequently the rates recovered owing to the reserved attitude of sellers and on the 18th the old crop was quoted at R30-4 with a premium of R1-12 per bale for the new crop. But, fundamentally, the tone of the market was weak and influenced by the conditions in America, the rates eased off to R28-12 on the 1st August. Subsequently, however, a bullish view prevailed owing to reports of scarcity of water for retting and the quotation spurted up to R30-8 on the 8th August. Later, as the crop movement enlarged and selling pressure increased, the gain in prices was wiped off by a slump to R27-12 at the end of the next week. The market, however, recovered and touched R28-12 on the 29th, the improvement being due mainly to reports that weather conditions had interfered with the movement of the crop. In the first week of September the rates again showed a faint drop, being quoted at R28, but with the issue, on the 5th September, of the final jute forecast which confirmed a large crop, sellers' ideas underwent a further drastic change. The rates slumped to R26 on the 12th and still further down to R25 on the 19th. The downward movement continued owing to prolonged absence of demand from buyers until the market was carried down to R24 on the 7th November. As by then sellers had already begun to evince steadiness, the rates remained almost unchanged at R24 throughout November and up to the middle of December. Thereafter, better conditions in the hessian trade reacted on the market for the raw material and gradually as the mills began to show greater interest for covering, the rates improved and touched R29-8 on the 23rd January. The upward movement received a temporary check in the last week of the month owing mainly to reactions produced by the uncertainty of the American dollar; and the rates sagged to R28 on the 30th January. Subsequently, as the firmness of the upcountry markets began to prevail the rates recovered to R28-8 on the 6th February and thereafter, despite occasional spurts upward, remained steady about this level till the 27th February. On the 6th March the rates hardened once again to R29-4. The market indeed subsequently showed a tendency to go down in sympathy with hessian prices, but as the mills were buying on the decline, the rates latterly began to harden once again, the quotation rising in one week from R27-12 to R28-4 on the 27th March.

The prices for " First Marks " at London per ton, c. i. f., stood at £14-12-6 on the 7th April. As offers at these rates at Calcutta were few, prices were marked up, reaching £15-5-0 on the 17th. Thereafter, in sympathy with the Calcutta market, the quotation advanced to £19-5-0 by the 26th May. In June, a downward movement set in concurrently with the trend in the Calcutta market, the rates touching £16-5-0 by the 7th July. Later, the market behaved erratically owing to the reactions produced by the preliminary jute forecast issued at Calcutta and the reserved attitude of the operators in India. On balance, however, the rates slightly improved, reaching £16-7-6 on the 25th August. By the 8th September the quotation dropped to £15-6-3 and thenceforth the market followed the decline in the Calcutta market until £14-2-6 was quoted on the 8th December. In the next week prices spurted up to £14-12-6 and as in Calcutta, the rise was well maintained

till the 19th January on which date £17-2-6 was quoted. The upward trend was disturbed over some weeks as a result of the reports of strikes in the linoleum industry in the United Kingdom and the rates dropped to £15-17-6 on the 2nd February. But beginning from the 9th of the month, the market at London was again advancing in sympathy with the Calcutta market, the rates being marked up to £16-17-6 by the 2nd March. As at Calcutta, the rates subsequently eased slightly, falling to £16-2-6 on the 16th March. The closing quotation of the year was £16-7-6 recorded on the 23rd.

Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill area during the year under review amounted to 10·4 million bales as compared with 7·7 million bales in the preceding year. Exports of raw jute abroad from Calcutta during 1933-34 amounted to 3,931,000 bales. Arrivals during the period from 1st July, 1933, to 30th June, 1934, totalled 8·9 million bales as compared with 8·6 million bales during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

On a general survey, it would appear that conditions in the jute mill industry were, on the whole, less perplexing than they had been in the preceding year. The internal competition in the industry was as a matter of fact considerably reduced, thanks to the agreement for restriction of output which was in force throughout the year. This involved the Association mills continuing to work 40 hours per week with 15 per cent of the hessian looms sealed. The principal non-Association mills, however, worked 54 hours a week with their normal complement of machinery. The production of jute manufactures, including canvas, rope and twine, in India showed a slight increase and amounted to 906,000 tons in 1933-34 as against 903,000 tons in the preceding year. The net increase in 1933-34 relatively to the production in 1932-33 was thus one of 3,000 tons. Despite this larger production of the year, the stocks of hessian cloth and bags with the jute mills at Calcutta were lower during the year than in 1932-33 and were, as a matter of fact, below the normal for recent years. The effect of this was no doubt modified to a considerable extent by the stock position for sacking cloth and bags which showed enormous increases, especially up to the end of August.

The monthly production of jute manufactures in the Indian mills is shown in the table below :—

(In millions)

——	Hessian				Sacking			
	Cloth		Bags		Cloth		Bags	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.	Yds	Yds.	No.	No.
April	79	73	7	6	7	4	40	38
May	83	95	6	8	7	5	40	44
June	88	88	7	8	6	4	42	41
July	74	85	9	7	3	4	42	39
August	85	98	7	8	3	3	44	45
September	83	84	6	6	2	4	45	37
October	75	96	5	6	3	4	40	42
November	85	95	6	8	3	5	45	42
December	84	86	6	8	4	5	46	39
January	84	94	7	8	3	6	47	42
February	76	86	6	8	4	4	44	39
March	86	86	7	9	4	5	47	40
TOTAL	982	1,066	79	90	49	53	522	488

Exports.

The monthly stocks of jute manufactures with mills are shown in the table below :—

[In million yards]

	Hessian cloth and bags*		Sacking cloth and bags*	
	1932-33	1933 34	1932-33	1953-34
April	160	80	69	112
May	161	71	89	139
June	162	73	112	169
July	151	73	123	182
August	127	77	123	188
September	113	70	83	127
October	92	66	72	108
November	89	58	63	96
December	88	52	71	103
January	90	73	83	111
February	91	81	94	104
March	90	85	105	94

* Figures are for mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

The stock position, therefore, shows considerable improvement over 1932-33 in so far as hessian cloth and bags are concerned. In the case of sacking cloth and bags, however, stocks at the end of August still amounted to as much as 188 million yards which exceeded the stocks at the corresponding date of 1932-33 by 65 million yards and were actually in excess of the highest figure for the past three jute seasons by nearly 38 per cent. But these stocks subsequently underwent some reduction and stood at 94 million yards at the end of March, 1934, against 105 million yards at the same date in the preceding year. This improvement in the stock position in 1933-34 in regard to hessian cloth and bags was made possible entirely by the restriction of production undertaken by the Calcutta mills. This programme of restriction was, however, a double-edged weapon : it is true that it helped to inflate prices of jute manufactures, but simultaneously it also enabled the jute industry abroad to take advantage of the higher prices of Calcutta goods. This, it might be argued, is a defect common to most schemes of production control, but in the case of jute, its effect has been aggravated particularly by the circumstance that most of the foreign jute manufacturing countries have, by raising tariffs on jute goods from India, created sheltered markets within their own borders for the bulk of their home products. So far, however, as the year under review is concerned, the market in India, on the whole, was well supported by the wave of demand from North and South America, resulting from the "boomlet" which followed the abandonment of the gold standard in the United States of America. Apart from this bright spot, demand from abroad for jute goods remained as depressed as ever. The Argentine, one of the most important outlets for jute products from India, had her own difficulties, and there the tightening of the control by the Exchange Control Board had important repercussions on the demand for jute goods. Even in America, conditions were unsettled and in the matter of her demand for jute goods uncertainties regarding the progress and the probable incidence of the proposed processing tax on jute goods for long continued to be a vexing problem to the trade.

Jute.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 1,420,000 tons and was in excess of the corresponding exports for 1932-33 by 177,000 tons. The total value of the shipments also increased from R31½ crores to R32⅔ crores. Raw jute accounted for 34 per cent of the total value of the shipments in 1933-34 and jute manufactures for 66 per cent as compared with 31 and 69 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The following statement compares the exports of jute raw and manufactured, during the year 1913-14 and each of the past three years :—

	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Jute (in thousand tons) . . .	768	587	563	748
Bags (in millions) . . .	369	389	415	402
Cloth (in million yards) . . .	1,061	1,021	1,012	1,053

The quantity of raw jute exported, as shown in the table above, exceeded the quantity shipped in 1932-33 by 33 per cent and was in fact only 3 per cent less than the shipments of the pre-War year, 1913-14. The exports of gunny bags decreased in number by 13 millions whereas the total quantity of the cloth exported showed an increase of 41 million yards. The production and mill consumption in India with the corresponding exports abroad of raw jute for the last 20 years are given in table No. 29, and the detailed figures of exports of jute manufactures are shown in tables Nos. 30-A and 30-B appended to this Review. The total exports of raw jute increased from 563,000 tons to 748,000 tons in quantity and the corresponding increase in value was one of R1 crore, namely from R10 crores in 1932-33 to R11 crores in 1933-34. The increase in the export of raw jute was thus considerable and, on the whole, the export trade in raw jute may be said to have emerged reasonably well from the low point of depression which had been reached in 1932-33. The United Kingdom and Germany, normally the two most important consumers for raw jute, considerably increased their requirements. The United Kingdom received 177,000 tons (R2,55 lakhs) as compared with 130,000 tons (R2,24 lakhs) in the preceding year, whereas demand from Germany enlarged from 122,000 tons (R2,12 lakhs) to 165,000 tons (R2,42 lakhs). Exports to the Netherlands, Belgium and France also showed concurrent increases from 22,000 tons (R37 lakhs), 41,000 tons (R71 lakhs) and 69,000 tons (R1,16 lakhs) to 33,000 tons (R48 lakhs), 56,000 tons (R83 lakhs) and 84,000 tons (R1,25 lakhs) respectively. Italy received 65,000 tons valued at R96 lakhs as compared with 37,000 tons valued at R66 lakhs in 1932-33. The intake of the United States of America amounted to 52,000 tons valued at R75 lakhs as against 36,000 tons valued at R69 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan and Brazil also showed considerable increases, the former taking 17,000 tons and the latter 19,000 tons as against 14,000 tons and 13,000 tons respectively in 1932-33. Spain alone among the important outlets for raw jute had reduced her takings, her demand having fallen off from 42,000 tons to 36,000 tons.

Raw jute.

The total exports of gunny bags decreased in number from 415 millions to 402 millions, and correspondingly in value from R11,16 lakhs to R9,72 lakhs. The decline was due entirely to a falling off in the demand for sacking gunny bags, the exports of which shrank from 326 millions to 308 millions in quantity and from R9,53

Gunny bags.

lakhs to R8,03 lakhs in value. Hessian gunny bags, however, showed a considerable improvement and amounted to 93 millions valued at R1,69 lakhs as compared with 89 millions valued at R1,63 lakhs in the preceding year. In the case of sacking gunny bags Australia, individually the most important source of demand for the Indian market, cut down her requirements from 91 millions to 71 millions. At the same time the offtake of Hongkong was reduced from 24 millions to 18 millions. Similar declines were also noticed in the case of the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa and the Straits Settlements, their respective shares being 18 millions, 14 millions and 14 millions as compared with 20 millions, 17 millions and 15 millions in the preceding year. Demand from the West Indies and Java remained almost stationary at about 10 millions and 13 millions respectively. Belgium and Siam showed increases, their respective requirements having risen from 7 millions and 12 millions to 9 millions and 13 millions. The increase in the case of hessian gunny bags is to a great extent accounted for by larger takings by the United Kingdom, the Philippine Islands and Egypt which received respectively 27 millions, 6 millions and 8 millions as compared with 26 millions, 5 millions and 7 millions in the preceding year. Against these increases has to be set a considerable falling off in the purchases of the United States of America which amounted to 7 millions only as compared with 12 millions in the preceding year. There was also a concurrent decrease in the offtake of Hawaii which received 17 millions only as against 18 millions in 1932-33. The decreases accounted for by these countries were, however, counterbalanced by increases in the offtake of Turkey, European, which took 1·2 millions as against 0·4 million in the preceding year.

Gunny cloth.

The exports of gunny cloth increased from 1,012 million yards in 1932-33 to 1,053 million yards in 1933-34 and in value from R10,24 lakhs to R11,38 lakhs. The bulk of this improvement has to be attributed to hessian gunny cloth the consignment of which advanced from 986 million yards valued at R9,86 lakhs to 1,018 million yards valued at R10,92 lakhs. Exports of sacking gunny cloth also spurted up from a little above 25 million yards valued at R38 lakhs to slightly below 35 million yards valued at R46 lakhs. Expressed in percentage the increase in the case of hessian gunny cloth relatively to the exports of the preceding year was one of 3 per cent and that in the case of sacking gunny cloth 37 per cent. The increase in the exports of hessian gunny cloth is accounted for almost entirely by larger takings of Canada and the United States of America. The total demand from Canada amounted to 80 million yards valued at R87 lakhs as compared with 65 million yards valued at R6,43 lakhs and the purchases by the United States of America totalled at 643 million yards valued at R6,53 lakhs as against 546 million yards valued at R5,06 lakhs. These two countries, therefore, between them were responsible for an increase of 112 million yards. Part of this increase, however, was counterbalanced by a falling off in the shipments to other countries most of which took considerably less than in the previous year. The Argentine Republic cut down her requirements from 232 million yards valued at R2,38 lakhs to 161 million yards valued at R1,84 lakhs. The offtake of the United Kingdom at 48 million yards valued at R52 lakhs was smaller than her purchases in 1932-33 by 6 million yards in quantity and by R6 lakhs in value. The

Philippine Islands received 18 million yards as against 21 million yards in the preceding year. Supplies to Australia amounted to 18 million yards, or 2 million yards less than in 1932-33. Uruguay, Peru and the Union of South Africa showed slight increases, their respective requirements representing relatively much smaller proportion of the total shipments recorded under this head. Under sacking gunny cloth there was a remarkable improvement in the indents from the Argentine Republic which amounted in the total to 9 million yards as compared with 6 million yards in 1932-33. Consignments to the United Kingdom increased from 3 million yards to 4 million yards and those to the United States of America and Egypt from 3 million yards and 4 million yards to 4 million yards and 7 million yards respectively. Simultaneously the demand from Australia had shrunk considerably, her total takings aggregating at a little below 2 million yards as against a little below 5 million yards in the preceding year. The decline in the case of Australia was, however, more than counterbalanced by the increase in the offtake of Norway which received 7 million yards as against 3 million yards in the preceding year.

The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and of two of the more important grades of hessians :—

Prices of jute manufactures during 1933-34.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40" × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
1933—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
April 5	22 8	22 12	8 6	8 6 to 8 7	10 12	10 13 to 10 14
„ 26	23 6	24 0	9 2	9 2 to 9 3	11 15	12 2
May 31	26 10	27 0	11 10	11 11 to 11 0	15 8	15 4 to 14 2
June 28	26 0	26 4	11 4	11 2 to 10 8	14 0	13 14 to 13 4
July 26	26 0	26 2	11 4	11 3 to 10 12	14 0	14 1 to 13 9
August 30	24 4	24 2	11 11	10 12 to 10 3	13 1	13 2 to 12 10
September 18	22 0	22 2	9 1	8 11 to 8 8	11 12	11 3 to 11 0
October 25	22 2	22 8	8 12	8 10 to 8 7	11 0	10 12 to 10 10
November 29	22 14	23 0	9 2	9 0 to 8 12	11 4	11 4 to 11 6

Exports.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40" × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1933—						
December 20 . .	23 2	23 4	9 10	9 10 to 9 4	11 14	11 12 to 11 10
1934—						
January 31 . .	23 12	24 0	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8
February 28 . .	24 12	24 12	10 2	10 3	13 3	13 2
March 14 . .	24 8	24 8	9 10	9 12	12 11	12 10

Cotton (R26,59 lakhs).*—The Indian cotton crop of the season was estimated at 4,970,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 4,656,000 bales in the preceding year. The American crop of 1933 was similarly estimated at 13,047,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight (equivalent to 16,309,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) as compared with 13,002,000 bales of 500 lbs. for 1932 while the production of Egyptian cotton for 1933-34 was 2,123,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 1,227,000 bales in 1932-33.

The most striking feature of the recent history of cotton trade has been the elaborate propaganda carried on in the United States of America in favour of a policy of restricting production. The crop of 1932 was below normal, but efforts at further reduction were made in 1933 and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration eventually succeeded in securing the abandonment of about 10·8 million acres out of a total of 40·8 million acres. A heavy reduction in the 1933 crop was, therefore, expected. On the other hand, there was an upward swing in the world demand for American cotton when the year under review opened. Speaking on the basis of available statistics, the position of American cotton was indeed showing considerable strength at the beginning of the year under review. Supply had been deliberately curtailed on the one hand and there was renewed demand on the other. Since the Banking crisis of March, 1933, the United States commodity markets have been largely influenced by the hopes and fears of inflation. There was in particular an increased activity in the American mills as a result of the speculative boom in the industrial conditions in that country which was induced by an anticipation of the effects of the " Codes " introduced under the National Recovery Act. The higher rate of clearance for American cotton resulted in a notable reduction of the balance to be carried over at the end of the cotton season in July, 1933. At the same time the crop of 1933 was 13,047,000 bales, which, despite a nominal increase of 45,000 bales over the previous crop, was appreciably below the average production of the preceding five years. Further, the exigencies of the financial situation in the United States of America which had resulted from the crisis of March, 1933, intensified the demand for a further measure of farm relief in that country, and

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, for assistance in connection with these paragraphs.

throughout the year it was known that Government was undertaking a vast scheme of compulsory limitation of the crop backed by control of production at the gins. The specific provisions of the measure of relief contemplated could not be decided upon till after the end of the year. It was, however, understood that, in so far as the 1934 crop was concerned, the Government, by persuading farmers to agree to a reduction of 40 per cent, were asking for an acreage of not more than 25 millions with the possibility of a crop in the neighbourhood of 9 million bales.

So far then the position appears to be that, at the beginning of the year under review, the general position in the world markets was tending to become particularly favourable to the price outlook for American cotton. In actual practice, however, owing to the complexities of the financial situation both in America and Europe, the statistical position had, relatively speaking, a much smaller influence on the price position for American cotton. From about the 4th March, 1933, when the American banking crisis came to a head, the commodity markets in the United States of America gave distinct signs of being affected by prospects of inflationary legislation in that country. By the time the United States officially went off the gold standard, the New York market had already begun to feel the full effects of the inflationary tendencies; by July, 1933, prices had been carried up to 11·75 cents. In the Liverpool market the rise in New York prices was counterbalanced by a rise in the dollar exchange. Left behind on the rise, Liverpool was unable to take the full benefit of the price advances in New York. But even then the first burst of the inflation in the United States had raised Liverpool prices by about 1*d.* per lb. The subsequent history of the Liverpool prices for American cotton may be divided into two distinct periods. Till about the beginning of August, bullish apprehensions regarding reduction in acreage had kept prices high. With the announcement, however, of the first crop estimate, it was seen that these apprehensions were unwarranted and with the assurance of plentiful supplies prices began to adjust themselves downward till by November the rise in the Liverpool markets between April and July had almost been wiped off. From the beginning of December an upward movement was again under way. This movement gained in strength gradually as legislation in favour of further restriction progressed; another important factor was the proposal for the devaluation of the dollar.

Coming to a detailed discussion of the movement of prices in the Liverpool market, the quotation for middling American on the 7th April was 5·28*d.* Speculative enterprise having been strengthened by the Washington developments regarding inflation in the United States, the rates adjusted themselves upward till 5·53*d.* was touched on the 28th April. The sentiment in the market having continued to be bullish owing to unfavourable weather reports from America and the rumours of possibility of action being taken under the Farm Relief Bill which was signed in the first week of May, 1933, the market was carried upward to 6·19*d.* on the 12th May. Subsequently, there was a reaction from these levels, owing to bearish reports of an increase in the American acreage for cotton, but speculative support having been well maintained, the quotation recovered, after a slump to 5·96*d.* on the 19th, to 6·07*d.* on the 26th May. The market was lifted further to 6·37*d.* in course of the next week

owing to financial developments in the United States of America. There was a strong reaction from this level owing to realising by operators and in fact prices remained steady at a lower level of 6·18*d.* till the 23rd June. But then, following on the announcement made on the 12th June by the American Department of Agriculture of its scheme for loan to cotton planters, the market again relapsed into bullish control. By the 30th June the quotation was carried upward to 6·38*d.* and it rose further by 2 points in the succeeding week on receipt of reports of the acreage reduction programme of Government having received the support of American farmers. Strong reactions followed over the two following weeks as a result of fluctuations in the inflationary movements in the United States and, despite a rally to 6·47*d.* on the 28th July, the downward curve of prices continued under the influence of a further bearish Bureau report, till 5·53*d.* was quoted on the 25th August. Part of this decline had been due to hedge selling and liquidation of contracts and there was a reaction to 5·60*d.* on the 1st September. Thereafter, throughout the month the market remained exposed to various disturbing factors, including a bearish Bureau report, an erratic movement of the dollar sterling rate and unsettled condition of the American stock markets in general. But even then such fluctuations as occurred during this period were, on the whole, moderate and on balance by the last week of September the quotation had moved back to where it had been in the first week of the month. Fundamentally, however, the undertone in the market remained weak owing to the Bureau report, issued on the 9th October, which confirmed the large crop estimates of the previous month. but as the announcement at the end of September of the United States Government's crop loan plans for a reduction of the acreage for 1934 crops had already begun to strengthen the holding movement in the South, cotton prices remained comparatively stable with a feeble upturn visible toward the end of the month when a quotation of 5·54*d.* was returned on the 27th. At the beginning of November a fresh feature was added by speculations regarding the possible reactions of the gold programme of the U. S. Government. Starting with a quotation of 5·43*d.* on the 3rd November the price curve continued downward until 5·09*d.* was touched on the 24th of the month. Meanwhile, the peak of the crop movement in the United States was passed and with the tightness of the spot situation in the South becoming accentuated, the trend of prices was reversed. These bullish features, indeed, took some time to gain complete control over the market owing to the fluctuations in the value of the dollar and the weakening of buying interest in the terminal markets. On balance, between the 1st and the 29th December the quotation gained only 18 points but later as the prospect of acreage reduction in the United States of America became more assured the rate of advance was accelerated with the quotation swinging up from 5·64*d.* on the 5th January to 6·07*d.* on the 26th. The financial announcements relating to the dollar at the end of January gave a further impetus to the upward movement, the rates spurting up to 6·29*d.* on the 2nd February and advancing further by 51 points to 6·80*d.* by the end of next week. Due to profit-taking there was a fall of 12 points in course of the next week and later the bullish incentives gradually weakened as a result of the uncertainties regarding the progress of the Bankhead Bill for compulsory reduction of the acreage ; but despite this, the basis for actual spot cotton in the South having remained

exceedingly stiff, the downward curve was followed only with moderate fluctuations. The quotation for the last week of the year recorded on the 30th March was 6·35*d.* which was fully 20 points below the rate quoted on the 2nd of the month.

The comparatively higher basis for American cotton automatically led to a gradual change in the relative price position for Indian and American cotton in the world markets. The following table compares the prices at Liverpool for Middling American and Fine Broach and gives the percentage parity of Broach as compared with American cotton :—

Prices of Indian and American cotton at Liverpool with parities (per cent of Indian on American).

—	PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American)	—	PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American)
	Middling American	Fine Broach			Middling American	Fine Broach	
	d.	*d.*			*d.*	*d.*	
1933—				1933—			
April 7	5·28	4·61	87·3	October 6	5·44	4·56	83·8
„ 14	5·37	4·70	87·5	„ 13	5·44	4·54	83·5
„ 21	5·30	4·64	87·5	„ 20	5·51	4·55	82·6
„ 28	5·53	4·80	86·8	„ 27	5·54	4·55	82·1
				November 3	5·43	4·43	81·6
May 5	5·89	5·20	88·3	„ 10	5·31	4·38	82·5
„ 12	6·19	5·47	88·4	„ 17	5·13	4·23	82·5
„ 19	5·93	5·23	87·8	„ 24	5·09	4·14	81·3
„ 26	6·07	5·22	86·0	December 1	5·15	4·17	81·0
June 2	6·37	5·54	87·0	„ 8	5·25	4·16	79·2
„ 9	6·12	5·29	86·4	„ 15	5·25	4·07	77·5
„ 16	6·18	5·33	86·7	„ 22	5·25	4·08	77·7
„ 23	6·18	5·37	86·9	„ 29	5·33	4·16	78·0
„ 30	6·38	5·50	86·2	1934—			
July 7	6·40	5·50	85·9	January 5	5·64	4·41	78·2
„ 14	6·33	5·52	87·2	„ 12	5·88	4·65	79·1
„ 21	6·23	5·43	87·2	„ 19	6·05	4·71	77·9
„ 28	6·47	5·60	86·6	„ 26	6·07	4·67	76·9
August 4	6·25	5·32	85·1	February 2	6·29	4·84	76·9
„ 11	5·90	5·02	85·1	„ 9	6·80	5·13	75·4
„ 18	5·66	4·83	85·3	„ 16	6·68	5·12	76·6
„ 25	5·53	4·59	83·0	„ 23	6·67	5·15	77·2
September 1	5·60	4·63	82·7	March 2	6·55	4·99	76·2
„ 8	5·38	4·47	83·1	„ 9	6·65	5·04	75·8
„ 15	5·47	4·58	83·7	„ 16	6·62	4·97	75·1
„ 22	5·42	4·63	85·4	„ 23	6·46	4·87	75·4
„ 29	5·60	4·73	84·5	„ 30	6·35	4·72	74·3

The rates for Broach cotton at Liverpool were 87·3 per cent of the prices for Middling American in the same market on the 7th April, 1933. After rising to 88·4 on the 12th May the parity fell back to 85·9 by the 7th July and rallying to 87·2 over the two subsequent weeks, it receded to 82·7 by the 1st September. Thereafter there was an upturn lasting for 3 weeks and then the parity index started off for a lower level, reaching 81·6 by the 3rd November and subject to occasional short breaks, it continued on the downward course till it touched 75·1 on the 16th March. Subsequently, the parity improved slightly in course of the next week, but it tailed off again and a low figure of 74·3 was recorded on the 30th of the month.

Exports.

The comparatively lower parity for Indian cotton was, in the first place, due to a reaction from the abnormal position of the preceding two or three years when higher rates for Indian cotton had ruled on account of a succession of several short crops in India. At the same time, the parity for Indian cotton, it must be recognised, would not have fallen so low except for the technical position in the Indian markets over a considerable portion of the year. Fundamentally, the demand position for Indian cotton was stronger than in the preceding season. The basic feature of the raw cotton trade in 1932-33 had been a heavy offtake of American cotton in the markets of the East. The Eastern demand represented mainly purchases on Japan's account. The comparatively higher basis for American cotton in the year under review should normally have led to Japan switching over to Indian cotton. A tendency in this direction had already become pronounced during the last three months of the preceding year, but the upward trend came to an abrupt halt owing to the suspension of purchases of Indian cotton by Japan from June, 1933. The boycott was essentially an act of reprisal prompted by the announcement of the decision of the Government of India to abrogate the trade convention of 1904 with Japan, but the agreement between the Japanese spinners and raw cotton dealers not to accept Indian cotton was not definitely reached until after the promulgation in India of the tariff changes of June, 1933, which prescribed higher rates of duty on foreign (including Japanese) cotton piecegoods. The boycott was withdrawn by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association early in January, 1934. As the boycott had practically no retrospective effect on existing contracts, its actual incidence could not be felt until in August and the reappearance of Japanese demand on anything like a normal scale could not be envisaged until February, 1934. The boycott was thus operative at least for a period of six months of the year during which period the rate of turnover for Japanese shippers in the Indian market was reduced to an average of 2,800 tons per month against the monthly average of 14,900 tons for the corresponding period of the preceding year. As Japan normally constitutes the most important single outlet for raw cotton exports from India—being responsible, on an average, for more than 50 per cent of the total outward shipments of raw cotton from this country—a recession of such a heavy magnitude was bound to have important repercussions on the stock position as well as the price level of Indian raw cotton. Actually, however, the lower rate of consumption due to the boycott had to a great extent been compensated by an abnormally heavy intake of Japan during the three pre-boycott months of the year under review, her average takings during that period having been 26,000 tons as against 8,000 tons for the corresponding period of 1932-33. On the contrary, such reduction as had occurred on balance in the exports to Japan was actually more than set off by increased shipments to China, representing mostly indents by Japanese mills in that country to countervail the decrease in direct shipments to Japan. Despite this, the first large reactions set up by the boycott had been sufficient to cause a set-back in the price outlook for Indian cotton and prices in fact remained depressed, not only actually but also relatively to American cotton, over the greater portion of the year.

The year opened with an easy feeling in the Bombay cotton market owing mainly to heavy tenders against the Broach contract. The opening rate of

the year was R175-0-0 quoted on the 7th April, 1933. But cotton was reported to have been firmly held by merchants and shippers, mostly on an investment basis, and as tenders against the Broach contract continued to fall off, the rates were hardening up, the quotation being marked up to R204-8-0 by the 12th May. During the remaining weeks of May prices tossed up and down under the influence of alternating hedge selling and covering purchases, induced by the rapid fluctuations in the dollar exchange ; but on balance the quotation recovered to R204-12-0 by the end of May. June opened with a spurt to R220-4-0, quoted on the 2nd, under the spell of bullish advices from the United States which led to covering demands by shippers. This trend was quickly reversed, however, by the announcement of the boycott by the cotton spinners in Japan. The immediate effect of the announcement was an unloading by long interests in the Bombay market on rather a heavy scale which resulted in the rates falling precipitously to R210 on the 9th June. From then on the rates continued to adjust themselves to a lower level until R180-12-0 was touched by the 18th August. The downward trend was broken in the last week of August, when following on an appreciation of the dollar exchange the prices reacted to R186 on the 23rd. Thereafter, backed by a good covering demand, the market was pitched up to R203-8-0 for April-May contracts, only to fall back to R193 by the end of the next week. With the approach of the Indo-Japanese conference the market buoyed up a little and remained steady within a range of R198 to R199 for three weeks till the 29th September. From the beginning of October a further spell of weakness commenced owing partly to the repercussions of the reported difficulties of an important group of mills at Bombay and the rates reacted downward, reaching R184-8-0 by the 17th October. At this stage speculation regarding an early termination of the Japanese boycott again created a buoyant feeling in the market, but a fresh reaction began on renewed liquidation, following disappointment at the slow progress of the Indo-Japanese discussions. These factors sent the quotation down to R178-8-0 on the 24th November. Thereafter, the market remained featureless except for occasional spurts due to rush of shorts for covering with bullish turns in the treaty discussions at Simla. On balance the rates improved by about a couple of rupees by the 29th December. Agreement having been reached with the Japanese delegates on the 5th January, Japanese shippers were encouraged to resume buying of contracts on a heavy scale and backed by the export demand, the market rapidly advanced, reaching R215-12-0 by the 9th February. Part of this appreciation was attributable to the unseasonable spell of cold weather which damaged the cotton crop in some parts of India. But as the crop movement had already set in fully the rates gradually receded, the quotation on record for the 23rd March being R196-12-0.

One result of the comparatively low parity for Indian cotton, as set out in the preceding paragraph, was to encourage a larger absorption of Indian cotton in markets other than Japan. The world consumption of Indian cotton for the six months ending July 31, 1933, had indeed proved to have been rather short of the normal rate of consumption in recent years. But consumption during the six months ending January 31, 1934, showed a notable increase in relation to the consumption of the preceding six months. Spinners' takings in both these half-yearly periods had shown notable

increases, as is evidenced by the world's cotton mill stocks. The mill stocks of Indian cotton outside India, on the 31st July, 1933, and the 31st January, 1934, were estimated by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association at 636,000 bales and 409,000 bales as compared with 375,000 bales and 241,000 bales respectively on the corresponding dates of the preceding year. Exports of Indian cotton, therefore, naturally increased in spite of the reduction in Japanese demand in consequence of the boycott. The total outward shipments of Indian cotton during 1933-34 amounted to 2,740,000 bales as compared with 2,063,000 bales in 1932-33, and 2,369,000 bales in 1930-31. The value of the exports amounted to R26,59 lakhs as compared with R20,37 lakhs in the preceding year. The volume of the exports thus increased, relatively to 1932-33, by 33 per cent and the value thereof by 31 per cent. Japan indeed still remained the largest single market for Indian cotton, although her share decreased slightly from 1,085,000 bales valued at R11,12 lakhs in 1932-33 to 1,022,000 bales valued at R10,53 lakhs in 1933-34. This decline, however, was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the offtake of China from 134,000 bales valued at R1,33 lakhs to 337,000 bales valued at R3,22 lakhs. The United Kingdom increased her takings from 167,000 bales valued at R1,61 lakhs to 342,000 bales valued at R3,27 lakhs. Exports to Italy advanced from 150,000 bales valued at R1,44 lakhs to 261,000 bales valued at R2,39 lakhs. There was concurrently a notable expansion in the demand of Germany, France and Belgium, which were responsible for 247,000 bales, 163,000 bales and 144,000 bales or considerably larger quantities than their respective shares of 1932-33 at 153,000 bales, 124,000 bales and 128,000 bales. There were similar variations in the exports to Spain and the Netherlands, their respective requirements having enlarged from 52,000 bales and 38,000 bales to 61,000 bales and 65,000 bales.

The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last 5 years together with the pre-War average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

——	Pre-War average 1909-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
April . . .	303,600	386,300	424,700	307,300	95,000	290,000
May . . .	248,800	404,900	341,700	283,400	135,400	232,100
June . . .	218,900	382,200	244,500	260,600	121,800	308,200
July . . .	190,100	318,700	258,900	212,300	100,400	213,700
August . . .	110,300	231,300	250,700	259,900	83,300	170,400
September . . .	75,300	211,400	286,800	111,200	163,100	69,300
October . . .	66,800	176,100	223,700	111,300	120,500	84,700
November. . .	101,400	207,200	226,900	135,900	121,500	124,100
December . .	158,200	297,600	257,000	191,400	164,600	162,700
January . . .	319,800	452,700	438,900	168,000	267,200	243,100
February . . .	318,300	493,500	433,300	159,700	373,800	341,900
March . . .	295,800	508,500	438,900	168,200	316,000	499,800
TOTAL .	2,407,300	4,070,400	3,926,000	2,369,200	2,062,600	2,740,000

Exports from Bombay amounted to 48 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India, those from Karachi were 41 per cent and those from Madras 4 per cent as compared with 56, 35 and 3 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Viewed in retrospect, the export trade in Indian cotton during the year 1933-34 showed swift and violent fluctuations

in demand. To a certain extent, this was inevitable, since Japan fills such a large part of the canvas in this particular line of trade in India that anything that modifies or checks the demand from this particular source is bound to produce important reactions on the market in India. It has, however, to be borne in mind that the withdrawal of the Japanese demand was at most operative for barely six months of the year. Apart from the question whether Japan could, for any length of time, keep out of the Indian market, the fact remains that the boycott was, to a great extent, made possible by large supplies which had been secured and held by the country in advance. The withdrawal of Japan from the market in India even for a short period, however, forced the Indian grower to make large sacrifices in prices and to surrender a good part of the monetary compensation which could have been his but for the boycott. It is true that the edge was taken out of the full force of the Japanese boycott owing to supplies going elsewhere in large consignments. This was by no means a mere fortuitous concurrence of forces unconnected with ordinary cause and effect, for Indian cotton holds an important position as a safety valve against any abrupt and erratic conduct on the part of American cotton. It is, however, gratifying to note that considerable progress has been achieved during the year in the direction of developing more secure markets for Indian cotton within the Empire. In this respect an important beginning has been made by the inauguration of the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee in Lancashire under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Jackson to explore and demonstrate the suitability of Indian cotton from the point of view of the cotton industry in Lancashire. The formation of this Committee, which provides a very useful and practical *liaison* between Lancashire and India, has been in fulfilment of a programme to which the United Kingdom has already been committed by the undertaking given by the British Government in the Ottawa Agreement to co-operate in any practicable scheme for investigating whether, by research, propaganda or improved marketing, greater use could be made of Indian cotton in Lancashire.

Imports of raw cotton into India during 1933-34 showed a heavy decline in comparison with the imports of the preceding year. In 1933-34 these amounted to 43,000 tons valued at R3,55 lakhs as compared with 85,000 tons valued at R7,26 lakhs in 1932-33. The decrease is accounted for by smaller imports from the United States of America as a result of the higher levels of cotton prices ruling in that country. Shipments from the United States amounted to 8,000 tons valued at R64 lakhs as against 46,000 tons valued at R3,85 lakhs in the preceding year. Consignments from Kenya Colony, representing mostly Uganda cotton, however, showed an improvement from 21,000 tons to 24,000 tons, but arrivals of Egyptian cotton fell off from 9,000 tons to 6,000 tons. The quantity of foreign cotton re-exported from the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the last 5 years is shown in the following statement:—

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
To Japan . . .	4,480	..	..	298	1,362
„ United Kingdom .	3,360	220	152	344	1,857
„ Other countries .	..	310	638	25	1,781
TOTAL .	7 840	530	790	667	5,000

Exports.

The re-exports of foreign cotton, it will be seen from the above, amounted to 5,000 bales as compared with 667 bales in the preceding year and 790 bales in 1931-32.

During the cotton season 1933-34 in the aggregate 2,405,000 bales of raw cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of July, 1934, as against 2,478,000 bales in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on the 31st August, 1933, was 713,000 bales as compared with 698,000 bales on the corresponding date of 1932. Stocks on the 26th April, 1934, were 1,216,000 bales as compared with 924,000 bales a year ago. According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past four fiscal years was as follows :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

—	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Bombay Island	672,249	660,632	570,501	530,352
Ahmedabad	317,229	326,710	335,640	353,090
Bombay Presidency	1,174,666	1,187,254	1,104,738	1,078,344
Madras	213,243	235,929	289,430	273,852
United Provinces	236,834	249,673	265,538	269,542
Central Provinces and Berar	120,818	116,186	118,517	108,298
Bengal	96,135	96,453	107,376	102,960
Punjab and Delhi	69,146	82,060	88,852	70,082
Rest of British India	26,058	29,302	31,736	33,011
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	1,936,900	1,996,857	2,006,187	1,936,089
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	329,419(a)	344,855	372,828	352,088
TOTAL INDIA	2,266,319	2,341,712	2,379,015	2,288,177

(a) Part calculated from yarn production, rest actual raw cotton consumption reported.

Cotton manufactures (₹2,73 lakhs).—In 1932-33 the Indian mill industry had been through a period of intense competition from Japan. This

competition was not only organized with remarkable efficiency but it was also conducted along such thorough lines that Indian mills were already finding it difficult in 1932-33 to carry on even in their own home markets. Some mills had been forced to reduce their margin of profit considerably, while a number of them, at any rate, curtailed output. The depreciation of the *yen* further aggravated the competition and the whole question formed the subject of a summary enquiry by the Tariff Board, on whose recommendations the Government of India raised the duties on cotton piecegoods, not of British manufacture, to 5¼ *as.* per pound or 50 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, for plain grey goods and to 50 per cent *ad valorem* for "others". These rates, which came into effect from the 30th August, 1932, had been calculated on the basis of a rate of R106= 100 *yen* exchange. The exchange value of the *yen*, however, subsequently declined and at the beginning of the year under review stood at about R83 =100 *yen*. Largely because of this further depreciation of the *yen*, the imports of Japanese goods still continued on a large scale and at prices which Indian mills could not meet or could only meet with difficulty. Government accordingly decided to make yet another tariff revision and the rates were raised to 6¾ *as.* per lb. or 75 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, for plain greys and to 75 per cent *ad valorem* for "others". These rates came into force in June, 1933, and remained operative until as a result of the successful negotiations with the Japanese Delegation in connection with the renewal of the commercial treaty between India and Japan, the rates were reduced with effect from the 8th January, 1934, to 5¼ *as.* per lb. or 50 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, for plain greys and 50 per cent for others, being the rates which had been in force prior to the promulgation of the revised rates in June, 1933. The tariff revision effected in June, 1933, had been forestalled to some extent and the resulting large stocks of Japanese goods held in India further reduced demand for the products of the Indian mills. At the beginning of the year the stock situation in the Indian mills had already become sufficiently serious, the stocks with the mills on the 1st April, 1933, amounting to as much as 601 million yards as compared with 382 million yards on the same date in the preceding year. In the year under review prices fell to new and lower levels and as some of the mills in India found it unprofitable to operate at such prices, total production naturally was curtailed. The annual production for 1933-34 was thus much smaller than that of 1932-33. And this made it possible for the mills in India to effect a considerable reduction in the stocks which stood at 421 million yards on the 1st April, 1934. The following table shows the production of piecegoods in the Indian mills, month by month, from April, 1930:—

(In thousand yards)

Month	Total Indian Production			
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
April	213,077	236,048	257,864	214,661
May	213,220	240,003	241,380	236,181
June	215,162	246,837	253,382	237,366
July	211,127	246,349	263,301	245,588
August	187,111	233,031	283,871	246,511

Exports.

(In thousand yards)

Month	Total Indian Production			
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
September	193,018	268,587	277,293	241,397
October	191,429	233,846	268,350	245,392
November	208,130	227,729	281,588	251,055
December	236,604	275,797	294,970	277,429
January	240,153	249,206	263,542	243,197
February	225,834	261,181	236,087	247,003
March	226,268	271,277	248,271	259,272
TOTAL	2,561,133	2,989,891	3,169,899	2,945,052

It will be seen that production in India in 1933-34 has been reduced by 225 million yards. This reduction has been mainly due to a falling off in the outturn of the mills in the Bombay Island. From the beginning of April, 1933, till the close of the year about seventeen mills were reported to have closed down, or suspended working temporarily owing to financial complications. Though this was unfortunate for the individual mills concerned, the net result was beneficial to the stock position in the Bombay Island. Stocks were thus cleared earlier than would otherwise have been the case and towards the latter part of the year under review renewed spindle and loom activity was beginning to manifest itself again. Outside the City, conditions were somewhat slack about the end of the year, the demand for Ahmedabad goods, in particular, in the up-country consuming markets showing a serious falling off. Elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency also labour troubles seriously affected the production of the mills.

The table given below shows the production of cotton piecegoods for Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India separately :—

(In thousands of yards)

Month	Bombay Island			Ahmedabad			Rest of India		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
April	94,598	102,834	75,314	63,157	67,820	63,218	78,293	87,210	76,129
May	96,611	85,194	78,286	63,981	68,444	74,210	79,410	87,742	83,685
June	105,245	95,382	76,092	60,132	70,044	77,852	81,460	87,956	83,422
July	103,949	100,462	81,761	60,699	69,933	69,624	81,760	92,906	94,203
August	97,671	118,965	87,891	55,356	67,727	63,018	80,004	97,179	95,602
September	118,980	109,976	80,805	64,584	75,463	70,080	85,023	91,854	90,512
October	88,675	112,020	75,679	64,333	67,684	72,550	80,838	88,646	97,163
November	85,968	111,840	73,330	64,041	76,016	78,603	77,719	93,732	99,122
December	106,662	111,549	78,586	80,791	85,642	95,695	88,345	97,779	103,148
January	103,847	96,670	70,575	59,683	72,343	74,442	85,677	94,520	98,180
February	106,560	82,773	69,022	69,640	67,102	82,379	84,981	86,212	95,602
March	108,120	82,933	75,717	74,839	71,640	86,263	88,319	93,689	97,292
TOTAL	1,216,886	1,210,598	923,058	781,286	859,867	907,934	991,769	1,092,434	1,114,060

It will appear from the figures given above that taking the year as a whole, the decline in the production was confined to the Bombay Island, where the output of the mills had been low from November. But it is also interesting that, on the basis of the monthly analysis given above, the rate of production elsewhere was initially a little worse in comparison with the rate for the corresponding months of the previous year.

The production of yarn in the mills in India amounted to 921 million lbs. as compared with 1,016 million lbs. in 1932-33 and 966 million lbs. in 1931-32. The details of production by counts are given below in millions of lbs. :—

Counts	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Nos. 1—10 .	131	106	79	106	113	117	115	107
„ 11—20 .	362	389	303	388	400	445	484	440
„ 21—30 .	167	263	213	272	260	294	297	255
„ 31—40 .	20	34	37	46	61	71	77	76
Above 40 . .	3	11	10	15	27	34	37	37
Wastes .	..	6	6	7	6	5	6	6

It will be noticed from the above table that the slackening of the rate of production in 1933-34 has been confined almost exclusively to the three classifications covering 30s and below. In the case of counts 31-40 there has been an almost negligible decline of 1 million lb. on a total of 77 million lbs., while other classifications exhibit no variation relatively to the corresponding figures for 1932-33.

Cotton yarn (R82 lakhs).

The exports of twist and yarn amounted to 16 million lbs. as compared with 15 million lbs. in 1932-33 and an average annual of 82 million lbs. for the post-War quinquennium. The total value of the exports in 1933-34 amounted to R82 lakhs as compared with R79 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase in the volume of the exports in 1933-34 is attributable mainly to enlargement of demand in Syria and Persia, the former taking off 2·8 million lbs. as against 2·3 million lbs. in 1932-33, and the latter 4·3 million lbs. against 3·7 million lbs. Part of the increase accounted for by these two countries was, however, counterbalanced by a reduction in the offtake for Iraq which fell from 1·1 million to 0·8 million los. and in that for French Somaliland which went down from 1·8 million to 1·5 million lbs. Consignments to Aden and Dependencies at 2·1 million lbs. practically remained unchanged in relation to the shipments of 1932-33.

The proportion of exports of cotton piecegoods to the total production in India in 1933-34 was 1·9 per cent as compared with 2·1 per cent in 1932-33 and 3·5 per cent in 1931-32. The actual quantity of cotton piecegoods exported showed a further decline from 66 million yards in 1932-33 to 56 million yards in 1933-34, the corresponding decline in value being from R2,09 lakhs to R1,66 lakhs. The following table sets forth the quantities of piece-

goods grey, white and coloured exported from 1926-27 onward with the average exports during the War period.

—	(In thousand yards)								
	War average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Cotton piecegoods—									
Grey . .	74,576	19,949	17,989	16,385	15,043	9,793	8,585	4,682	4,165
White . .	1,475	1,550	1,355	1,379	1,199	399	267	358	292
Coloured . .	80,377	175,902	149,280	131,455	117,184	87,520	95,784	61,402	52,004
TOTAL . .	156,428	197,401	168,624	149,219	133,426	97,715	104,636	66,442	56,461

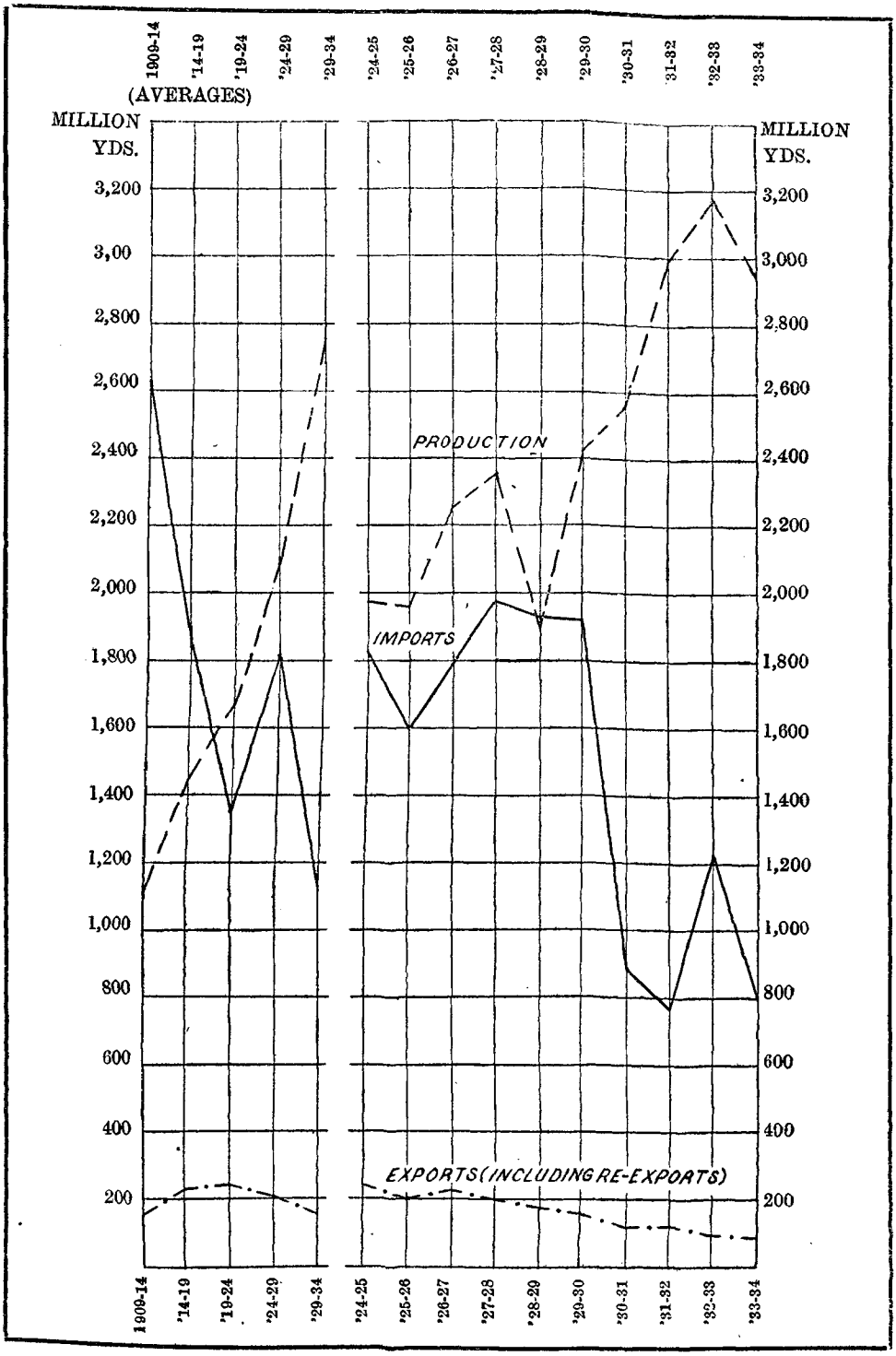
Under coloured goods, which constitute by far the most important item of export, the shipments amounted to 52 million yards as against 61 million yards in the preceding year. The exports of grey goods amounted to only 4 million yards and were slightly below the exports of the preceding year, which had stood at 5 million yards. The consignments of white goods sent out also fell back from 0·4 million yards to 0·3 million yards. Of the total value of piecegoods exported, amounting to R1,66 lakhs, grey goods accounted for R11 lakhs, white goods for a little below R1 lakh and coloured goods for R1,55 lakhs.

The detailed figures of production and exports under the different classifications of cotton piecegoods for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below :—

Production in Indian mills.

—	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Grey and bleached piecegoods—	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Shirtings and longcloth . .	292·5	790·9	748·0	725·8
Chadars	69·9	55·7	58·6	56·1
Dhutis	284·8	964·6	1,096·8	978·5
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings.	128·9	154·4	143·7	137·0
Drills and jeans . .	27·8	103·2	112·9	104·3
Other sorts	68·5	242·3	263·0	263·3
TOTAL .	872·4	2,311·1	2,423·0	2,265·0
Coloured piecegoods	291·9	678·8	746·9	680·0
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	1,164·3	2,989·9	3,169·9	2,945·0

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1924-25 to 1933-34 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



Cotton manufactures.

Exports.

——	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Grey and bleached piecegoods—	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Shirtings	2·2	4·1	1·7	·8
Chadars and dhuties	7·6	2·3	1·9	1·6
T. cloth and domestics	21·6	·6	·4	·4
Drills and jeans	·6	·1	·2	·4
Other sorts	12·2	1·7	·8	1·2
TOTAL	44·2	8·8	5·0	4·4
Coloured piecegoods	45·0	95·8	61·4	52·0
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	89·2	104·6	66·4	56·4

Of the total quantity of piecegoods exported in 1933-34. Ceylon took 13 million yards or practically the same as had been taken by her in 1932-33. There was a pronounced fall in supplies to the Straits Settlements which went down from 8 million yards to 5 million yards; export to Portuguese Africa and Tanganyika territory also suffered a diminution from 6 million yards to 3 million yards. Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba together took 3 million yards as against 4 million yards in 1932-33. The decline in the shares of these countries was partly counterbalanced by slight increases in the offtake of Persia (from 8 million yards to 9 million yards), and of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (from a little below 2 million yards to just above 2 million yards). Demand from Iraq, Arabia, and the Bahrein island practically remained unchanged at 5 million, 4 million and 3 million yards respectively.

The following table shows the average declared values per yard of the different classes of exported piecegoods compared with the corresponding values for the imported goods in 1913-14 and the last five years :—

Imported piecegoods.

——	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 8	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 4	0 2 2
White	0 2 11	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11
Coloured	0 3 5	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 8	0 3 2	0 3 2

Indian piecegoods exported.

——	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 7	0 4 8	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 2
White	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 6 4	0 5 9	0 5 0	0 4 11
Coloured	0 5 0	0 5 9	0 5 7	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 4 9

Exports.

From the above tables it will be seen that although the declared values of exported piecegoods fell away between the two years 1932-33 and 1933-34 under all the three classifications, they were still on higher levels relatively to the corresponding values of the imported piecegoods. This fact indicates the principal cause of the retrogression of the Indian piece-goods trade in the overseas markets in recent years. The main reason for the greater fall in the declared value in the case of imports was the intensity of competition from Japan. But the same factor has been operating also in the markets for cotton piecegoods abroad, where prices were subjected to an unusual amount of strain, to the detriment alike of India and other countries competing with Japan in the respective markets involved. This was inevitable on account of the phenomenal pressure of Japanese exports of cotton piecegoods in recent years. Not only has the volume of her export trade increased, but the great bulk of her goods has been sold at what appears to be cut prices. India can hardly hope to retain her export trade in cotton piecegoods in markets where she enjoys no special advantages against Japan when she requires a considerable measure of protection in her home markets. A continued decrease of exports seems, therefore, most probable.

In the following table a rough estimate is made of the quantity of mill made cloth which was available for consumption in India during the year 1913-14 and the last five years. Stocks at the beginning and end of each year cannot be taken into account owing to the absence of complete data regarding these.

——	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mill production	1,164·3	2,419·0	2,561·1	2,989·9	3,169·9	2,945·0
Imported goods . .	3,197·1	1,919·3	890·0	775·6	1,225·3	795·7
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS . .	4,361·4	4,338·3	3,451·1	3,765·5	4,395·2	3,740·7
Exported, Indian .	89·2	133·4	97·7	104·6	66·4	56·5
„ Foreign .	62·1	22·2	17·4	15·7	21·6	24·8
TOTAL EXPORTS .	151·3	155·6	115·1	120·3	88·0	81·3
Handloom production (estimated).	1,068·0	1,404·0	1,384·0	1,500·0	1,700·0	1,436·0
BALANCE AVAILABLE .	5,278·1	5,586·7	4,720·0	5,145·2	6,007·2	5,095·4

Tea (R19,85 lakhs).—The International Scheme for the Regulation of Exports of tea was announced in May, 1933 with retrospective effect from the beginning of April, so that at the end of the year under review the tea industry had just completed one year of this scheme. Generally, the restriction scheme has enabled the industry to meet, what have undoubtedly been, very disturbing conditions. Production in the year under consideration has gone down from 434 million pounds in 1932-33 to 381 million pounds in 1933-34, so that the London warehouses which had 276 million pounds in hand at the

end of March, 1933 were able to reduce stocks to 251 million pounds by the end of the year under review. As regards Indian tea specifically, the stocks at London fell from 187 million pounds to 166 million pounds during the same period. It is true that the stocks at the end of the year under review were still somewhat heavy, but each of the three countries, namely, India, Ceylon and Netherlands India, has been assigned a definite quota under the restriction scheme and the complete elimination of the surplus stocks will, it is hoped, be only a matter of time. It can be said that the hopes engendered by the regulation scheme have, to a considerable extent, been justified; this is found by the relative levels of average prices realised for tea. The average declared value per lb. of tea exported from India in 1933-34 amounted to 10 *as.* compared with 7 *as.* 3 *p.* for the exports of 1932-33. At the same time, the average prices realised at the auction at London for all kinds of tea, advanced from 9·45*d.* per lb. in 1932 to 11·70*d.* per lb. in 1933.

Under the restriction scheme the quota for overseas shipments of tea from India for 1933-34 had been fixed at 321 million lbs. The International Committee has since permitted an addition of 2½ per cent of the agreed "standard export" to the quota effective in 1933-34 to arrive at the permissible limit for the exports of 1934-35.

The total outturn of tea in India in 1933-34 amounted to 381 million lbs. as compared with 434 million lbs. in 1932-33 and 394 million lbs. in 1931-32. The decline of 1933-34 in relation to the outturn of the previous season was thus one of 53 million lbs. A number of circumstances account for this fall in outturn. As exportable rights had been strictly limited to assigned quotas under the scheme of license in connection with the International Regulation of exports, the individual grower had not much inducement to turn out additional supplies, the bulk of which might very well be left on his hands at the end of the season; and, accordingly, the majority of growers in India had joined in a scheme, as yet on a voluntary basis, to restrict production at the very source within predetermined limits. Another factor contributing to lower the yield this year was the fact that in some of the districts, at any rate, the season did not prove favourable to a high yield on account of the recurrence at intervals of drought and flood. The unsatisfactory production in the first three months of the year was thus due to drought in some of the districts. August witnessed another drought followed later by a spell of wet cold weather. In September the distribution of rainfall continued to be uneven. Taking the season as a whole, the bulk of the reduction in the crop occurred in August and November. The August reduction was due partially to weather conditions and partially to the anxiety of growers to eliminate the poor quality pluckings common to this part of the season. By October, the permissible quota of production had been completed in several gardens and pickings had to be suspended in November in several cases owing to the necessity of adjusting the season's production with the quota figures. Generally, the restriction plan resulted in an elimination of coarse plucking and the reduction of pluckings in August, in particular, had the effect of raising the general standard of quality for the year. The early teas, except in Cachar and Sylhet, were reported to have been up to the average and, in some places, exceptionally good. Autumnal teas mostly proved to be of no special merit, although limited quantities of teas above the average standard were produced.

Exports.

The season, as a whole, thus proved to have been a good average year for quality in spite of the vagaries of the weather.

Of the total production of 1933 the largest share, as usual, was contributed by Assam which produced 219 million lbs. or 58 per cent. Production in the rest of Northern India amounted to 104 million lbs. or 27 per cent and that in Southern India to 58 million lbs. or 15 per cent. The net reduction in the crop yield of India on the basis of the production of 1932 amounted to 53 million lbs. and was brought about by a decline of 38 million lbs. in Assam, of 10 million lbs. in the rest of Northern India and 5 million lbs. in Southern India. The total area under tea in India was 813,900 acres in 1933 as compared with 809,100 acres in the preceding year. The acreage and production for a number of years are shown in the following tables :—

Acreage.

—	1906	1915	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933*
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	427,200	429,500	432,900	430,900	428,400	430,300
Rest of Northern India .	153,900	181,300	220,900	222,800	227,200	226,600	227,600	229,400
Southern India . .	37,600	68,000	127,800	135,700	143,400	149,300	153,100	154,200
TOTAL .	530,700	632,100	775,900	788,000	803,500	806,800	809,100	813,900

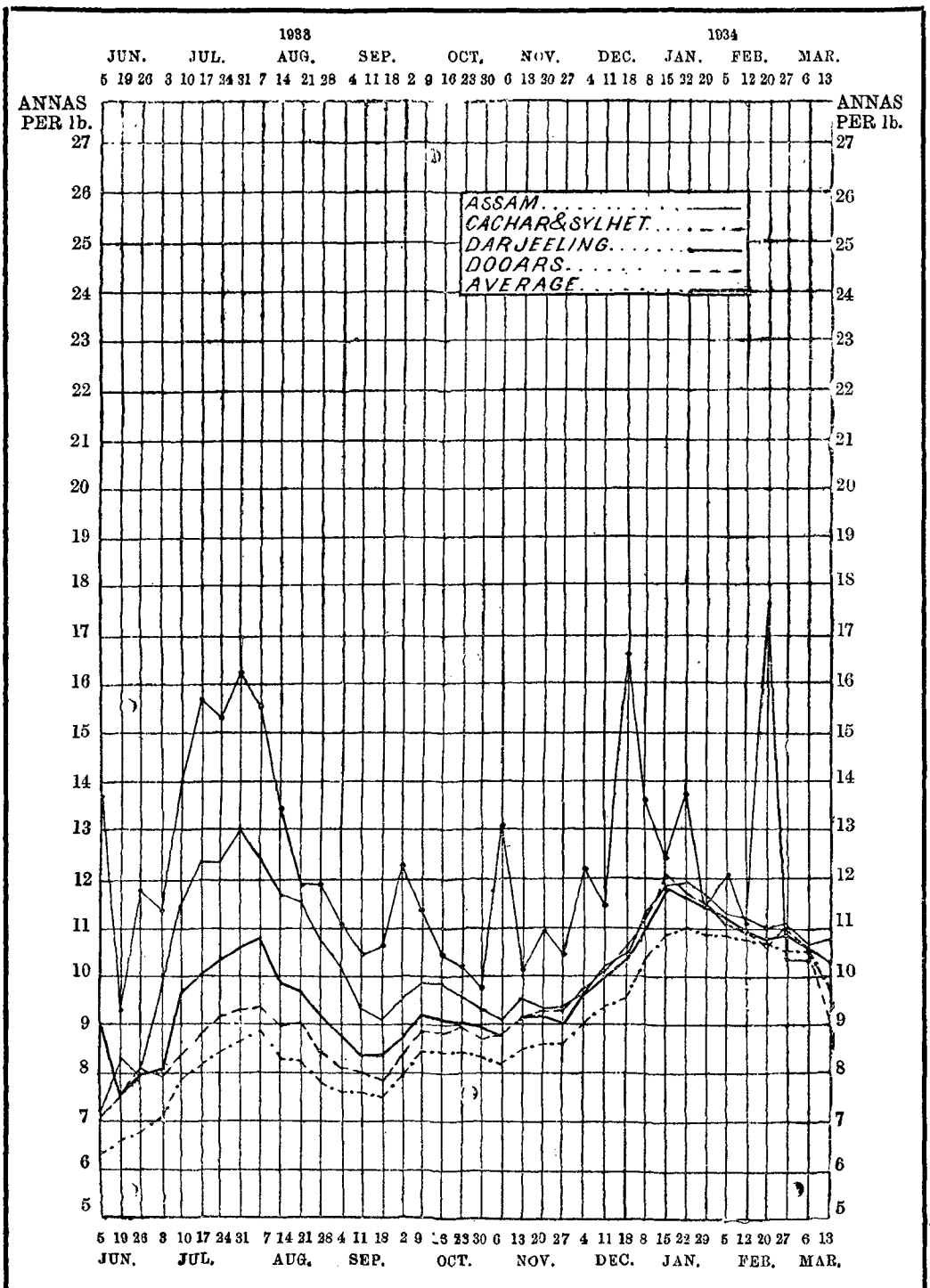
* Subject to revision.

Production.

—	1906	1915	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933*
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam . . .	162,468	245,752	246,018	258,941	233,416	243,229	257,058	219,341
Rest of Northern India .	64,216	94,695	100,864	115,628	102,769	94,252	113,847	103,380
Southern India . .	14,281	31,610	57,271	58,273	54,896	56,603	62,764	57,901
TOTAL .	240,965	372,057	404,153	432,842	391,081	394,084	433,669	380,622

* Subject to revision.

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of tea realised at the auction sales in Calcutta.



Tea.

The variations in the exports for the corresponding official years are indicated by the following figures :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

—	1906-07	1915-16	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong).	217,931	301,403	309,845	326,363	307,147	295,294	323,825	270,822
From Southern India (Madras ports).	13,980	25,840	49,321	49,671	48,575	45,901	54,837	46,825
From Bombay, Sind and Burma.	1,743	11,227	436	600	517	323	175	195
TOTAL .	233,654	338,470	359,602	376,634	356,239	341,518	378,837	317,842

In 1933-34, 83 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced was exported overseas, the balance amounting to 63 million lbs. was left for the home market.

The scheme of license for exports of tea made it necessary in the procedure relating to the auction sales for tea at Calcutta, to offer the invoices with export rights and those for internal consumption in separate lots and on different dates in each auction week. The number of packages of tea for internal consumption (excluding second-hand tea, damaged tea and dust) sold during the season 1933-34 amounted to 267,635 and they fetched an average price of 4 *as.* 10 *p.* per lb. The number of packages with export rights sold during the season was 575,709 with an average price of 9 *as.* 7 *p.* The total number of packages (excluding second-hand tea, damaged tea and dust) of either description sold thus amounted to 843,344 against 772,843 packages sold in the preceding season, the prices realised averaging at 8 *as.* 1 *p.* in the season 1933-34 against 5 *as.* 2 *p.* in the 1932-33 season. The number of packages of dust sold during the season 1933-34 amounted to 212,778 as against the record figure of 262,979 for 1932-33, the average price being 5 *as.* 7 *p.* against 4 *as.* 1 *p.* in 1932-33. The auction sales of tea opened at Calcutta on the 5th June, 1933 and altogether there were 37 sales for invoices with export rights and 38 sales for those for internal consumption.

The average weekly prices per lb. realised for tea at the auction sales in Calcutta during the 1933-34 tea season are graphed in chart No. 9 appended to this Review and also in the chart on the opposite page where the district weekly averages are exhibited along with the general average.

The average price realised for invoices with export rights in the first sale of the season held on the 5th-6th June was 9 *as.* per lb. During the early weeks of the season the market was irregular, the average having, on balance, lost a little more than one anna per lb. by the 26th June. July opened with a healthier outlook owing to revival of demand and as the average quality of the invoices offered improved, the rates tended to harden, touching 10 *as.* 7 *p.* on the 31st July. But demand having been checked about the middle of that month, prices were again receding until the average realised had sagged to

8 *as.* 4 *p.* by the 11th September. In October there was a moderate recovery during the earlier weeks with the rates marked up to 9 *as.* 2 *p.* by the 9th of the month. But subsequently the usual seasonal decline in prices set in and by the first week of November the average returned to 8 *as.* 9 *p.* Thereafter, with the onset of the seasonal improvement in quality an upward movement got under way, culminating in an average of 9 *as.* 2 *p.* returned on the 20th-21st of the month. December witnessed a wave of speculative buying and immediately after the release of the announcement of the international committee regarding the revised export quotas for 1934-35 there was a spurt to 9 *as.* 7 *p.* on the 4th-5th December which was followed by further rapid advances leading up to an average of 11 *as.* 9 *p.* about the middle of January. Subsequently, prices tended to ease off and as sellers' offers increased in view of the approaching end of the season, the rates continued to fall away, the average realised at the last sale of the season being 10 *as.* 4 *p.*

The total exports of tea in 1933-34 amounted to 318 million lbs. valued at R19,85 lakhs as compared with 379 million lbs. valued at R17,15 lakhs in 1932-33. Relatively to the exports of 1932-33, there was thus a decrease of 16 per cent in quantity and an increase of 16 per cent in value. The relative movements in the volume and value of the exports are reflected in the average declared value per lb. of tea exported, which, as already indicated, amounted to 10 *as.* in 1933-34 as against 7 *as.* 3 *p.* in the preceding year. Except for 24 lbs. of green tea exported in the whole course of the year, the consignments sent out in 1933-34 represented exclusively black tea. Of the total outward shipments 87 per cent was taken by the United Kingdom or much the same as in 1932-33. Exports to that country amounted to 276 million lbs. as compared with 331 million lbs. in the preceding year. The value of the consignments, however, increased from R14,78 lakhs to R17,57 lakhs. Direct shipments to the United States of America fell off from 11 million lbs. to 8 million lbs. and those to Canada from 17 million lbs. to 15 million lbs. Direct consignments to the U. S. S. R. showed a heavy decline from 3·5 million lbs. to 0·7 million lbs. But part of this decline was made up for by increases in the offtake of Australia and New Zealand which received respectively 2·0 million and 2·5 million lbs. as against 1·6 and 1·1 million lbs. in the preceding year. There was a notable set-back in the exports to Egypt, which took off 1·3 million lbs. as against 2·0 million lbs. in 1932-33. Ceylon with an offtake of 3·2 million lbs. showed a faint drop in relation to her takings of the previous year at 3·5 million lbs. Arabia cut down her share from 1·7 million lbs. to 0·6 million lbs. while Persia received 1·1 million lbs. or very little less than her intake of 1·5 million lbs. in 1932-33. China practically held aloof as she had done in the previous year.

Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom amounted to 38 million lbs. in 1933 as compared with 42 million lbs. in 1932. Stocks of Indian tea in London warehouses at the end of the year were 166 million lbs. as against 187 million lbs. and 139 million lbs. respectively at the corresponding date of 1932-33 and 1931-32. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to Russia (European) declined from 5·5 million lbs. in 1932 to 3·2 million lbs. in 1933 and those to the United States of America from 6·8 million lbs. to 5·7 million lbs. Re-exports to Central and South America remained practically

unchanged at about 1 million lbs. But re-exports to Canada and Newfoundland showed a slight improvement from 4·1 million lbs. to 4·2 million lbs. and those to the Irish Free State from 15·1 million lbs. to 15·4 million lbs.

The share of Calcutta in the total exports was 62 per cent, of Chittagong 23 per cent and of Madras 15 per cent. Shipments from Chittagong amounted to 74 million lbs. and those from Madras to 47 million lbs. The coastwise exports of tea from Bengal amounted to 13 million lbs. as compared with 21 million lbs. in the preceding year.

The following table shows (in millions of lbs.) the exports of tea from the principal tea-growing centres during the past five years :—

(In millions of lbs.)

——	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Northern India . .	326	309	296	313	277
Southern India . .	54	48	47	55	47
Ceylon . . .	251	241	247	253	216
Java	137	135	145	141	131
Sumatra . . .	23	23	27	32	27
China . . .	126	91	96	87	92
Japan . . .	24	20	25	30	30
Formosa . . .	18	19	18	15	18
TOTAL .	959	886	901	926	838

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java, as far as information is available, are shown in table No. 61 appended to this Review. A reference to this table will show that the contribution of India to the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom during 1933 was 55·3 per cent as compared with 55·1 per cent in 1932. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported, however, fell from 312 million lbs. to 279 million lbs. Imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom also contracted from 172 million lbs. to 148 million lbs. and those of Java tea from 73 million lbs. to 63 million lbs. Arrivals of China tea, on the other hand, recorded an improvement from 5 million lbs. to 8 million lbs. In the case of the United States of America, the quantity of Indian tea imported showed a small decline from 18 million lbs. to 17 million lbs., the percentage share of India amounting to 17·4 as against 19·1 in the year preceding. In Canada the demand for Indian tea weakened, the imports falling from 27 million lbs. (66·1 per cent) to 24 million lbs. (60·9 per cent). In the case of Australia imports of Indian tea showed an improvement from 2 million lbs. (4·2 per cent) to 2·5 million lbs. (5·2 per cent).

Oilseeds (R13,66 lakhs).—The total exports of Indian oilseeds of all kinds improved in quantity from 733,000 tons in 1932-33 to 1,124,000 tons in the year under review and from R11,31 lakhs to R13,66 lakhs in value. Relatively to 1932-33, therefore, there was an improvement of 53 per cent in quantity and 21 per cent in value. In quantity,

Exports.

the exports in 1933-34 reached a record level for recent years, this expansion being mainly due to the recovery made by Indian linseed. Exports of linseed in the year under review attained the pre-war level. There was also an improved demand for groundnuts as compared with the preceding year, but this improvement was accompanied by a fall in value. Excluding linseed and groundnuts, other kinds of oilseeds taken together declined from 228,000 tons to 198,000 tons in quantity and from R3,28 lakhs to R2,45 lakhs in value, rapeseed being largely responsible for this result, the demand for it falling off by about 37 per cent. The table in the margin compares the quantities of the different kinds of oilseeds exported during the last 3 years with the pre-war averages.

	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	(Thousands of tons)			
Linseed	379	120	72	379
Rapeseed	273	54	115	73
Groundnuts	212	672	433	547
Castor	114	104	86	82
Cotton	240	12	2	6
Sesamum	119	12	10	15
Copra	31	..	..	..
Others	85	14	15	22
TOTAL	1,453	988	733	1,124

Linseed.

Exports of linseed in the year under review totalled 379,000 tons valued at R4,58 lakhs, and as compared with the preceding year showed an increase of 307,000 tons in quantity and R3,66 lakhs in value. This result was largely due to the combined effect of the Ottawa preference in the United Kingdom and the relative scarcity of available supplies in international markets. The Argentine crop of 1933 suffered a serious shortage and was estimated at only 1·4 million tons as compared with 2·2 million tons in the preceding year. The Indian crop, on the other hand, was very much the same as in the previous year, the estimated production in 1933 being 406,000 tons as against 416,000 tons in 1932. The Indian linseed export trade was also assisted by the preference given on it in the United Kingdom market. The 10 per cent import duty placed Plate linseed, for a time, out of line with Indian, and United Kingdom purchasers bought freely with the result that there was an increase of 162,000 tons in the offtake of the United Kingdom alone. In the preceding year she had imported only 14,000 tons of Indian linseed. Another notable expansion took place in the American market, exports to the United States of America amounting to 84,000 tons as compared with 200 tons in the preceding year. This expansion was due to the failure of the crops in the United States of America coupled with the short crops in the Argentine. The principal countries in Europe also increased their demands. Exports to France and Italy were 43,000 and 22,000 tons as against 22,000 and 11,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Germany and Australia, each of which had taken 9,000 tons in 1932-33, advanced their respective shares to 10,000 and 12,000 tons. Shipments in 1933-34 also included 10,000 tons consigned to Belgium, 6,000 tons to Greece and 4,000 tons to the Netherlands, their respective intake in the preceding year having been 300, 3,000 and 200 tons only. Japan, which had practically withdrawn from the Indian market in 1932-33, took a little less than 1,500 tons in 1933-34, but even this amount was less than a quarter of her actual takings in 1931-32. More than 46 per cent of the total shipments in 1933-34 was consigned to the United Kingdom as against 20 per cent in the preceding year. The trade in linseed was divided between the ports of Bengal and Bombay in the proportion of 50 and 48 per cent as compared with

65 and 35 per cent for the respective provinces in 1932-33. With the commencement of exports from Vizagapatam, Madras came into the trade for the first time in 1933-34 with a share of 2 per cent of the total.

The price of linseed, bold, was quoted at R4-15-6 per cwt. on the 7th April, 1933. The market was weak at the beginning of the year as a result of shippers at this end pressing for business. During the succeeding week there was a firmer tendency as a result of covering operations encouraged by the firming up of the Argentine options. With the emergence of the United States as a buyer in the Indian market, the rates gradually advanced, reaching R6-0-0 by the 12th May. For the two subsequent weeks, the market ruled steady at a slightly lower level owing to option selling, but with Plate supplies falling off, the market continued to advance and in sympathy with the general trend in the American commodity markets, the upward movement was carried further till R7-0-0 was quoted on the 21st July. This impetus, however, worked itself off during the end of July as a result of the reaction in the American commodity markets and, in common with other commodities, linseed was adjusting itself to a lower level, prices reaching down to R6-8-0 by the 11th August. But owing to speculative influences in Argentina and alarmist reports regarding the new crop from that country the market maintained itself at a slightly higher level till about the beginning of September. Thereafter, on receipt of further reports of improvement in the Argentine crop conditions, prices eased off to R6-7-6 on the 15th September from R6-11-0 in the previous week. From that date, with a gradual lowering of the Argentine options, selling pressure in the Indian market increased and rates declined till R5-9-0 was quoted on the 17th October. Subsequently, speculative interest increased owing to bullish advices from the Argentine and prices rose once again to R5-14-0 on the 27th October and to R6-3-6 at the end of the next week. But with trade demand gradually relapsing to routine buying and with crop prospects in the Argentine continuing to remain uncertain, the market for Indian linseed dragged on till about the end of November, prices, on balance, having shown a small depreciation from R6-3-6 on the 3rd November to R5-15-0 on the 24th of the month. On the 29th November, when the Argentine Government fixed the minimum price for linseed the market showed an immediate rally to R6-2-0 on the 1st December, but the higher rates in the Argentine having been counteracted by alterations in the exchange rate of that country, the Indian market failed to maintain the rise, and the rates gradually moved down to R5-11-6 by the 29th December. The last three months of the year, however, witnessed a fresh hardening of the spot position for Indian linseed owing to stocks being firmly held in anticipation of further short crops both in India and the Argentine. The rates rose to R5-12-0 by the 12th January and, later, owing to the damage done by the earthquake in Bihar and Orissa to the growing crops, firmed up still further, reaching R6-4-0 by the 9th February. Subsequently, the market became easier, but the rates never dropped below R6-0-0 till the end of the year.

Groundnuts (R6,63 lakhs).

The production of groundnuts in India in 1932-33 was estimated at 3,007,000 tons as against 2,276,000 tons in 1931-32, an increase of 32 per cent over the yield of the previous crop. The crop of 1933-34 is, according to the latest report, estimated at 3,252,000 tons. Supplies of groundnuts in 1933-34, therefore, proved to be abundant

and exports also recovered from the low level of 433,000 tons in 1932-33 and rose to 547,000 tons in 1933-34. But prices in the world markets were far from satisfactory throughout the year and the total value realised declined still further from R7,12 lakhs in 1932-33 to R6,63 lakhs in 1933-34. France has proved in recent years to be the most important single market for groundnuts exported from India, but in August, 1933 a decree was passed under which an import duty is levied on groundnuts other than those grown in the French colonies. This restriction of the market had also a disastrous effect on prices. Exports to France during 1933-34 amounted to 188,000 tons only as against 219,000 tons in the preceding year, or a decline of 14 per cent. This decline was, however, more than counter balanced by increased demands from the United Kingdom which took 53,000 tons and the Netherlands which took 101,000 tons as against 32,000 and 87,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Other European countries also showed greater interest. Purchases by Germany amounted to 97,000 tons as compared with 48,000 tons in the preceding year, while Italy received 72,000 tons against 28,000 tons in 1932-33. There were smaller increases in the exports to Belgium and Denmark, their respective shares being 13,000 tons and 7,000 tons as against 9,000 tons and 1,500 tons in the preceding year. About 83 per cent of the total quantities exported in 1933-34 was shipped from the Madras Presidency, as compared with 81 per cent in 1932-33. The remainder was despatched almost entirely from Bombay.

The price of groundnuts (machine decorticated) at Madras was quoted at R23-9-0 per candy of 500 lbs. on the 7th April. Thereafter prices tended to harden in sympathy with the world commodity markets and reached R27-13-3 by the 16th June. Then followed a period of sharp fluctuations but on balance the market had gone down by a little less than a rupee by the 28th July. From August there was a continued decline till the end of the year, each month in fact establishing a new low level. The lowest quotation for August was R24-0-0 ; in October it dropped to R21-11-0. By the 8th December rates had fallen to R20-0-0 while in January R19 was touched. On the 23rd February the rate quoted was R18-0-0. The downward movement was arrested for a time in March, the quotation firming up to R18-8-0 on the 15th of that month ; but subsequently a fresh relapse occurred and on the 29th March R17-8-0 was reached.

The production of rape and mustard in India in 1932-33 was estimated at 1,046,000 tons as against 1,025,000 tons in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 2 per cent on the crop yield of 1931-32. The crop of 1933-34 was, according to the latest report, estimated to yield 952,000 tons or a decrease of 94,000 tons in comparison with the crop of 1932-33. The export trade in rapeseed during the year experienced a sharp set-back, the total shipments being returned at 73,000 tons as compared with 115,000 tons in 1932-33. The decline thus amounted to 42,000 tons and it was almost wholly accounted for by a falling off in the demand of Italy which took only 10,000 tons as against 68,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the other consuming markets showed more or less appreciable increases. The United Kingdom took 20,000 tons as against 11,000 tons in 1932-33 while France and the Netherlands increased their respective shares from 8,000 tons and 12,000 tons to 11,000 tons and 15,000

Rapeseed (R81 lakhs).

tons. Purchases by Belgium amounted to 4,000 tons as against 3,000 tons in 1932-33, while German demands slightly increased from 9,100 tons in 1932-33 to 9,800 tons in 1933-34. Out of the total quantity exported from India in the year under review 72,000 tons or 98 per cent was shipped from Karachi.

Castorseed (R1,00 lakhs).

The production of castorseed showed a small increase from 146,000 tons in 1931-32 to 151,000 tons in 1932-33. The exports, however, experienced a further small reduction from 86,000 tons in 1932-33 to 82,000 tons in 1933-34. This further recession in the export trade is probably due to the fact that during 1933-34 Indian castorseed was slightly out of parity with the Brazilian product. Shipments of Indian castor seed to France declined from 17,000 tons to 13,000 tons while purchases by the United States of America dropped from 28,000 tons to 23,000 tons. Belgium, which had taken 4,000 tons in 1932-33, practically withdrew from the market having cut down her demand to 300 tons only. The offtake of the United Kingdom however increased to 27,000 tons from 23,000 tons in 1932-33.

Sesamum (R22 lakhs).

The production of sesamum in 1932-33 was estimated at 551,000 tons as compared with 476,000 tons in 1931-32. Concurrently with this increase in the yield of the crop there was also an expansion in the export trade, which in volume amounted to 15,000 tons as compared with 10,000 tons in the preceding year, due in great part to increase in Italian purchases which rose from 4,600 tons to 8,500 tons. The Netherlands which had received 600 tons in 1932-33 was altogether out of the market in 1933-34.

Cottonseed (R3 lakhs).

Cottonseed had fared badly in the preceding year, with exports totalling only about 2,400 tons as compared with 11,700 tons in 1931-32. In spite of abundant world supplies, the trade returns showed some improvement during the year under review and exports amounted to 5,600 tons. Most of the consignments were shipped to the United Kingdom which received 3,300 tons as compared with 1,500 tons in the preceding year. The remainder went mainly to Ceylon and Egypt which together took 2,200 tons as against 700 tons in the preceding year.

Foodgrains and flour (R11,75 lakhs.).—The slump in the export trade in foodgrains intensified further during the year 1933-34 and the shipments fell from 2,056,000 tons to 1,870,000 tons or by 9 per cent in quantity and from R16,08 lakhs to R11,75 lakhs or by 27 per cent in value. Under rice, which constitutes the most important head in this class, there was a further recession from 1,887,000 tons to 1,744,000 tons. Consignments of pulse similarly declined from 111,000 tons to 104,000 tons. Declines were also noticeable under wheat-flour, jowar and bajra and barley. In the year under review the last named cereal was virtually eliminated from the export trade of India, the shipments for the entire year amounting to 142 tons only as against a total of 16,600 tons in 1932-33. A somewhat similar phenomenon was witnessed in 1932-33 in connection with wheat, exports of which had already dwindled considerably in that year. The year now being reviewed saw no improvement and the export figure was maintained at about 2,000 tons. Among the comparatively unimportant sub-heads, maize and oat have to be noticed as showing some improvement compared with the trade of 1932-33.

Exports.

The detailed exports during the past five years compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-War quinquennium are given below :—

—	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk .	2,398	2,298	2,254	2,301	1,828	1,733
„ in the husk . .	42	28	25	70	59	11
Wheat . . .	1,308	13	197	20	2	2
„ flour . . .	55	51	47	43	21	13
Pulse	291	97	82	93	111	104
Barley . . .	227	6	1	27	17	..
Jowar and bajra . .	41	15	7	59	16	5
Maize . . .	49	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts . . .		2	1	1	2	2
TOTAL . Tons (000)	4,411	2,510	2,614	2,614	2,056	1,870
VALUE R(lakhs)	45,81	34,79	29,88	20,37	16,08	11,75

Rice thus accounted for 93·3 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported as compared with 91·8 per cent in the preceding year. Pulse recorded a small increase in the percentage, the total exports having amounted to 5·4 per cent in 1932-33 as compared with 5·6 per cent in the current year.

The statement below shows the production and exports of rice from India proper and Burma during the past 5 years together with the corresponding figure for the nearest pre-War year :—

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

[In thousand tons]

—	PRODUCTION		EXPORTS			
	Cleaned rice		Rice		Paddy	
	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma
1913-14 . . .	24,782	4,037	585	1,835	10	20
1929-30 . . .	26,146	4,986	273	2,025	5	23
1930-31 . . .	27,055	5,143	279	1,975	4	21
1931-32 . . .	28,799	4,202	235	2,066	2	68
1932-33 . . .	26,176	4,913	226	1,602	4	55
1933-34 . . .	25,168*	5,185*	216	1,517	1	10

* Subject to revision.

Rice.

Rice (R10,57 lakhs).

The production of cleaned rice in India and Burma had already shown a small decline in 1932-33 over the preceding year's figure. This fall in production has been maintained in the current year, the total estimated production this year being 30,353,000 tons or 736,000 tons less than in 1932-33. The decline in the crop outturn as revealed by these figures was, however, confined to India proper, Burma showing in 1933-34 an increase of 5 per cent over her previous years' crop of 4,913,000 tons. Exports of rice and paddy from British India (including Burma) amounted to 1,744,000 tons as compared with 1,887,000 tons in 1932-33—a decline of 143,000 tons. Burma which was responsible for 88 per cent of the total shipment in 1932-33 maintained her lead without any appreciable fall in her percentage share, while Bengal and Madras contributed 6 and 4 per cent respectively. Both in point of turnover and value, the year under review witnessed still further depressed conditions in the rice market. New low levels in prices have been recorded and the usual seasonal improvements have been of a sporadic character, leaving no prospect of immediate improvement. Prices, however, appear to have steadied at a new low level much below the normal of the pre-depression years.

Among the rice-growing provinces in India, Burma occupies a special position, in that it alone has a considerable exportable surplus. During the year under review, however, Burma recorded a further reduction in her foreign exports, the total shipments of rice including rice in the husk having amounted to 1,527,000 tons as against 1,657,000 tons in the preceding year—a decline of 8 per cent. In itself, perhaps, this decline is not very important, specially in view of the fact that against it has to be set the very large increase in exports to India proper which improved by 71 per cent, the relevant figures being 1,046,000 tons in 1932-33 and 1,789,000 tons in 1933-34.

Coming to details, the year began with one of the lowest opening rates on record. The one dominating feature of the rice market in Burma was the feeling of uncertainty induced by the bumper crop of 1932-33. It was estimated that the exportable surplus of Burma would be 3,450,000 tons of rice and rice products or 750,000 tons in excess of the preceding year's figure. The combined exportable surpluses of Burma, Siam and Saigon were estimated by the trade at 6·2 million tons, which, compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year, showed an increase of a little less than one million tons. The reaction produced in the market by these large crop surpluses was further aggravated by a gradually narrowing demand in the world market for rice. It is true that consumption in some parts of the East at any rate was showing signs of improvement, due, in some measure, to a better outlook for such commodities as rubber, tea and tin. The effect of this improved demand was, however, hardly noticeable in view of a counter-balancing factor of greater importance, namely, the deliberate and intensive development of certain tracts which instead of importing their requirements of rice from outside, endeavoured to grow the crop themselves. Restrictions on imports, by legislation and other

measures, in some foreign countries had also their effect on the rice trade of India. Some instances of such restrictions are mentioned below.

In Netherlands India, for instance, where a drastic reduction in the cultivation of sugarcane was producing a steady change over to rice, it was found necessary to restrict imports of rice in order to conserve the home market for the local production. Also the Federated Malay States have recently imposed an import duty on rice with a more or less similar object. Further Japan has inaugurated elaborate measures for rice control and the change in her status from an importing to an exporting country is important to India. Concurrently, China has decided to protect herself by the imposition of a small import tariff on rice coming from abroad. All these factors were bound to have considerable reactions on the rice export trade of Burma. Even in those markets where rice is capable of being sold on a strictly price basis in competition with other foodstuffs, the inability to provide in sufficient quantities the quality of rice demanded by the consumer, had had a restrictive effect on the export trade.

A detailed examination of the Burma market over the year reveals an interesting position. In the earlier months of the year, the general outlook was by no means unhopeful. As it was, Burma prices were considerably below parity in relation to both Siam and Saigon and this gave the Burma dealer a basis for adjustment, should prices fall abroad. Concurrently with this, livelier conditions began to rule in the American commodity markets owing to the depreciation of the dollar. For some time there was in evidence a rising tide of optimism in the rice market, strengthened by improvement in the silver market which under the stimulas of advancing prices, raised hopes of better rice trade in the Eastern markets. The impending World Economic Conference was also expected to improve world conditions. In Burma itself, stocks on hand showed a gratifying velocity of movement.

The brighter prospects, however, soon began to disappear. The first sign of change came with the news that both Siam and Indo-China had shipped heavily during the early part of the year, so that the increased export demand had, to a certain extent, already been met and satisfied in anticipation. By the end of July the basic factors supporting the market during the first few months of the year had all disappeared. One of the main reason for this reaction was the decrease in activity in the United States commodity markets toward the end of July. Further, the results of the World Economic Conference were such as to cause a reaction in almost all commodity markets, including the rice market. By the end of October it was believed that Burma had still about 1·6 million tons to sell against a balance of 1·3 million tons at the same date in the preceding year. This unusually large balance had to be worked off before the end of the season. By the end of October, it had become clear that the Burma surplus would have great difficulty in finding an outlet. Although the crop in India proper turned out to be 4 per cent smaller than that of the preceding year, this decrease was discounted by a record production in Burma, which at a figure of 5,185,000 tons showed an increase of 272,000 tons over the previous crop. There was no failure of production in other countries to set off against (this larger) Burma surplus. Indo-China indeed had little or no balance left to be carried over into the

new season, but there also the new crop turned out to be at least as high as in 1932-33. In Siam the carry over at the end of the season proved to be one of exceptional magnitude and although the new crop was small in relation to the 1932-33 crop, it was well above the mean production for the preceding five years. Japan with another record crop to her credit was expected to continue her operations as an exporter of rice.

Prices of Big Mills specials (per hundred baskets of 75 lbs. each) at Rangoon were quoted at R147-8 on the 5th April, 1933, and with paddy firmly held by stockholders, the quotation advanced to R150 in course of the next week. Thereafter, owing to the abandonment of gold by the United States of America and the consequent speculation in silver the market for rice became extremely sensitive to silver price fluctuations. Following a slump to R147-8 on the 19th April, the price position was immediately retrieved by an advance toR162-8 on the 26th. This was largely due to a buying demand for China. With the withdrawal of China as a buyer there was a sharp break to R157-8 on the 3rd May; and under the influence of alternating speculative buying and forced selling induced by the condition of the silver market the rates rose to R165-0 by the 10th May, only to return to R157-8 at the end of the next week. Subsequently, there were some advances, but on balance for the month the price remained at R162-8, where it had been about a month earlier. The offtake in May having been abnormally heavy, a higher basis of prices was established for the subsequent weeks, and supported by buying from China and bullish advices regarding the rice crop of South China, the prices adjusted themselves upward to R170-0 by the 14th June. Later, the market weakened on receipt of unconfirmed reports of sale of old stock rice by Japan in Bombay and prices showed a distinctly sagging tendency which took the quotation down to R165-0 on the 28th June; the market, however, firmed up once again on receipt of reports about drought in Guzrat and rumours of floods in China. Prices remained steady at a slightly higher level, namely, R167-8-0, till the 12th July and were even marked up to R172-8-0 on the 19th, but a fresh weakness developed as weather reports from Bombay improved, and the rate fell to R160-0-0 in course of the following week. A part of this decline was probably due to the break down of the World Economic Conference. As paddy prices now turned out to be above the cleaned rice parity, the rates for the latter took an upward turn once again, reaching R165-0-0 on the 9th August, but settling down at R162-8-0 for two weeks about the middle of August owing to the absence of buying interest from abroad. Thereafter, a downward reaction set in, brought about by favourable weather reports from India and Burma. The quotation on the 30th of the month was returned at R150. Except for a rise to R152-8-0 on the 6th September, the market remained featureless for two weeks till the 20th on which date the rates dropped rapidly to R140 in anticipation of further sales of Japanese rice to India. The situation was immediately relieved, however, by a further spell of speculative buying by Hongkong shippers against reports of drought in South China which took the quotation up to R145 on the 27th September. Later, the withdrawal of Japanese offers led to a further firming up of prices and gradually the quotation touched R155 by the 25th October. Throughout November, the market remained at a higher level on account of speculative purchases in

anticipation of the proposed Chinese tariff against foreign rice. The peak of the movement was reached on the 22nd November with the rates quoted at R182-8-0. In anticipation of a larger crop in the new season prices broke to R175-0-0 on the 29th November, and subsequently the rates tended to fall away rapidly, the old crop having been quoted, at R162-8-0 on the 13th December. In the subsequent week the market quoted on the basis of the new crop, at R147-8-0 ; but even this abnormally low quotation failed to attract purchasers. However, as paddy was firmly held in anticipation of an improvement of distant positions, the downward course of prices was resisted up till the end of January. Subsequently, however, with demand failing to react and speculative interest ceasing on account of the uncertain course of demand in the markets of the West, the rates continued to sag and the year closed with an abnormally low quotation of R127-8-0 recorded on the 28th March.

Exports of rice not in the husk suffered a further heavy reduction during the year, the total quantity shipped amounting to 1,733,000 tons as against 1,828,000 tons in 1932-33. The main increases and decreases in the shipments to the different foreign countries are shown in the table below :—

Exports of rice not in the husk to foreign countries.

[In thousands of tons]

	From Burma		From India proper	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	70	93	5	7
Poland	30	31	..	..
Netherlands	92	54	4	8
Germany	224	221	4	7
Belgium	29	40	..	..
Italy and Fiume	28	25	..	..
Rest of Europe	14	15	3	1
Arabia	5	15	39	29
Ceylon	306	322	88	81
Straits Settlements and Sumatra	215	226	4	4
Java and Malay	74	56	1	2
Japan	74	..	..	..
Formosa	9	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	262	222	..	1
Rest of Asia	6	11	23	17
Egypt	35	45	1	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	33	30	19	22
Rest of Africa	33	33	25	25
Cuba	36	41	3	5
West Indies	16	20	1	1
United States of America	..	..	1	..
Australia	5	4	..	..
New Zealand	1	2	..	..

A reference to the above table will show that the bulk of the decline recorded in 1933-34 was due to a falling off in the requirements of the consuming markets in Asia. Exports to the European markets, taken as a whole,

remained more or less stationary as compared with 1932-33, although supplies to these markets from the Burma ports had to some extent improved in volume over the same period. Shipments to Africa and a few other countries actually showed some improvement. It was only in the Asiatic zone, that there was any substantial falling off. China, the most important market in that area, had already shown signs of weakness in the preceding year. In the year under review purchases on China account were still further reduced, although the rate of reduction was not as pronounced as in 1932-33. The effect of this decline in the Chinese demand was further aggravated by the disappearance of exports to Japan and a falling off in the takings of Java and Malaya; although the decrease due to these was to a certain extent set off by improved shipments to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra and Arabia the net result was far from satisfactory. As regards European demand, the most striking factors here were increased exports to the United Kingdom and Belgium; but these were almost exactly counter-balanced by a corresponding reduction in exports to the Netherlands. Reductions, although of a relatively smaller magnitude, were also noticeable in the shipments to Germany and Italy and Fiume. In the African zone, the increase in exports was mainly due to larger shipments to Egypt. But all these shipments do not represent the *bonâ fide* requirements of the Egyptian market as the bulk of these finally went to other countries. There were better shipments to Cuba and the West Indies also; but this may be due to the changed practice of purchasers who formerly registered their orders through the United Kingdom but now buy direct from the Indian market. The detailed figures of exports to the different countries during 1932-33 and 1933-34 have already been given in the table above. The coastwise exports of rice not in the husk from Burma to India proper during 1933-34 amounted to 1,628,000 tons as compared with 936,000 tons in the preceding year, thus showing a large increase of 692,000 tons.

The year also witnessed an increase in the imports of rice from abroad, the total quantity received amounting to 84,000 tons (R49 lakhs) as compared with 36,000 tons (R31 lakhs) in 1932-33. The total imports of 1933-34 comprised of 54,000 tons received from Siam, 25,000 tons from Indo-China and 5,000 tons from Japan, the respective contributions of these countries during 1932-33 having been 15,000 tons, 21,000 tons, and 100 tons only. Of the total imports of 1933-34, 78,000 tons were received into the Madras Presidency and the remainder into Bombay. This position of increased imports into India concurrently with a record harvest in Burma appears at first sight unusual; but to some extent it can be explained by the fact that the declining prices gave an inducement to foreign growers to get rid of their stock as quickly as possible. Another important factor is the fact that normally at the beginning of the season Siam—which sent the largest portion of the 84,000 tons of imported rice—has an initial advantage over other growers owing to the earlier harvesting of the crop in that country.

Wheat (Rs. 3 lakhs).

For the third year in succession India remained aloof from the international market as an exporter of wheat. The export shipments during the year under review amounted to 2,060 tons valued at R3 lakhs and were slightly below the already low record of 1932-33, for which year the total exports had been returned at 2,200

tons valued at a little below R4 lakhs. This virtual isolation of India from the world markets was due in the main to the same forces which had been in operation during 1932-33. Sheltered against the full shock of competition from abroad, prices in India were left to pursue their own course independently of the basic trends in the wheat markets of the world. Prices in India were indeed falling, but despite such price declines as were recorded, Indian wheat was still well above the export price parity during the whole year.

Prices in the world wheat markets were already low at the end of 1932-33. It is estimated that the unshipped balance of the world's exportable stocks of wheat about the beginning of the year under review was far in excess of the corresponding balance at the beginning of the preceding year. In the beginning of 1933-34, the world exportable stocks were believed to be in the neighbourhood of 700 million bushels. This represents one of the heaviest accumulation of stocks ever recorded, though its effects were to some extent counter-balanced by a remarkable drop in the world production of wheat during the 1933-34 wheat season. This production was estimated at 3,550 million bushels, one of the lowest figures on record for recent years. But any advantage that might have accrued from this lower production was largely negatived in advance by the peculiar geographical distribution of the harvests. The low production, it is of importance to mention, was due entirely to a reduction in the crop outturn of the principal exporting countries which, taken together, produced one of the shortest crops on record for many years past. At the same time the production of the importing countries was one of the highest recorded since the War. The principal outlet for the wheat surpluses of the exporting countries is Europe. But Europe had another record crop amounting to 1,734 million bushels, which even exceeded the record harvest of 1932-33 by 16 per cent. Europe on an average consumes 70 to 80 per cent of the world's exportable surplus of wheat and the heavy yield of the European wheat harvests had the effect of cutting down the import requirements of the deficit wheat-producing countries of Europe. The probable demand of the European markets was estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome at 375 million bushels. But as out of this about 100 million bushels could be drawn from the exportable surpluses of Europe and North Africa, the probable demand for wheat from other exporting markets was reduced to about 275 million bushels. As against this the exportable surpluses of the four great exporting countries, namely, Canada, the United States, Australia, and the Argentine were estimated at 942 million bushels. In the face of a narrowing import demand for wheat, prices tended to decline, and as the European markets adopted protective measures to maintain internal prices, by raising the tariff and tightening up their quotas, prices in these markets were maintained at artificial levels which in turn served only to restrict the potential demand for wheat. Competition in a narrowing market became all the keener and measured in gold, wheat prices in the free markets fluctuated around a new low average level.

In the Liverpool market prices for Manitoba No. 3 per quarter of 480 lbs. were quoted at 23*s.* 10½*d.* on the 7th April and were about 2*s.* 8*d.* below the opening quotation in the same market at the beginning of the preceding year.

Wheat.

During April the rates rose in sympathy with the American markets where important advances had taken place in anticipation of inflationary legislation in the United States of America. During May, initially, Manitoba wheat got somewhat out of line owing to a further sharp advance in the Winnipeg futures as a result of the forecast of a considerable reduction of the acreage in Canada. June witnessed widespread speculative buying, following on reports of severe crop deterioration in the Spring Wheat belts of the United States of America and Canada, and the market was lifted to 27*s.* 4½*d.* on the 30th June. In July speculative interest was further intensified and buying against rumours of an agreement having been reached among the wheat growing countries resulted in violent movements which carried prices to unjustified levels, culminating in a quotation of 31*s.* 6*d.** on the 28th July. This movement subsided in August under pressure of Russian and other Continental offers and the market fell back to 24*s.* 10½*d.* on the 25th August. This was followed by a temporary hardening due to the Wheat Agreement in London; but owing to hedge pressure and lack of support, rates returned to 23*s.* 1½*d.* on the 29th September. The downward course prevailed for some weeks owing to offers of European wheat at exceptionally low prices, and the rates reached 22*s.* 3*d.* on the 20th October. Subsequently, this downward trend was arrested and prices kept within a narrow range around 23*s.* till the middle of January, 1934, mainly as a result of the limitation of exports under the London Agreement and the weakening of the Argentine competition, following the fixation of minimum prices by the Argentine government. During the middle of January a higher level of prices prevailed owing to strong government holding in Canada. The prices of No. 3 Manitoba at Liverpool at the beginning of each month during 1933-34 are shown in the following table :—

Prices of wheat, c.i.f. Liverpool and London.

		No. 3 Manitoba per 480 lbs.	
		s.	*d.*
1933—April	7	23	10½
May	5	24	4½
June	2	25	9
July	7	28	9
August	4	30	1½
September	1	25	9
October	6	22	9
November	3	23	4½
December	1	22	9
1934—January	5	22	10½
February	2	25	6
March	2	23	8½

* Nominal.

Exports.

In the Indian wheat market prices had been subjected to an abnormal strain during the latter part of 1932-33. The rates in the Karachi market per candy of 656 lbs. were quoted at R29-6-0 on the 7th April, 1933 and gradually, as the market settled down, the lower level of R24-2-0 was reached by the 28th of the month. During May prices were again marked up, following unfavourable weather reports from the producing centres up-country and the rates touched R26-6-0 by the 26th May. Gradually, as the crop movement in the Punjab broadened, prices began to sag, and, except for occasional fluctuations, tended toward a lower level, adjusting themselves to R25-8-0 by the 23rd June. From the beginning of July, there was a strong upward movement which carried prices to R27-13-0 on the 14th July. But the movement was abruptly checked as a result of favourable monsoon in the Punjab. Starting with a rate of R27-3-0, quoted on the 21st July, the market gradually fell back reaching R24-12-0 by the 11th August. The Indian wheat forecast, issued about this time, proved a bear factor, and the rates continued to fall, settling down to R23-7-0 during the last three weeks of September. On the 6th October prices fell further by 4 *as.*, and broke to R21-2-0 in course of the following week. Subsequently, the market rallied and touched R23-13-0 by the 10th November. This increase, however, could not be maintained on account of the heavy stock position in the up-country markets and the rates stepped back to R22-6-0 by the 8th December. Thereafter prices moved erratically, but throughout the remaining months of the year the fluctuations were confined within a very narrow range around R22 till the end of the year.

The total area under wheat in India during 1932-33 was 33·0 million acres as compared with 33·8 million acres in the preceding year. The yield of the 1932-33 wheat crop was estimated at 9·4 million tons as against 9·0 million tons, the crop of the preceding year. The following table shows the balance of wheat available for consumption in India for a number of years. In calculating net imports and exports the equivalent in wheat of flour imported or exported has been taken into account.

Years	Production of previous crop year	Net imports (+) or net exports (—) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	9,424,000*	—1,381,000	8,043,000
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19)	9,455,000†	—877,000	8,578,000
1920-21	10,122,000	—324,000	9,798,000
1921-22	6,706,000	+269,000	6,975,000
1922-23	9,830,000	—269,000	9,561,000
1923-24	9,974,000	—707,000	9,267,000
1924-25	9,660,000	—1,219,000	8,441,000
1925-26	8,867,000	—272,000	8,595,000
1926-27	8,696,000	—220,000	8,476,000
1927-28	8,973,000	—317,000	8,656,000
1928-29	7,791,000	+370,000	8,161,000
1929-30	8,592,000	+268,000	8,860,000
1930-31	10,469,000	—31,000	10,438,000
1931-32	9,306,000	+28,000	9,334,000
1932-33	9,024,000	+2,000	9,026,000
1933-34	9,449,000	—2,000	9,447,000

* Production for 1908-09 to 1912-13.
† „ „ 1913-14 to 1917-18.

Wheat flour.

It will be seen that the balance available for consumption increased in 1933-34 as compared with the preceding year by nearly ·4 million tons. In the following table the production and exports of wheat during the past five years and in the pre-war year 1913-14 are set forth :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

——	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1929-30	10,469	13
1930-31	9,306	197
1931-32	9,024	20
1932-33	9,449	2
1933-34	9,358 ‡	2

‡ Subject to revision.

The imports of wheat into India during the year amounted to 18,300 tons valued at R12½ lakhs as compared with 33,500 tons valued at R29¼ lakhs in the year preceding. Out of the total quantity received in India during the year a little less than 8,800 tons was received into Bengal during the first two months of the year and about 4,600 tons into Bombay during June, these shipments having apparently been made in fulfilment of contracts entered into during the later months of the preceding year. Further, consignments amounting to about 4,400 tons in the aggregate were subsequently imported into Bombay during November ; but there was no particular significance attaching to these consignments, as the imports were presumably made for milling for re-export out of India under claims of drawback.

The shipments of wheat flour further contracted from 21,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs in 1932-33 to 13,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs in 1933-34. Arabia which in recent years has constituted the largest single market for wheat flour from India was able to absorb only 4,000 tons as compared with 7,000 tons in 1932-33 and 14,000 tons in 1931-32. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan which had received 2,000 tons in 1932-33 practically suspended her purchases in the Indian market, while Aden and Dependencies, Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba, which among themselves had taken a little below 7,000 tons in 1932-33, cut down their requirements to a little below 5,000 tons.

Wheat flour (Rs. 16 lakhs).

The quantity of other food grains exported declined from 146,000 tons valued at R1,30 lakhs to 112,000 tons valued at R98 lakhs. Exports of barley which had amounted to 17,000 tons valued at R11 lakhs in 1932-33 were reduced to insignificance and amounted only to 140 tons valued at R11,000. Shipments of jowar and bajra declined from 16,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs to 5,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs. Exports of pulse declined from 111,000 tons valued at R1,04 lakhs to 104,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs. Quantitatively the most important single item responsible for this decline was beans, the exports of which fell off from 31,000 tons to 26,000 tons. Exports of gram which had spurted up from 16,000 to 30,000 tons in 1932-33

Other food-grains (Rs. 98 lakhs).

declined to 29,000 tons in 1933-34. Exports of lentils remained stationary at 11,500 tons while exports of other sorts of pulse showed a slight drop from 38,600 tons to 38,200 tons. With regard to value, so far as pulses are concerned, the heaviest decline occurred under unspecified descriptions, the declared value for 1933-34 showing a decline of about R5 lakhs in comparison with 1932-33. This was supplemented by a drop of R4 lakhs under beans, R3 lakhs under gram and of about R½ lakh under lentils. Exports of oats and maize, involving comparatively smaller magnitude, showed small increases.

Hides and skins. (R9,90 lakhs).—There was a welcome change during the year under review from diminishing demand and falling prices that had characterised the hides and skins trade in India in the years preceding. This improvement was due to the interplay of numerous economic forces, the most important of which was the reaction set up by the depreciation of the American dollar. There was thus a larger demand for supplies from India and this demand was abundantly reflected in the total figure of exports which advanced from 42,000 tons to 61,000 tons in quantity and from R7,43 lakhs to R9,90 lakhs in value. The average declared value for raw hides and skins rose from 7as. 3p. to 7as. 4p. but that for tanned hides and skins fell from R1-6-11 to R1-4-5 per lb. The total exports of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 41,600 tons valued at R4,25 lakhs as compared with 27,300 tons valued at R2,77 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of raw hides increased from 13,300 tons valued at R63 lakhs to 20,300 tons valued at R1,01 lakhs. Simultaneously, shipments of raw skins advanced from 13,300 tons to 19,900 tons with a corresponding increase in value from R2,14 lakhs to R3,23 lakhs. There were also similar increases in the case of tanned or dressed hides or skins. Exports of tanned hides improved from 9,000 tons valued at R1,62 lakhs to 13,200 tons valued at R2,41 lakhs and of those of tanned skins from 5,500 tons valued at R3,04 lakhs to 6,500 tons valued at R3,24 lakhs, so that the aggregate increase under tanned or dressed hides or skins amounted to one of 5,200 tons in quantity and of R99 lakhs in value.

The quantities and values of raw hides and skins of different descriptions exported in 1913-14 and each of the past three years are set forth in the following table :—

—	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	37,200	13,600	11,400	16,900	5,91	76	54	87
„ buffalo hides	17,300	2,700	1,600	2,900	2,20	13	6	12
„ other hides	1,300	400	300	500	19	2	2	3
„ goat skins	22,700	15,600	12,200	18,200	3,13	2,58	1,79	2,77
„ sheep skins	1,600	500	600	1,200	26	6	5	11
„ other skins	..	300	500	500	..	10	30	35
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (excluding cuttings)	80,100	33,100	26,600	40,200	11,69	3,65	2,76	4,25

Of the total shipments of raw hides amounting to 20,300 tons as much as 5,600 tons valued at R34 lakhs was taken by Germany which in 1932-33 had received 3,700 tons valued at R20 lakhs. This indicates an increase of 51 per cent in quantity and of 70 per cent in value. Of the other countries, Italy received 3,900 tons valued at R17 lakhs as compared with 2,900 tons valued at R12 lakhs in 1932-33. The United Kingdom which had taken only

Hides and skins.

1,400 tons valued at R4¼ lakhs in 1932-33 improved its takings to 2,900 tons valued at R10 lakhs. The United States of America, which had earlier withdrawn from the Indian market, re-appeared in the year as a buyer with indents totalling to about 350 tons or so.

The detailed figures of the exports of raw hides are given below :—

	Quantity (Tons)				Value R (lakhs)			
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Buffalo hides .	17,300	2,700	1,600	2,900	2,20	13	6	12
Cow hides .	37,200	13,600	11,400	16,900	5,91	76	54	87
Calf hides .	1,300	300	300	500	18	2	2	2
Other hides .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total hides, raw.	55,800	16,600	13,300	20,300	8,29	91	62	1,01

A reference to the above table will show that the most important category for raw hides exported was cow hide. Of the total shipments under this head, which amounted to 17,000 tons, 5,100 tons valued at R31 lakhs were consigned to Germany, indicating an increase of 1,700 tons in quantity and of R13 lakhs in value in comparison with the figures for 1932-33. Italy came a close second with her total purchases amounting to 3,600 tons (R16 lakhs) as compared with 2,700 tons (R12 lakhs) in the preceding year. Purchases on the United Kingdom account amounted to 2,600 tons valued at R9 lakhs as against 1,200 tons valued at R4 lakhs in 1932-33. Among other markets of relatively smaller importance Greece received 800 tons, Finland 700 tons and Spain, Sweden and Norway 500 tons each. The shipments of cow hides were, as usual, made chiefly from Bengal which had a share of 64 per cent against 23 per cent for Burma. Sind and Bombay claimed 8 and 5 per cent respectively of the total trade. Under buffalo hides which came next in importance to cow hides the exports advanced from 1,600 tons to 2,900 tons in quantity and from R6 lakhs to R12 lakhs in value. The total shipments of 1933-34 included 800 tons for Greece, 500 tons for Germany, 200 tons severally for the United Kingdom, Italy and Bulgaria. The remainder was made up principally of shipments to European Turkey and Egypt.

Exports of raw skins advanced from 13,300 tons valued at R2,14 lakhs to 19,900 tons valued at R3,23 lakhs. The detailed exports for 1913-14 and each of the past three years are shown in the following table :—

	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Goat skins .	22,700	15,600	12,200	18,200	3,13	2,58	1,79	2,77
Sheep skins .	1,600	500	600	1,200	26	6	5	11
Other skins .	..	400	500	500	..	10	30	35
Total skins, raw.	24,300	16,500	13,300	19,900	3,39	2,74	2,14	3,23

Exports.

Exports of goat skins, the most important sub-head in the above table, amounted to 18,200 tons valued at R2,77 lakhs as compared with 12,200 tons valued at R1,79 lakhs in 1932-33. As usual, the bulk of the shipments went to the United States of America which received 11,600 tons valued at R1,52 lakhs,—thus showing an increase of 4,000 tons in quantity and of R65 lakhs in value in comparison with the exports of the preceding year. The offtake of the United Kingdom also showed a concurrent increase from 2,600 tons valued at R50 lakhs to 4,200 tons valued at R77 lakhs. Among the other important markets the Netherlands improved their share from 500 tons in 1932-33 to 1,000 tons in the year under review. In the minor ranks Germany and France showed relatively smaller improvement but demand from Belgium and Australia showed a remarkable shrinkage. Of the total shipments of 1933-34, 52 per cent was exported from Bengal, 17 per cent from Bombay, 26 per cent from Sind and 5 per cent from Madras. Their respective shares in the preceding year were, 53, 13, 28 and 6 per cent.

The exports of hides and skins, tanned or dressed, amounted to 19,700 tons valued at R5,65 lakhs as compared with 14,500 tons valued at R4,66 lakhs in 1932-33. The detailed figures of the exports are given below :—

—	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,600	8,900	7,900	11,400	1,47	1,83	1,40	2,08
„ buffalo hides	800	600	400	800	11	11	6	12
„ other hides	..	800	700	1,000	..	19	16	21
„ goat skins	3,700	2,600	2,900	3,500	1,61	1,63	1,69	1,73
„ sheep skins	2,500	2,700	2,500	2,900	96	1,36	1,20	1,36
„ other skins	300	100	100	100	7	14	15	15
Total Hides and Skins, tanned	15,200	15,700	14,500	19,700	4,22	5,26	4.66	5,65

It will be seen from the above table that the shipments of tanned cow hides showed an advance of 3,500 tons and those of tanned buffalo hides one of 330 tons in comparison with 1932-33. The bulk of the shipments under tanned hides as usual consisted of consignments to the United Kingdom, that country having received 11,300 tons of cow hides (R2,06 lakhs) and 700 tons of buffalo hides (R11 lakhs) and 1,000 tons of calf skins (R21 lakhs) or a total of 13,000 tons (R2,38 lakhs) as against 7,700 tons (R1,38 lakhs), 375 tons (R5 lakhs), and 730 tons (R16 lakhs), under the respective heads yielding a total of 8,800 tons (R1,59 lakhs) in 1932-33. The United States of America which had as remarked earlier ceased to show any interest in the tanned or dressed descriptions from the Indian market re-appeared with a very modest demand of 40 tons valued at R72,000.

Of the total quantity of tanned skins exported the United Kingdom took 88 per cent and Japan 8 per cent as in the preceding year. Exports of tanned goat skins to the United Kingdom amounted to 3,400 tons as compared with 2,900 tons in the preceding year, but there was a decline in value from R1,68 lakhs to R1,65 lakhs. The United States of America received 90 tons against 7 tons in the preceding year. In the case of the sheep skins, exports to the United Kingdom aggregated 2,300 tons valued at R1,11 lakhs as compared with 1,900 tons valued at R95 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan received 520 tons as against 460 tons in 1932-33.

Lac. (R2,46 lakhs).—The year under review was one of unexpected improvement in the export trade of lac, shipments having increased from 418,000 cwts. valued at R1,24 lakhs in 1932-33 to 731,000 cwts. valued at R2,46 lakhs in this year. Expressed in percentages, the increase in volume relatively to the exports of 1932-33 was thus one of 75 per cent and that in value, of 98 per cent. The following table shows the details of the exports during the past two years as compared with the pre-war, war, and post-war averages :—

Exports of lac.

—	Pre-war average		War average		Post-war average		1932-33		1933-34	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac.	391,100	90	310,200	90	370,000	88	279,200	67	548,200	75
Stick lac and seed lac .	15,100	4	18,400	5	7,300	2	125,000	30	159,100	22
Others . . .	28,100	6	16,800	5	38,900	10	14,100	3	23,700	3
TOTAL . .	434,300	100	345,400	100	416,200	100	418,300	100	731,000	100

The bulk of the improvement was necessarily appropriated by shellac which represented 72 per cent of the total quantity and 79 per cent of the total value recorded under lac. The outgoing shipments of shellac in 1933-34 amounted to 529,000 cwts. valued at R1,94 lakhs as compared with 262,000 cwts. valued at R83 lakhs. The figures represented an increase of 267,000 cwts. or of 102 per cent in volume and of R1,11 lakhs or 134 per cent in value. This is no doubt a very impressive record but it is due to causes other than the intrinsic position of the commodity as revealed by the statistics of stocks in the world markets. The actual demand for this commodity in the terminal markets continued in fact at a low level owing to the reduced state of the main consuming industries. The rate of deliveries from the London Warehouses was also distressingly slow : this was inevitable to a certain extent as the gramophone record industry, which constitutes one of the main consumers of shellac, continued to be in a depressed condition, although the outlook for radio-gramophones was not so black. The most important single factor determining the statistical position of shellac in recent years has been the consumption in the United States of America. For about three years American consumption had remained unusually depressed. As a result, shellac was, up to the end of 1932-33, fetching disappointingly low prices in the world markets and it was becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the market at anything above a low level. But the American surplus stocks having already dropped to very low dimensions, certain sections of the trade were encouraged to believe that the stocks in that country would have to be replenished to cope with the spring requirements. Actually, however, the American demand re-appeared about the beginning of the year under review and for some time clearances from Calcutta for the American markets continued at an accelerating rate. Part of this apparent recovery in demand was no doubt due to an anticipation of the inflationary impetus in that country, but it was sufficient in itself to initiate a wave of speculative buying in the United Kingdom. By the time that the United States demand appeared, the technical position in the London market had already grown healthier, with some

of the dealers rather short against sales effected to consumers. At the same time, the increase in the American takings having coincided with a competitive demand from Europe, shippers in India grew more reserved in their attitude and the United Kingdom shippers, anxious not to be left behind on the rise, started large scale operations, involving transfer of stocks from Calcutta to the London market. The buying movement in the United Kingdom became pronounced from October onwards and did not show any sign of drooping even at the end of the year. Within this brief period large quantities were turned over which had no reference to the needs of the technical position, but were connected only with large scale financing operations backed by strong syndicated interests in London. As deliveries in the London market continued to be on a small scale, the transference of stocks from India to the United Kingdom had the effect of making large additions to the already heavy accumulation of warehousing stocks in London. These stocks were at one time calculated to be about equal to one year's requirements on the basis of the reduced rate of absorption in the consuming industries, and were apparently held mostly on an investment basis against expectation of improved outlets being secured in the consuming markets at a later date.

Prices of T. N. shellac were quoted at Calcutta at R18 per maund on the 7th April, 1933. The market remained fairly quiet about this relatively low level all through April; May-June, however, witnessed some improvement due to the buying movement from the United States and, as a result of the increased speculative activity, prices were beginning to adjust themselves upward, reaching R25-0 on the 7th July. But there was a subsequent relapse as a result of the growing uncertainties regarding a probable expansion of demand in the United States of America and gradually the weekly quotations were forced back to R21-8 by the 15th September. From this day onward till the beginning of December the rates fluctuated either way in an unsettled market, the fluctuations being generally confined between R22-0 and R23-0. Prices, however, made a recovery on balance owing to the soundness of the technical position in the local market. But the large transfers that were now taking place to the London warehouses resulted in a gradual decline of spot and near-at-hand supplies which exposed the market to a good deal of manipulation. Beginning with a spurt to R24 on the 8th December prices were pushed up gradually to R44-0 by the 12th January. Although subsequently there was a relapse from this high level, the quotation remained within R39-0 up to the end of the year, this lower level having been passed only once on the 9th March when R37-0 was quoted. Since the close of the year further transfers have taken place from Calcutta to London and a position seems to have been deliberately brought about by speculators to get up a regular crop scare. Stocks at Calcutta were thus reduced to an abnormally low level, the bulk of them having already been sold by the end of April.

The exports of shellac to the United Kingdom amounted to 309,000 cwts. as compared with 81,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Shipments to the United States of America also showed a concurrent increase from 66,000 cwts. to 94,000 cwts. Simultaneously, Germany, France and Italy increased their purchases from 34,000, 11,000, and 5,000 cwts. to 40,000, 12,000 and 6,000 cwts. respectively. The share of Japan in the total exports amounted to 31,000 cwts. as against 27,000 cwts. in 1932-33. A part only of these increases was set off by a decline

in the requirements of Belgium and Australia from 4,000 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. in either case.

Exports of button lac increased from 17,000 cwts. to 19,000 cwts., but, as a result of lower prices, the total value remained stationary at ₹7 lakhs. Of the total quantity exported in 1933-34 the United Kingdom took 13,000 cwts. as compared with 12,000 cwts. in the preceding year. The United States of America received a little more than 1,000 cwts. which was nearly double the amount taken by her in 1932-33. Exports to Germany and France fell slightly in comparison with the shipments of 1932-33 and amounted to 1,000 cwts. or a little more or less.

Exports of stick lac advanced from 4,200 cwts. to 6,900 cwts. Out of the total shipments 4,300 cwts. or 62 per cent was consigned to Belgium which in 1932-33 had received only 300 cwts. Germany accounted for about 1,800 cwts. against 1,400 cwts. in the preceding year. The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years.

Exports, in cwts., of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

—	1930	1931	1932	1933
To United States of America	2,878	1,852	..	5
„ Germany	4,176	1,750	992	201
„ United Kingdom	2,426	128	40	120
„ India	37,611	11,277	4,711	9,965
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	49,322	15,591	5,863	11,524

Shipment of seed lac in 1933-34 amounted to 152,000 cwts. valued at ₹42 lakhs as compared with 121,000 cwts. valued at ₹32 lakhs in the preceding year. The principal market for the particular variety, as usual, was the United States of America and shipments to that country amounted to 118,000 cwts. against 84,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Belgium received about 13,000 cwts., thus showing an increase of 10,000 cwts. on her offtake of the preceding year. The demand of the United Kingdom remained stationary at 12,000 cwts., while the Netherlands which had re-appeared in the Indian market in 1932-33 with a share of 12,000 cwts. cut down her requirements to 700 cwts. only.

Exports of other kinds of lac, representing mostly refuse lac, advanced from 14,000 cwts. to 24,000 cwts. of which Germany took 8,000 cwts. and Belgium 13,000 cwts. against 10,000 cwts. and 1,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33.

The outstanding feature of the export trade in lac, as already stated, has been the uncertainty regarding the demand for shellac. The heights which prices for shellac reached during December and January had hitherto been unscaled in the recent history of shellac, except during the days following the outburst of War. Being altogether unconnected with any broadening of the technical outlook in the consuming markets, this singular rise has to be explained, partially at any rate, by reference to the unsystematic methods of collection entailing disorganised and irregular supplies. The trade on this side in India apparently did not fail to take the fullest advantage of the situation. It has been reported that large quantities were turned over,

representing grades that were either not suitable or were not of the kind tendered earlier. But in the case of a commodity for which demand is so variable and so precariously elastic, any uncontrolled orgy of inflation can but lead to one result—the increased concentration on the development and use of synthetic substitutes. Taking a long view of the past, shellac which was intensively sought after as a raw material in the manufacture of paints and varnishes is now being displaced from its position of pre-eminence through the rise of cellulose finishes. Even in the electric and plastics industries where newer uses were found for the natural product, a large part of the field is being increasingly appropriated by thermosetting plastics and similar synthetic resins. With the intensive research in new synthetic compositions it is doubtful if the consuming interests will tolerate for long a position in which they are at the mercy of an uncertain supply.

Raw wool. (R1,98 lakhs).—The trade in raw wool from India met with exceptionally good prospects during the year under review. During 1932-33 the world production of wool was 2 per cent below the output of the preceding season. Furthermore, the prospects for the 1933-34 season were all on the side of a smaller supply in view of droughty conditions in parts of Australia and South Africa. One result of all these factors was an increased demand on India and during the year the exports advanced from 32 million lbs. to 56 million lbs., or by 75 per cent. Of the total quantities shipped the United Kingdom took 43 million lbs. or 77 per cent as compared with 28 million lbs. or 87 per cent in 1932-33. Of the remainder, 7·6 million lbs. were consigned to the United States of America and an interesting fact to be noted in this connection is that this purchaser more than trebled her share in comparison with the recorded purchases of 1932-33—about 2·5 million lbs. Belgium received 2·7 million lbs. or a little more than double of what she had taken in 1932-33. Considerable increases were also registered in the takings of France, Germany and the Netherlands.

In addition to the exports of wool of Indian origin, fairly large quantities of foreign wool, mostly of Tibetan and Central Asian origin imported across the frontier, are ordinarily re-exported from the Indian ports. The following table shows the exports of raw wool of Indian origin together with the imports of foreign wool by land into India and the corresponding re-exports by sea :—

	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian merchandise)
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1913-14	221	91	437
1922-23	165	122	472
1923-24	179	98	327
1924-25	181	121	471
1925-26	181 (*a*)	103	387
1926-27	214 (*a*)	113	400
1927-28	234 (*a*)	113	448
1928-29	230 (*a*)	107	504
1929-30	157 (*a*)	73	450
1930-31	76 (*a*)	45	272
1931-32	95 (*a*)	81	368
1932-33	52 (*a*)	34	288
1933-34	128 (*a*)	95	499

(*a*) Railborne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Oils.

The re-exports of wool advanced from 4 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs to 11 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs. As usual the principal customers for raw wool re-exported from India were the United Kingdom and the United States of America whose respective shares in 1933-34 were 2·6 million and 7·6 million lbs. as against 2·2 and 1·7 million lbs. in the preceding year. The export trade in Indian raw wool was divided between Sind and Bombay in the proportion of something like 62 and 36. Of the re-exports Sind had 49 per cent and Bengal 50 per cent against 66 and 33 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Bombay had a little less than 1 per cent of the total re-export trade in 1933-34.

The following table shows, for purposes of comparison, the quantity of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries.

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

(In million lbs.)

—	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Australia . . .	265	225	304	238	223	270	257	290	305	309
New Zealand . .	181	173	184	192	182	194	175	188	201	244
South Africa . .	133	140	148	159	162	167	158	131	213	174
Argentina . . .	55	39	54	72	49	51	60	94	90	81
India . . .	55	59	41	55	55	54	34	36	34	40
TOTAL, INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	801	727	811	822	779	814	782	848	931	952
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE.	7	8	5	7	7	7	4	4	4	4

Exports of carpets and rugs rose from 6 million lbs. to 8·5 million lbs. in quantity and from R64 lakhs to R73 lakhs in value. Of the total exports, the share creditable to the United Kingdom amounted to 6·7 million lbs. (R56 lakhs) as compared with 4·3 million lbs. (R45 lakhs) in 1932-33. There was a reduction in the purchases of the United States of America from 928,000 lbs. to 775,000 lbs. But this was set off by larger shipments to Canada, Java and Ceylon; the respective shares of the first two of the above mentioned countries were 167,000 and 108,000 lbs. as against 55,000 and 81,000 lbs. in 1932-33, while that of the third, namely, Ceylon went up from 468,000 lbs. in the preceding year to 519,000 lbs. in the year under consideration.

Oils. (R57 lakhs).—The total exports of oils in 1933-34 were valued at R57 lakhs which meant an increase of R3 lakhs in value in comparison with the exports of 1932-33. The bulk of the shipments consisted, as usual, of vegetable non-essential oils, the consignments of which increased from 2,444,000 gallons to 2,915,000 gallons in quantity. Larger quantities, however, did not mean higher values, which in this case remained unchanged at R38 lakhs.

Exports.

The details showing the exports of vegetable non-essential oils are given in the table in the margin. As usual the most important single item under this head was castor oil, exports of which showed a further increase from 1,125,000 gallons valued at R17 lakhs to 1,335,000 gallons valued at R18 lakhs. More than 50 per cent of the total quantity exported was shipped to the United Kingdom which took 753,000 gallons, or 14,000 gallons less than what she had received in 1932-33. But the decline in the intake of the United Kingdom was balanced by larger shipments to Germany which received 240,000 gallons as compared with 159,000 gallons in 1932-33. The Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium and the Union of South Africa showed considerable increases, namely, from 6,000, 2,000, 16,000, and 27,000 gallons to 53,000, 12,000, 23,000, and 43,000 gallons. Italy, which had been indifferent to the Indian market in 1932-33, re-appeared with a demand for 20,000 gallons. Denmark and New Zealand took less than in the preceding year. Exports of groundnut oils amounting in the total to 716,000 gallons showed a decline of 201,000 gallons in comparison with the exports of the preceding year. Supplies to the United Kingdom amounted to 507,000 gallons or 71 per cent of the total as compared with 664,000 gallons or 72 per cent in 1932-33. The remainder went mainly to the Straits Settlements (43,000 gallons), Mauritius (34,000 gallons), Federated Malay States (32,000 gallons), Ceylon (17,000 gallons) and Arabia (11,000 gallons). Consignments to Egypt representing mostly shipments "for orders" amounted to 37,000 gallons. The shipments of coconut oil were returned at 32,000 gallons and were in excess of the quantities exported in 1932-33 by 3,000 gallons. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands took 12,000 gallons and 4,000 gallons respectively, which are almost on par with their respective takings in the preceding year. Exports of mustard or rape seed oil amounted to 263,000 gallons against 226,000 gallons in the preceding year. The principal destinations were Mauritius (162,000 gallons), Fiji Islands (51,000 gallons), the United Kingdom (16,000 gallons) and the Straits Settlements (9,000 gallons). Shipments of sesamum oil showed a considerable increase and amounted to 104,000 gallons as compared with 75,000 gallons in the preceding year. The exports of 1933-34 included 53,000 gallons consigned to Arabia, 23,000 gallons to Aden and Dependencies, 13,000 gallons to Mauritius and 2,000 gallons to French Somaliland. There was also a further increase in the shipments of linseed oil which in the aggregate amounted to 67,000 gallons against 44,000 gallons in 1932-33. The bulk of the shipments was made up of supplies to the Straits Settlements and the Philippine Islands, their respective shares amounting to 19,000 and 24,000 gallons. Hongkong which had disappeared from the Indian market as a buyer in 1932-33 re-appeared with a demand for 9,000 gallons. The consignments of 1933-34 also included 6,000 gallons despatched to Ceylon.

Imports of vegetable non-essential oils.

[In thousand gallons.]

	1913-14 Pre-war	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Castor oil	1,007	982	1,125	1,335
Groundnut oil	288	455	917	716
Coconut oil	1,091	36	29	32
Mustard oil	407	250	226	263
Other sorts	449	177	147	569
TOTAL	3,242	1,900	2,444	2,915

Under essential oils, sandalwood oil recorded an increase from 56,000 lbs. valued at R7 lakhs to 74,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs. The United Kingdom received 47,000 lbs. against 27,000 lbs. in 1932-33, but purchases on Japan's

account fell off from 23,000 lbs. to 21,000 lbs. As in 1932-33, France remained aloof as a direct buyer in the Indian market. Exports of lemon grass oil amounting to 45,000 gallons showed an increase of 2,000 gallons. The principal destinations of the consignments were the United Kingdom (14,000 gallons), the United States of America (19,000 gallons) and France (5,000 gallons).

Other articles.—The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Metals and ores—						
Pig lead . . .	9	2,45	2,17	1,73	1,47	1,52
Pig iron . . .	42	2,59	1,70	1,23	74	85
Manganese ore .	1,21	2,29	1,39	57	48	51
Others . . .	47	3,01	2,68	1,94	1,98	2,61
Paraffin wax . .	67	3,18	2,82	2,32	2,02	2,29
Oilcakes . . .	1,38	3,12	2,08	2,01	1,96	1,65
Coffee . . .	1,54	1,45	1,92	95	1,10	1,02
Tobacco . . .	43	1,06	1,04	85	77	94
Dye stuffs . . .	1,04	1,12	1,08	87	75	79
Coir manufactures .	89	1,04	89	76	69	77
Opium . . .	3,42	1,42	1,22	87	11	73
Spices . . .	91	1,96	1,27	87	72	72
Teakwood . . .	79	1,48	1,17	57	40	61
Fodder, bran and pollards.	77	1,19	77	75	70	47
Mica	45	1,03	68	39	32	45
Coal and coke . .	69	72	49	55	44	37
Hemp, raw . .	1,02	68	39	27	32	36
Rubber . . .	79	1,79	1,30	45	9	31
Manures . . .	(a) 94	50	51	38	20	25
Saltpetre . . .	31	9	8	11	12	15

(a) Includes crushed bones which are chiefly required for industrial purposes.

Metals and ores. (R5,49 lakhs).—The total exports of ores in 1933-34 amounted to 305,000 tons valued at R1,84 lakhs as compared with 227,000 tons valued at R1,36 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports of manganese ore, which represented about 87 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported, totalled 266,000 tons as compared with 198,000 tons in 1932-33 and 212,000 tons in 1931-32. France which was the largest purchaser in the Indian market in 1932-33 limited her requirements to 61,000 tons only as against 75,000 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom however offered an improved market and took 117,000 tons in 1933-34 as against 55,000 tons in 1932-33. Belgium reduced her demand from 32,000 tons to 19,000 tons. Japan, which is becoming an important market almost doubled its requirements and took 62,000 tons in the year under review. The shipments to Germany and the Netherlands amounted to 3,000 tons each. The United States of America which prior to 1932-33 was one of the principal purchasers of Indian manganese

Manganese ore (R51 lakhs).

ore still remained in the background. The export trade in manganese ore was confined to Bengal, Bombay and Madras, which accounted for 50 per cent, 23 per cent and 27 per cent of the total exports as compared with 69 per cent, 23 per cent and .8 per cent respectively in the preceding year. As in the preceding year there were no exports of ferro-manganese and ferruginous manganese ore during 1933-34.

Pig iron (R85 lakhs).

Exports of pig iron advanced by 73 per cent in quantity from 218,000 tons in 1932-33 to 378,000 tons in 1933-34 and by 15 per cent in value from R74 lakhs to R85 lakhs. The bulk of this improvement has to be attributed to the rehabilitation of demand from Japan which country had cut down her requirements from 188,000 tons in 1931-32 to 71,000 tons in 1932-33. Exports to Japan in 1933-34 almost regained the level of 1931-32 and amounted to 184,000 tons, or only 4,000 tons less than in 1931-32. Exports to the United States of America advanced from 33,000 tons in 1932-33 to 61,000 tons in 1933-34. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 93,000 tons as against 76,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to China also showed an advance from 13,000 tons to 19,000 tons, but those to Germany declined further from 8,000 tons to 7,000 tons.

The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years :—

(*In thousand tons*)

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Production of pig iron	1,070	880	1,109
„ „ steel (ingots) . . .	602	591	721
„ „ finished steel . . .	450	442	551

Wolfram ore (R64 lakhs).

Exports of wolfram showed an improvement and amounted to 4,200 tons valued at R64 lakhs as compared with 3,400 tons valued at R51 lakhs in 1932-33. As usual, the shipments were entirely from Burma and were chiefly consigned to the United Kingdom and, to a small extent, to Germany, both the countries having increased their takings from 3,100 tons and 150 tons in 1932-33 to 3,800 tons and 240 tons respectively.

Pig lead (R1,52 lakhs).

Shipments of pig lead advanced from 1,217,000 cwts. valued at R1,48 lakhs in 1932-33 to 1,302,000 cwts. valued at R1,52 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom rose from 964,000 cwts. to 1,090,000 cwts., an increase of 13 per cent over the preceding year. On the other hand, Japan curtailed her requirements from 179,000 cwts. to 151,000 cwts., Ceylon from 33,000 cwts. to 31,000 cwts. and Hongkong from 18,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts. Italy which had 12,000 cwts. to her credit in 1932-33 had no share in the exports during the year under review. The withdrawal of Italy is of some importance in view of the fact that the other European countries who were the principal customers for Indian pig lead, *viz.*, Germany and Belgium, have, since 1932-33, taken no interest in this trade.

Oilcakes.

Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore succeeded in maintaining the improvement recorded, in 1933-34, the total shipments having advanced to 20,000 tons from 18,000 tons in 1932-33. The United Kingdom and Norway increased their respective takings from 6,300 and 3,000 tons to 7,300 and 7,500 tons in the year under review while Germany and France took 1,200 and 1,100 tons as compared with 3,100 and 1,400 tons respectively in 1932-33. The United States of America cut down her requirements from 1,100 tons to 500 tons only.

Chromite (R6 lakhs).

Exports of paraffin wax advanced from 45,000 tons valued at R2,02 lakhs to 54,000 tons valued at R2,29 lakhs in 1933-34. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America amounted to 13,000 tons and 6,000 tons as against 8,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively in 1932-33. Continental countries also made larger purchases, the Netherlands increasing her share from 5,500 tons to 6,900 tons, Belgium from 4,200 tons to 4,300 tons, Italy from 4,500 tons to 4,700 tons and Germany from 1,400 tons to 5,000 tons. Exports to China fell away from 3,000 tons to 1,100 tons, while Japan which had taken 1,400 tons in 1932-33 made no demands in the year under review. Mexico also took 650 tons only in 1933-34 as against 3,200 tons a year ago. On the other hand, Canada's demands increased by 700 tons to 2,100 tons in 1933-34.

Paraffin wax (R2,29 lakhs).

In quantity, exports of oilcakes showed a very slight increase from 286,700 tons to 287,000 tons in 1933-34 but the value recorded fell away from R1,97 lakhs to R1,65 lakhs. Groundnut cake which represented 66 per cent of the total quantity of oilcakes exported in 1933-34 showed an increase from 159,000 tons to 190,000 tons in quantity, although the value at R1,08 lakhs recorded a small decrease of R2 lakhs relatively to 1932-33. Both the United Kingdom and Ceylon increased their purchases from 43,000 and 8,000 tons to 109,000 and 10,000 tons respectively, while Germany's requirements diminished to 25,000 tons as against 66,000 tons in 1932-33. Exports to Belgium dropped from 12,000 tons to 11,000 tons; but shipments to the Netherlands showed a slight improvement from 26,000 tons to 27,000 tons. There was a noticeable decrease under linseed cake, the exports of which amounted to 51,000 tons valued at R34 lakhs as compared with 82,000 tons valued at R59 lakhs in 1932-33. Of the total exports of 1933-34 the United Kingdom took 39,000 tons as against 55,000 tons in the preceding year and Belgium and the Netherlands 4,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively as against 11,000 tons each in 1932-33. Shipments of rape and sesamum cakes declined from 35,000 tons in 1932-33 to 33,000 tons in 1933-34, of which Japan and Ceylon, usually the two best customers, received 21,000 tons and 11,000 tons as compared with 20,000 tons and 12,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Among other descriptions of oilcakes, cotton cake accounted for 6,400 tons as against 4,900 tons in 1932-33, the consignment being received almost entirely by the United Kingdom. Exports of coconut cake amounted to nearly 3,000 tons as in the preceding year, almost the entire quantity being taken by Belgium. Despatches of castor cake representing shipments entirely to Ceylon amounted to 2,400 tons as against 800 tons in 1932-33.

Oilcakes (R1,65 lakhs).

Exports.

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1932-33 amounted to 32·5 million lbs. as compared with 33·6 million lbs. in the previous season. The total quantity exported showed a further increase from 173,000 cwts. in 1932-33 to 186,000 cwts. in the year under review. The value of the shipments, however, fell from R1,10 lakhs to R1,02 lakhs, mainly due to the depressing effect on prices of the heavy Brazilian crop of 1933-34. The principal markets for Indian coffee, as usual, were the United Kingdom and France. The share of the United Kingdom dropped from 52,000 cwts. to 50,000 cwts. but France took 57,000 cwts. as compared with 54,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Germany and Italy received 17,000 and 9,000 cwts. as against 13,000 and 5,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. There was a concurrent increase in Belgian demands which rose from 7,000 to 15,000 cwts. A part of these increases was however offset by the decline in the shipments to Norway which fell from 17,000 cwts. to 15,000 cwts. and those to Iraq and Australia which fell by 1,000 cwts. in each case to 5,000 cwts. The Netherlands also received only 8,000 cwts. as against 9,000 cwts. in 1932-33.

Coffee (R1,02 lakhs).

The shipments of unmanufactured tobacco rose from 21 million lbs. to 29 million lbs. in quantity and from R73 lakhs to R90 lakhs in value, the percentage increases being 38 in the case of quantity and 23 in that of value. The most important outlet, for Indian tobacco was, as usual, the United Kingdom which took 13 million lbs. as compared with 9 million lbs. in 1932-33. Among the other important markets Aden and Dependencies took 5·4 million lbs. as against 4·4 million lbs., Japan 3·3 million lbs. as against 3·1 million lbs. and the Netherlands 3·5 million lbs. as against 1·7 million lbs. in 1932-33. Shipments to the Straits Settlements amounting to 1·2 million lbs. showed an increase of 0·4 million lbs. or of 50 per cent. There were also concurrent increases in the shipments to the Federated Malay States and Hongkong. Except for Hongkong, China practically withdrew from the market, her offtake amounting to only 2,000 lbs. as against 72,000 lbs. in 1932-33 and 216,000 lbs. in 1931-32.

Tobacco, unmanufactured (R90 lakhs).

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances advanced in quantity from 1,205,000 cwts. in 1932-33 to 1,421,000 cwts. and in value from R75 lakhs to R79 lakhs. Although all the important items included under this head showed increases, the bulk of the improvement was in myrobalans, which formed about 87 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning materials exported in 1933-34 as compared with 85 per cent in the previous year. Exports of myrobalans increased in quantity from 1,033,000 cwts. to 1,237,000 cwts. and in value from R54 lakhs to R56 lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America improved their respective accounts from 483,000 cwts. and 191,000 cwts. to 598,000 cwts. and 238,000 cwts., while the Netherlands reduced her demands from 66,000 cwts. to 57,000 cwts. Shipments to Germany and France increased from 110,000 and 63,000 cwts. to 122,000 and 89,000 cwts. respectively, while those to Belgium fell from 41,000 cwts. to 40,000 cwts. There was, however, a decrease in the exports of myrobalan extracts, the total

Dyeing and tanning substances (R79 lakhs).

Myrobalans (R56 lakhs).

quantity shipped amounting to 33,000 cwts. as against 50,000 cwts. in 1932-33. The exports were consigned chiefly to the United Kingdom.

Shipments of cutch and gambier increased from 29,000 cwts. to 31,000 cwts. in quantity and from R3 lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. This improvement was due almost entirely to an expansion of demand in the United Kingdom which took 15,000 cwts. as against 13,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Purchases by France fell off to a slight extent, *viz.*, from 4,500 cwts. to 4,400 cwts.

Cutch and gambier (R4 lakhs).

Exports of turmeric advanced in quantity from 63,000 cwts. to 85,000 cwts. and in value from R10 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Ceylon remained the most important single market and her purchases remained stationary at 12,000 cwts. The United Kingdom, Persia and the Straits Settlements took 7,000, 9,000 and 11,000 cwts. as compared with 6,000, 4,000 and 6,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33. Germany and France also increased their respective shares, taking 1,400 cwts. and 8,300 cwts. in 1933-34.

Turmeric (R11 lakhs).

Exports of natural indigo made a slight recovery and amounted to 500 cwts. as against 300 cwts. in 1932-33. Of the total exports in 1933-34, Greece took a little over 300 cwts. as against 200 cwts. in 1932-33. The remainder went chiefly to the United Kingdom and Egypt. The trade is insignificant.

Indigo (R1 lakh).

Exports of coir manufactures other than rope from the British ports in India showed a considerable increase from 26,900 tons to 31,100 tons in quantity and from R60 lakhs to R77 lakhs in value. Of the total shipments in 1933-34, the United Kingdom took 6,000 tons as compared with 5,000 tons in 1932-33. Germany and Belgium enlarged their respective demands from 5,100 and 3,300 tons to 6,600 and 3,700 tons respectively in 1933-34. The purchases of the Netherlands and Italy remained almost stationary at 5,200 tons and 2,000 tons respectively. Shipments to France, on the other hand, showed a decline of 1,000 tons and amounted to 2,700 tons in 1933-34. The offtake of the United States of America is as yet relatively small, but shows a tendency to improve, the exports rising from 200 tons in 1932-33 to 900 tons in the year under review. The total trade returned under this head for 1933-34 consisted of 28,200 tons of coir yarn, 2,200 tons of coir mats and mattings and 700 tons of other descriptions of coir manufactures.

Coir manufactures (R77 lakhs).

2,822 chests or 3,522 cwts. of opium were exported in 1933-34 as compared with 1,161 chests or 1,451 cwts. in the preceding year. Of these, 1,816 chests were recorded under private merchandise as compared with only 281 chests in 1932-33. Siam received 1,216 chests, the rest being consigned to French Indo-China. Exports on Government account to Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and other East Indian Governments together also showed a concurrent increase from 880 chests to 1,006 chests. There were no exports through Government agency to any other country.

Opium (R73 lakhs).

The total exports of spices amounted to 270,000 cwts. as compared with 299,000 cwts. in 1932-33 but despite the decline in quantity, the value of the shipments remained unchanged at R72 lakhs. Chillies and pepper represented 55 and 22 per cent,

Spices (R72 lakhs).

respectively, of the total shipments in 1933-34 and the balance was made up chiefly of ginger, betelnuts and cardamoms. Exports of chillies fell away from 170,000 cwts. to 148,000 cwts. due almost wholly to the diminished demand from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements exports to which countries fell from 151,000 and 12,000 cwts. to 135,000 and 7,000 cwts. respectively. Exports of pepper fell by 1,000 cwts. to 59,000 cwts. in quantity and by R5 lakhs to R18 lakhs in value. Italy took 26,000 cwts., or 5,000 cwts. less than in the preceding year, but notwithstanding this curtailment of her share, she still remained the most important customer. Exports to the United Kingdom and the United States of America amounted to 7,000 cwts. and 10,000 cwts. respectively as against an offtake of 5,000 cwts. each in 1932-33. The demand for cardamoms further improved, the shipments amounting to 12,000 cwts. in 1933-34 as against 8,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Despatches of betelnuts recorded a slight increase from 3,300 cwts. to 3,400 cwts. But the export trade in ginger suffered a set-back, the shipments having fallen off from 57,000 cwts. to 47,000 cwts.

Teak-wood (R61 lakhs).

The steady decline in the demand for Indian teak-wood noticed in recent years was arrested in 1933-34 and the shipments advanced from 17,000 cubic tons valued at R40 lakhs in 1932-33 to 27,000 cubic tons valued at R61 lakhs in 1933-34. About 17,000 cubic tons valued at R39 lakhs were consigned to the United Kingdom as against 12,000 cubic tons valued at R28 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports to the Union of South Africa and Germany also improved from 700 and 200 cubic tons to 3,700 and 1,200 cubic tons respectively. There was concurrently an increase in the shipments to the United States of America from 200 cubic tons to 500 cubic tons. Ceylon, on the other hand, curtailed her requirements from 1,000 cubic tons to 600 cubic tons.

Fodder, bran and pollards (R47 lakhs).

Though the exports of fodder, bran and pollards advanced in quantity from 225,000 tons in 1932-33 to 254,000 tons in 1933-34, the value of the consignments fell from R70 lakhs to R47 lakhs. Rice bran constituted about 97 per cent of the trade in 1933-34. The exports under this sub-head showed an increase from 216,000 tons to 247,000 tons in quantity, but the value fell off from R65 lakhs to R42 lakhs. Other sorts of fodder, bran and pollards recorded a decrease from 8,500 tons to 7,400 tons in quantity and from R5 lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom, the principal customer for rice bran, took 218,000 tons as against 178,000 tons in the year preceding. Germany, which had been an important purchaser with 21,000 tons to her credit in 1932-33 and 44,000 tons in 1931-32 took no interest in this line in the year of report. Exports to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States advanced from 7,000 tons and 1,000 tons to 16,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively. Ceylon took 2,000 tons or much the same quantity as in the preceding year.

Mica (R45 lakhs).

The export trade in mica experienced a comparatively better year and the shipments, consisting largely of splittings, advanced to 66,000 cwts. valued at R45 lakhs from 40,000 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs in 1932-33. The United Kingdom and the United States of America, the two principal customers for Indian mica, increased their purchases from 18,000 cwts. and 8,000 cwts. to 24,000 cwts. and 27,000

cwts. respectively. France and Germany also enlarged their purchases which aggregated 1,100 cwts. and 6,200 cwts. as compared with 1,000 cwts. and 6,000 cwts. respectively.

Coal (R37 lakhs).

The overseas market for Indian coal underwent a further contraction, the total exports declining from 452,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs in 1932-33 to 373,000 tons valued at R37 lakhs, the figures representing a decrease of 17 per cent in quantity and of 16 per cent in value. While the Ceylon market made an encouraging response and absorbed 223,000 tons as compared with 169,000 tons in the preceding year, shipments to other destinations fell off. Exports to Hongkong declined considerably and totalled 99,000 tons only as against 189,000 tons in 1932-33. Both the Straits Settlements and the Philippines reduced their takings from 21,000 tons and 8,000 tons to 5,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively in 1933-34. The total exports of 1933-34 also included 30,000 tons to the United Kingdom and 8,000 tons to China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao). The figures given above exclude Indian coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade. The shipments under this head amounted to 496,000 tons and were distributed as follows :—

	Tons.
Bengal	359,000
Bombay	124,000
Sind	6,000
Madras	1,000
Burma	6,000

The production of coal in India during 1933 was 19·8 million tons as compared with 20·2 million tons in the preceding year. The price of *Desherghur* coal at Calcutta was R3-12-0 per ton into wagon up to the end of April. The rate then fell by 4 *as.* per ton and remained steady at that level till the middle of November. Thereafter a slight improvement set in, the range of prices being from R3-12-0 to R4-0-0 up to the end of the year under review.

Hemp, raw (R36 lakhs).

Indian hemp made a further advance in the world markets in the year under review assisted by the continued absence of Russian hemp from the consuming markets and the relatively high prices for hemp in Europe. The exports in 1933-34 amounted to 388,000 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs as compared with 281,000 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs in 1932-33, thus showing an increase of 38 per cent in quantity and of 12 per cent in value. The bulk of this increase was due to the larger intake of Belgium, exports to which country spurted up from 42,000 cwts. to 111,000 cwts., an increase of 164 per cent. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 80,000 cwts. to 85,000 cwts. France also increased her takings from 10,000 cwts. to 20,000 cwts. Exports to Germany and Italy amounted to 67,000 and 30,000 cwts. as against 56,000 and 25,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33. Shipments to the United States of America and Greece also showed concurrent improvement, the former taking 12,000 cwts. and the latter 36,000 cwts. as compared with 7,000 and 31,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33.

Rubber, raw (R31 lakhs).

The favourable influence of anticipations of a compulsory restriction of the rubber output and an improvement in the consumption of the raw material in the main consuming countries were reflected in the export trade of the year and the shipments rose by

over 9 million lbs. in quantity and by about R22 lakhs in value from 7 million lbs. valued at about R9 lakhs to 16 million lbs. valued at more than R31 lakhs. There was a substantial increase in the offtake of the United Kingdom which received 3·3 million lbs. as against 1·2 million lbs. in 1932-33. Exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon also advanced from 4·6 million lbs. and 0·8 million lbs. to 7·8 million lbs. and 2·6 million lbs. respectively. The United States of America which had not figured as a direct purchaser in the Indian market in 1932-33, took 1·3 million lbs. in 1933-34. The average declared value of the Indian shipments rose from 2 *as.* per lb. to 3 *as.* 1 p. per lb. in 1933-34. Burma and Madras shared the entire trade between them in the proportions of 64 per cent and 36 per cent as compared with 85 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in 1932-33.

Manures (R25 lakhs).

Export of manures amounted to 41,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs as compared with 31,000 tons valued at R20 lakhs in 1932-33. The figures, however, are exclusive of oilcakes and saltpetre, which have been dealt with separately. Shipments of manurial bones, including bonemeal, representing about 61 per cent of the total quantity of manures exported in 1933-34, amounted to 25,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs as compared with 22,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs in the preceding year. Ceylon cut down her requirements from 10,000 tons to 8,000 tons, while the United Kingdom's absorption increased from 6,000 tons to 10,000 tons. There were larger shipments to the United States of America and Belgium, amounting to 1,400 and 2,900 tons as against 500 and 900 tons respectively in 1932-33. The value of fish manures and guano exported rose from R2½ lakhs to R4¾ lakhs, the bulk of which, amounting in value to a little over R3 lakhs, represented consignments to Ceylon. Exports of hornmeal fell away from 1,400 tons to 700 tons. Shipments of sulphate of ammonia amounted to 2,100 tons as against 300 tons in 1932-33.

Saltpetre (R15 lakhs).

The export trade in saltpetre continued to expand and the shipments in 1933-34 amounted to 188,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 159,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs in the preceding year. The shipments to Mauritius and Dependencies totalled 88,000 cwts. as against 48,000 cwts. in 1932-33. The Straits Settlements absorbed 4,000 cwts. in 1933-34 as compared with 3,000 cwts. in 1932-33. The United Kingdom and Ceylon took considerably less than in 1932-33, their purchases amounting to 57,000 cwts. and 21,000 cwts. respectively as against 64,000 cwts. and 24,000 cwts. in the year preceding.

Postal Articles.

Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles not specified" declined further from R2,59 lakhs to R2,41 lakhs. Imports by post of (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes and (*e*) cinematograph films are not included in the above figures, these being recorded under the relevant heads in the import returns. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of postal articles fell from 61 per cent to 57 per cent. The share of Italy also declined from 13 per cent to 12 per cent while that of Germany and France

remained unchanged at 3 per cent each. The value of articles exported by post fell from R1,59 lakhs to R1,35 lakhs, the principal destinations being the United Kingdom (R46 lakhs or 34 per cent), the Straits Settlements (R34 lakhs or 25 per cent), France 13 per cent, Ceylon 9 per cent and Hongkong and Iraq 2 per cent each.

Re-exports.

The re-export trade in foreign merchandise improved slightly from R3,22 lakhs to R3,42 lakhs. Re-exports of raw wool advanced from 4 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs to 11 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America increased their respective requirements, *viz.*, to 2·6 and 7·6 million lbs. from 2·2 and 1·7 million lbs. in the preceding year. Woollen manufactures, however, fell from R20 lakhs to R14 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods recorded an increase of 14 per cent in quantity and of 17 per cent in value, the re-exports amounting to 25 million yards valued at R53 lakhs as against 22 million yards valued at R46 lakhs in 1932-33. The increase was almost entirely due to larger shipments to Persia which totalled 9 million yards valued at R18 lakhs as compared with 6 million yards valued at R12 lakhs in the preceding year. Aden, Arabia, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also increased their respective purchases while the Bahrein Islands, Iraq and Portuguese East Africa took less than in 1932-33. Shipments of foreign cotton advanced from 118 tons to 891 tons. Re-exports of foreign sugar increased from 4,000 tons (R5 lakhs) to 12,000 tons (R7 lakhs). Gums and resins advanced from 33,000 cwts. to 40,000 cwts. in quantity but the value fell from R7 lakhs to R6 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under fruits and vegetables, rubber manufactures, hardware, instruments and apparatus, and spices, while there were increases under vehicles, metals and ores, and silk manufactures. The shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade were: the United Kingdom 25 per cent, the United States of America and Ceylon 10 per cent each, Persia and Iraq 8 per cent each, Japan 5 per cent, Arabia 6 per cent, Kenya Colony and Germany 3 per cent each and Italy, France, the Bahrein Islands and the Straits Settlements 2 per cent each. As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay, which accounted for 63 per cent; Karachi had 19 per cent and Bengal 10 per cent of the re-export trade.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Under this head, imports showed a decrease of R48 lakhs over the preceding year's figure and amounted to R1,95 lakhs in 1933-34. The noticeable decreases were under vehicles (—R33 lakhs), arms, ammunitions and military stores (—R15 lakhs), wool manufactures (—R3 lakhs), instruments, apparatus and appliances (—R4 lakhs), hardware and cutlery (—R1 lakh). Increases were, however, recorded under machinery and millwork (+R13 lakhs) and metals and ores (+R7 lakhs). Exports of Indian produce on Government account advanced from R41 lakhs to R45 lakhs owing mainly to a rise of R5 lakhs in the exports of opium which were valued at R40 lakhs in 1933-34. Re-exports on Government account amounted to R5 lakhs in 1933-34 as against R4 lakhs in 1932-33.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The following tables illustrate the direction of India's trade in two different aspects. Tables A, B and C show the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and Tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities in order to indicate the shares of the countries chiefly interested in each. The values given in these tables are based on actual declared values which represent unadjusted money values, *i.e.*, values on which no allowance has been made for the changing price levels. An adjustment of this nature has been carried out in respect of the total trade under imports and exports for a number of years on the basis of the average declared values in 1913-14 and the results are exhibited in the table on page 16 of this Review. Similar computations, however, have not been worked out for trade with separate countries. The main features of these tables have also been illustrated in Chart No. 8 prefixed to this Review.

TABLE A.

—	1913-14			1931-32		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	—59	45	45	..
Other British Possessions	36	11	+25	26	12	+14
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	—34	71	57	+14
Europe	85	30	+55	37	28	+9
United States of America	22	5	+17	14	13	+1
Japan	23	5	+18	14	13	+1
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	25	15	+10
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	90	69	+21
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+66	161	126	+35

—	1932-33			1933-34		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	38	49	—11	48	48	..
Other British Possessions	24	10	+14	22	9	+13
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	62	59	+3		57	+13
Europe	32	29	+3	35	25	+10
United States of America	10	11	—1	14	7	+7
Japan	14	20	—6	13	16	—3
Other Foreign Countries	18	13	+5	18	10	+8
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	74	73	+1	80	58	+22
GRAND TOTAL	136	132	+4	150	115	+35

Direction of Trade.

Table B.

Imports.

—	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·1	37·2	35·5	36·8	41·3
Germany	6·9	7·5	8·1	7·8	7·7
Java	5·8	6·3	3·8	2·8	2·1
Japan	2·6	8·8	10·6	15·4	14·2
United States of America	2·6	9·2	10·2	8·5	6·2
Belgium	2·3	2·8	2·4	2·6	2·3
Austria and Hungary	2·3	·6	·6	·5	·5
Straits Settlements	1·8	2·4	2·3	2·1	2·3
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1·5	2·8	3·0	2·0	1·9
France	1·5	1·7	1·7	1·5	1·3
Mauritius	1·3	..	..	..	..
Italy	1·2	2·7	2·8	3·0	2·5
China	·9	2·0	2·2	2·2	1·9
Netherlands	·8	1·9	1·6	1·3	1·6
Australia	·5	1·5	1·2	·8	·9
Hongkong	·5	·5	·4	·4	·4
Dutch Borneo	·4	·3	·5	·3	·3
Ceylon	·4	·9	1·1	1·3	1·1
Switzerland	·3	·8	1·0	1·0	·8
Kenya and Zanzibar	·3	1·8	2·9	1·7	2·1

Table C.

Exports.

—	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	23·8	27·9	28·0	32·2
Germany	10·6	6·4	6·3	6·5	6·5
Japan	9·1	10·6	8·7	10·3	8·5
United States of America	8·7	9·4	8·9	7·4	9·6
France	7·1	4·9	4·8	6·0	4·9
Belgium	4·8	3·4	2·8	3·0	3·0
Austria and Hungary	4·0	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	3·6	5·0	5·0	5·0	4·2
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3·2	2·2	2·1	2·2	1·8
Italy	3·1	3·5	3·4	3·5	3·8
Hongkong	3·1	·7	1·2	1·1	·8
Straits Settlements	2·7	2·8	3·0	2·7	2·3
China	2·3	5·9	4·9	2·6	3·0
Central and South America	2·2	2·3	1·5	2·8	2·2
Netherlands	1·7	3·4	3·0	3·0	2·7
Australia	1·6	2·0	1·8	2·9	2·0
Kenya and Zanzibar	1·0	·5	·5	·5	·5
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	·9	·2	·3	·3	·1
Spain	·8	1·1	·8	1·0	·9
Java	·8	1·2	1·1	·5	·3

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D.

Imports.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34
	per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69·9	51·1	57·5	89·8	74·1	68·4	57·2	30·6	34·0
United States of America	2·6	1·2	1·1	3·3	7·7	6·3	9·7	5·6	8·0
Germany	14·5	8·6	7·6	5·6	9·3	10·3	18·2	36·1	29·9
Belgium	11·5	23·2	15·2	..	3·7	3·4	..	1·1	1·0
Japan	..	2·6	5·0	..	·4	·7	1·5	10·1	12·1
France and Luxemburg	..	4·8	5·0	..	·3	·4	..	1·1	·7
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	91·5	91·4	98·7	95·5	89·5	86·6	84·6	85·7
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	16,01	5,30	5,53	7,76	10,54	12,77	3,95	2,99	2,88

	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71·3	47·6	48·3	75·3	50·5	51·2
United States of America	15·1	36·5	30·4	8·0	13·9	14·1
Germany	..	3·0	1·6	8·2	16·9	13·9
Netherlands	..	·2	..	..	3·1	3·2
Belgium	4·5	·3	..	..	1·6	1·7
Japan	..	·2	·9	·6	5·9	7·5
France	4·5	1·2	·6	..	·7	1·0
Italy	..	3·2	2·5	2·2	1·9	1·7
Canada	..	5·7	14·7	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·4	97·9	99·0	94·3	94·5	94·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	1,53	2,48	3,19	1,82	3,85	4,02

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D—*contd.*

Imports—contd.

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR		
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90·1	53·0	58·8	9·0	3·7	2·8	1·8	9·0	14·0
United States of America	·4	1·3	1·0	..	·4	·3	..	..	..
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·7	..
Germany	2·1	·3	·2	7·2	1·6	1·0	·1	·1	..
Belgium	..	·1	..	..	·5	·4	..	·6	1·1
Japan	1·8	38 0	35·0	46·8	63·8	73·2	..	1·2	1·9
France	..	3·0	·2	7·8	·9	·7	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	1·5	·2	·4	1·2	·4	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	·8	·1	6·1	7·7	2·1	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	·8	·5	..	..	..	..	·1	·4
China*	·1	3·3	3·8	20·6	19·9	18·8	..	1·0	1·9
Java†	..	..	·1	..	..	..	71·8	80·6	73·0
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·6	99·4	99·9	97·9	99·7	99·7	90·6	95·3	92·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	66,30	26,83	17,74	3,10	3,16	2,87	14,96	4,23	2,71

* Includes Hongkong and Macâo.

† Includes the Straits Settlements.

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62·9	62·1	62·6	5·7	4·1	5·1	56·0	27·8	33·9
United States of America	2·7	6·9	6·2	56·1	19·6	20·4	..	2·8	2·3
Germany	10·7	7·6	6·6	7·3	1·8	·7	17·0	10·5	7·6
France	18·8	11·6	12·7	..	..	..	..	·6	·4
Netherlands	..	3·0	3·5	..	..	..	2·5	4·9	4·2
Persia	..	..	..	3·7	24·9	20·9	..	..	..
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.*	..	..	..	25·1	14·1	12·5	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	14·2	15·2
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	14·5	12·9
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	..	..	..	·9	25·8	27 3	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	10·1	9·5
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·1	91·2	91·6	98·8	90·3	86·9	91·9	85·4	86·0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	2,24	2,26	2,27	4,12	6,70	5,83	1,59	2,86	2,63

* Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other Islands.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

—	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72·4	86·1	88·5	38·0	23·0	23·3	6·3	8·0	7·5
Canada	4·3	2·6	3·9	..	..	..	..	3·1	4·2
Australia	3·1	·4	·6	..	·3	·1	10·6	15·3	11·4
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	11·1	1·6	·2	..	..	..	..	..	·1
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1·2	1.0	·7	..	..	..	..	·9	·9
United States of America	·7	3·3	2·3	11·9	7·1	7·0	41·5	25·0	31·2
Ceylon	1·6	1·3	1·0	..	..	..	..	·2	·3
Germany	..	..	·1	21·8	21·7	22·1	..	·4	·2
France	..	1	..	9·9	11·8	11·4	..	..	·1
Italy	..	..	..	5·5	6·7	8·8	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	1·0	1·0	10·4	12·2	9·9
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	1·9	1·7
Japan	..	..	..	..	2·3	2·2	·5	1·1	·7
Belgium	..	..	..	·5	7·2	7·6	..	·6	·9
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·4	96·4	97·3	87·6	81·1	83·5	71·8	68·7	69·1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	14,98	17,15	19,85	30,83	9,73	10,93	28,27	21,71	21,37

—	COTTON (RAW)			OILSEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3·5	7·8	12·6	22·2	10·9	23·8	26·7	8·9	6·3	25·9	66·3	63·1
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	·1	·1	5·6	3·9	3·8	..	..	..
United States of America	..	·3	·9	1·2	4·1	10·7	..	..	..	24·3	12·4	16·6
Ceylon	..	·1	..	..	·5	·7	11·5	23·0	25·3	..	·1	..
Germany	14·6	6·5	7·9	16·0	9·5	11·1	7·8	9·1	11·3	20·3	3·9	4·8
France	..	5·7	5·7	31·4	38·1	23·3	..	·9	1·4	..	2·9	2·1
Italy	7·7	7·6	9·0	5·0	15·1	10·8	..	·7	1·2	5·3	2·4	2·8
Japan	47·2	54·5	39·6	..	·3	·1	3·8	4·4	·6	..	2·8	2·3
Belgium	10·3	6·3	5·4	16·0	2·2	2·4	..	1·0	1·2	..	·8	·5
China*	1·7	6·5	12·1	..	..	..	..	12·2	10·3	..	·2	..
Netherlands	..	1·6	2·0	1·0	13·9	11·1	6·8	2·6	2·8	3·3	2·6	2·7
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	·4	·5	6·7	7·8	8·6	..	·4	·3
Spain	..	2·3	2·4	..	·6	1·0	..	..	..	2·8	·6	·4
Sumatra and Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	3·4	3·7	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	85·0	99·2	97·6	92·8	95·7	95·6	69·6	77·9	76·5	81·9	95·4	95·6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS).	41,04	20,37	26,59	25,65	11,31	13,66	45,14	16,08	11,75	15,95	7,43	9,89

* Includes Hongkong and Macao.

Direction of Trade.

Table A shows the total overseas trade of British India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate separately the balance of trade with the United Kingdom, other parts of the British Empire, Europe, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. As will be seen from the table, the balance is usually against India in the case of trade with the United Kingdom. But the normal excess of imports over exports in the case of the United Kingdom was completely wiped out once again as in 1931-32, the imports and exports having exactly balanced each other in the year under review. Trade with other parts of the British Empire showed a balance in favour of India to the extent of R13 crores as against R14 crores in the preceding year; and the balance, in the case of the British Empire taken as a whole, expanded from R3 crores in 1932-33 to R13 crores in favour of India. Taking the foreign countries together, the balance which, as usual, was in favour of India, showed a heavy increase from R1 crore in 1932-33 to R22 crores, the year's transactions with Europe and America having resulted in much larger balance in favour of India while those with Japan yielded a balance adverse to her.

In Table B have been listed the principal countries supplying India's import requirements (arranged in order of their importance in 1913-14) with their respective percentage shares in the total import trade, while Table C shows the corresponding details in regard to exports. The share of the United Kingdom, as will appear from these tables, showed an improvement and rose from 36·8 per cent in 1932-33 to 41·3 per cent, in the case of imports, and from 28·0 per cent to 32·2 per cent, in the case of exports. The share of the British Empire, considered as a whole, advanced from 44·7 per cent to 50·0 per cent under imports and from 45·5 per cent to 46·4 per cent in the case of exports. Under imports, the United States of America had her share reduced from 8·5 per cent in 1932-33 to 6·2 per cent, but she increased her participation in the export trade from 7·4 per cent to 9·6 per cent. Japan, on the other hand, lowered her position, both in the import and export trades, her contributions being 14·2 per cent in the former and 8·5 per cent in the latter as against 15·4 per cent and 10·3 per cent respectively in 1932-33; Germany's share amounted to 7·7 per cent under imports and 6·5 per cent under exports as compared with 7·8 per cent and 6·5 per cent respectively in 1932-33. On the import side, the other noticeable variations were a reduction from 2·8 per cent to 2·1 per cent in the case of Java and from 3·0 to 2·5 per cent in the case of Italy. The share of Kenya and Zanzibar, on the other hand, advanced from 1·7 per cent to 2·1 per cent. On the export side, mention may also be made of the increases in the shares of China (from 2·6 to 3·0 per cent) and of Italy (from 3·5 to 3·8 per cent); there were, however, noticeable decreases in the case of France (from 6·0 to 4·9 per cent), Ceylon (from 5·0 to 4·2 per cent) and Australia (from 2·9 to 2·0 per cent).

Turning to the main groups of commodities in the import trade (Table D), there are to be noted increases in the share of the United Kingdom under cotton manufactures, iron and steel, motor cars, instruments, mineral oils, sugar, hardware, liquors and paper. In the case of cotton manufactures, her share, which in 1932-33 had dropped to 53·0 per cent from 58·0 per cent in 1930-31, improved to 58·8 per cent in 1933-34, while the contribution of Japan under this head fell from 38·0 to 35·0 per cent. China (imports from which

source consisted largely of twist and yarn), however, increased her share from 3·3 per cent to 3·8 per cent. Under machinery, the proportion coming from the United Kingdom dropped from 74·1 per cent to 68·4 per cent, while Germany advanced her share from 9·3 to 10·3 per cent. The contribution of the United States of America showed a decrease from 7·7 to 6·3 per cent. In instruments, the United Kingdom which had 50·5 per cent of the trade in 1932-33 increased her share to 51·2 per cent; there was increased participation by the United States and Japan, but the contribution of Germany showed a decrease from 16·9 per cent to 13·9 per cent. Under iron and steel, there was a recovery in the percentage shares of the United Kingdom (from 51·1 to 57·1), and of France and Luxemburg (from 4·8 to 5·0), while those of the United States of America, Germany and Belgium came down from 1·2 to 1·1, 8·6 to 7·6 and 23·2 to 15·2 per cent respectively. Under motor vehicles, the proportion of the total imports credited to the United Kingdom further increased from 47·6 per cent in 1932-33 to 48·3 per cent at the expense of the United States of America and Italy, the respective shares of which dropped from 36·5 and 3·2 per cent to 30·4 and 2·5 per cent; but Canada improved her share considerably from 5·7 to 14·7 per cent. Under mineral oils, there were increases in the shares of the U. S. S. R. from 25·8 to 27·3 per cent, and of the United States of America from 19·6 to 20·4 per cent; the share of the United Kingdom showed a slight improvement from 4·1 to 5·1 per cent, while those of Borneo and Sumatra, etc., and Persia declined from 14·1 to 12·5 per cent and 24·9 to 20·9 per cent respectively. In liquors, the share of the United Kingdom further advanced from 62·1 to 62·6 per cent and that of France from 11·6 to 12·7 per cent. In silk manufactures, Japan continued to encroach on the share of China and absorbed 73·2 per cent of the trade. In paper, the United Kingdom which had 27·8 per cent of the trade in 1932-33 improved her share considerably to 33·9 per cent and Norway from 14·2 to 15·2 per cent at the expense of other countries. Under sugar, receipts from Java formed 73·0 per cent of the total imports under this head as compared with 80·6 per cent in 1932-33.

On the export side (Table E) there was a drop in the proportion taken by the United Kingdom under hides and skins. Shipments of hides and skins to the United Kingdom amounted to 63·1 per cent of the total exports recorded under this head as against 66·3 per cent in 1932-33, but the share of the United States of America increased from 12·4 per cent to 16·6 per cent. In raw jute, the share of the United Kingdom changed but little from 23·0 per cent to 23·3 per cent and of Germany from 21·7 per cent to 22·1 per cent; but the share of France fell from 11·8 to 11·4 per cent. Italy showed an advance in her share to 8·8 per cent as against 6·7 per cent in 1932-33. Of the exports of tea 88·5 per cent went to the United Kingdom as compared with 86·1 per cent in the preceding year. In jute manufactures, the proportion taken by the United States of America improved considerably from 25·0 per cent to 31·2 per cent but the shares of the Argentine and Australia declined from 12·2 and 15·3 to 9·9 and 11·4 per cent respectively. Under raw cotton, the United Kingdom further increased her share from 7·8 to 12·6 per cent while Japan, which absorbed 54·5 per cent of the trade in 1932-33, reduced her share considerably to 39·6 per cent; China had her share increased from 6·5 to 12·1 per cent. Under oilseeds, there was an abrupt drop in the propor-

tion received by France (from 38·1 to 23·3 per cent), but the United Kingdom expanded her trade under this head to a great extent (from 10·9 to 23·8 per cent); the Netherlands further reduced her share from 13·9 to 11·1 per cent. Italy's share showed a fall from 15·1 per cent to 10·8 per cent. In foodgrains, the only feature worth mentioning was an increase in the percentage shares of Ceylon and Germany.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

The imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables :—

Imports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	61,29	44,81	48,80	47,63
Ceylon	81	1,43	1,37	1,76	1,29
Straits Settlements	3,42	3,97	2,87	2,79	2,64
Hongkong	98	87	53	52	45
South Africa	23	43	22	19	26
Mauritius	2,53	..	..	..	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	3,36	3,68	2,22	2,48
Canada	1	1,33	42	34	69
Australia	92	2,42	1,58	1,07	1,02
New Zealand	..	3	4	3	2
Other countries	1,20	89	1,15	1,66	1,21
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,28,07	76,02	56,67	59,38	57,69

Exports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kiagdom	58,35	53,87	44,80	37,94	48,20
Ceylon	9.04	11,38	7,96	6,82	6,24
Straits Settlements	6,79	6,30	4,74	3,64	3,37
Hongkong	7,82	1,69	1,88	1,46	1,12
South Africa	1,20	2,00	1,46	1,26	1,22
Mauritius	1,26	1,12	90	76	68
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	1,16	87	73	69
Canada	1,43	1,72	1,48	1,63	1,88
Australia	4,10	4,49	2,97	3,90	2,98
New Zealand	56	63	35	39	53
Other Countries	2,82	4,74	3,57	3,03	2,63
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94,39	89,10	70,98	61,56	69,54

United Kingdom (Imports R47,63 lakhs, Exports R48,20 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with the United Kingdom amounted to R95,83 lakhs, an increase of R9,09 lakhs in comparison with 1932-33. This improvement was due to an increase on the export side ; the import trade, however, showed a decline. The development on the export side was one of R10,26 lakhs (from R37,94 lakhs to R48,20 lakhs), while in the case of imports there was a decline of R1,17 lakhs (from R48,80 lakhs to R47,63 lakhs). Among

the imported articles, cotton manufactures, forming 22 per cent (as against 29 per cent in 1932-33) of the total imports, showed the largest decrease, the recorded value for 1933-34 having been R10,43 lakhs as compared with R14,22 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the decrease under this head occurred under piecegoods, the receipts of which amounted to 426 million yards valued at R8,75 lakhs as against 597 million yards valued at R12,10 lakhs in 1932-33. Cotton twist and yarn showed a relatively small decrease, *viz.*, from R1,32 lakhs to R96 lakhs in value and from 13·4 million lbs. to 10 million lbs. in quantity. The decrease under piecegoods was noticeable under all the descriptions, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured, imports of which dropped respectively from 111 million yards to 88 million yards, from 281 million yards to 184 million yards and from 194 million yards to 142 million yards. The main features of India's trade in cotton manufactures have been discussed in detail in Chapter II. In the case of other descriptions of textiles, decreases were noticeable under goods of silk mixed with other materials, artificial silk yarn and piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, while there was an improvement in the value of woollen manufactures. Imports of iron and steel from the United Kingdom rose from R2,71 lakhs to R3,18 lakhs. Imports of machinery and millwork advanced from R7,81 lakhs to R8,73 lakhs, owing mainly to improvement under sugar machinery. Imports of hardware were valued at R98 lakhs as against R91 lakhs in 1932-33. There was an increase of R38 lakhs (from R1,16 lakhs to R1,54 lakhs) under motor vehicles. This increase was due mainly to larger importation of motor cars, the number of which amounted to 5,348 as against 3,958 imported in 1932-33; the number of omnibuses imported also rose from 517 to 528. Imports of instruments and apparatus were valued at R2,06 lakhs, an increase of R12 lakhs in comparison with the preceding year. Imports of paper and pasteboard advanced from 962,000 cwts. valued at R80 lakhs to 1,011,000 cwts. valued at R89 lakhs; and those of provisions by R11 lakhs to R1,51 lakhs. Imports of sugar increased by only 2,000 tons in quantity to 37,000 tons but the value remained on the same level at R38 lakhs as in 1932-33. Imports of tobacco advanced from 1 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs to 2½ million lbs. valued at R41 lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were, as usual, tea (R17,57 lakhs), hides and skins (R6,24 lakhs), jute raw and manufactured (R4,16 lakhs), raw cotton (R3,37 lakhs), foodgrains (R74 lakhs), seeds (R3,25 lakhs) and raw wool (R1,46 lakhs). These articles, taken together, represented about 78 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom during 1933-34 as compared with 75 per cent in 1932-33. Exports of tea decreased from 331 million lbs. to 276 million lbs. in quantity but the value increased from R14,78 lakhs to R17,57 lakhs. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported increased by 44,000 tons in quantity and by R16 lakhs in value. Despatches of raw jute increased from 130,000 tons valued at R2,24 lakhs to 177,000 tons valued at R2,55 lakhs and those of jute bags decreased from 46 millions to 45 millions in number and in value from R1,07 lakhs to R98 lakhs. The yardage recorded under gunny cloth also declined from 57 millions to 52 millions and the value from R63 lakhs to R57 lakhs. Under hides and skins, there was an increase in the exports of the tanned or dressed varieties from 13,700 tons valued at R4,36 lakhs to 18,800 tons valued at R5,30 lakhs; the quantity of the raw descriptions also increased from 4,000 tons to 7,000 tons and the value from R57½ lakhs to R94 lakhs. Exports of raw skins

of non-Indian origin increased in quantity from 207 tons to 257 tons but the value thereof declined from R26 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton advanced considerably from 29,800 tons (167,000 bales) valued at R1,61 lakhs to 61,000 tons (341,600 bales) valued at R3,37 lakhs. Despatches of raw wool advanced from 27·8 million lbs. valued at R1,06 lakhs to 43·4 million lbs. valued at R1,46 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds advanced from 82,000 tons valued at R1,24 lakhs to 281,000 tons valued at R3,25 lakhs. The increase occurred mainly under linseed, shipments of which rose from 14,300 tons valued at R17 lakhs to 176,000 tons valued at R2 crores. The increase under this head was supplemented by larger exports under rape seed, of which the quantity shipped amounted to 19,700 tons as against 10,700 tons in 1932-33. Cotton seed also accounted for an increase of 1,800 tons, *viz.*, from 1,500 tons to 3,300 tons. There were also increases in the exports of castor and groundnuts which advanced from 23,000 tons and 32,000 tons to 27,000 tons and 53,000 tons respectively. The total exports of foodgrains amounted to 122,000 tons as in 1932-33 but the value of the shipments fell off from R88 lakhs to R74 lakhs. There was, however, an increase under rice from 75,000 tons (R54 lakhs) to 100,000 tons (R57 lakhs). There were practically no exports of wheat during the year. Mention has to be made of an increase of 113,000 tons in quantity and R37 lakhs in value under metals and ores. The increase was particularly noticeable under pig lead, the shipments of which advanced from 48,200 tons valued at R1,18 lakhs to 54,500 tons valued at R1,28 lakhs. Chromite (chrome iron ore) also showed an increase from 6,300 tons (R2 lakhs) to 7,300 tons (R2⅛ lakhs) and pig iron from 76,000 tons (R26 lakhs) to 93,000 tons (R21½ lakhs). The quantity of manganese ore exported advanced from 55,000 tons to 117,000 tons and the value from R14 lakhs to R25 lakhs. There was an increase under wolfram ore from 3,100 tons (R50 lakhs) to 3,800 tons (R61 lakhs). Shipments of paraffin wax amounted to 13,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs as against 8,000 tons valued at R37 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports of lac rose from 105,000 cwts. (R33 lakhs) to 336,000 cwts. (R1,32 lakhs). Among other articles spices showed a decrease in quantity with an increase in value, while raw rubber, mica, teak wood, raw tobacco, woollen carpets and raw hemp showed increases.

Ceylon (Imports R1,29 lakhs, Exports R6,24 lakhs).—There was a further decline in the trade with Ceylon from R8,58 lakhs to R7,53 lakhs. Under imports the decrease was from R1,76 lakhs to R1,29 lakhs and under exports from R6,82 lakhs to R6,24 lakhs. On the import side, decreases occurred mainly under cocoanut oil, the imports of which fell off from 6,619,000 gallons valued at R79 lakhs in 1932-33 to 4,528,000 gallons valued at R43 lakhs. Tea recorded a decrease of 1·1 million lbs. *i.e.*, from 2 million lbs. valued at R12 lakhs to about 1 million lbs. valued at R5 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under spices, jute gunny bags, and fresh fruits. Imports of copra, however, advanced from 12,600 tons (R23 lakhs) to 21,800 tons (R30 lakhs). On the export side, the main item was rice, not in the husk, the shipments under this head expanded from 394,000 tons to 403,000 tons in quantity but the value showed a heavy decline from R3,40 lakhs to R2,70 lakhs. Exports of raw rubber expanded from 0·8 million lbs. valued at R2½ lakhs to 2·5 million lbs. valued at R9 lakhs.

Exports of fish (excluding canned fish) increased in quantity from 206,000 cwts. to 221,000 cwts. but the value remained stationary at R36 lakhs. There was also an increase of 5,000 tons in quantity and of R3 lakhs in value under manures, shipments of which amounted to 17,000 tons valued at R11 lakhs. Despatches of oilcakes advanced by 1,000 tons in quantity but the value declined by R2 lakhs, exports amounting to 23,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs. Exports of chillies amounted to 135,000 cwts. as against 151,000 cwts. but the value rose from R19 lakhs to R20 lakhs. Shipments of coal advanced from 169,000 tons (R20 lakhs) to 223,000 tons (R26 lakhs). Exports of tea, on the other hand, decreased from 3·5 million lbs. valued at R23 lakhs to 3·2 million lbs. valued at R20 lakhs. There were decreases under cotton manufactures, provisions, oilman's stores, fruits and vegetables and fodder, bran and pollards and increases under living animals, jute manufactures and oilseeds.

Straits Settlements (Imports R2,64 lakhs, Exports R3,37 lakhs).—The transactions with this country resulted in a further decline of R15 lakhs (from R2,79 lakhs to R2,64 lakhs) under imports and of R30 lakhs (from R3,67 lakhs to R3,37 lakhs) under exports. On the import side, spices accounted for a decline of R15 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts recorded an improvement in quantity from 995,000 cwts. to 1,071,000 cwts. but the value declined from R1,00 lakhs to R87 lakhs. Imports of other kinds of spices amounted to 19,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs as against 20,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs. Receipts of tin unwrought dropped in quantity from 47,000 cwts. to 37,000 cwts. in the year under review but the value rose from R46 lakhs to R53 lakhs. Imports of mineral oils improved from 81,000 gallons (R29,000) to 174,000 gallons (R54,000). Under this head consignments of fuel oils advanced from 77,000 gallons (R21,000) to 171,000 gallons (R48,000); the import trade in kerosene oil disappeared altogether during the year. There were also smaller receipts of provisions, and fruits and vegetables, while lac, drugs and medicines and fish (chiefly salted) recorded increases. On the export side there was an increase in the shipments of rice, not in the husk, from 156,000 tons to 160,000 tons but the value recorded a decrease of R19 lakhs from R1,10 lakhs to R91 lakhs. Exports of cotton piecegoods (principally coloured) declined from 8 million yards to 5 million yards in quantity and from R40 lakhs to R26 lakhs in value. Shipments of gunny bags amounted to 14·1 millions valued at R35 lakhs as compared with 14·8 millions valued at R39 lakhs in 1932-33. Despatches of rubber, raw expanded in quantity from 4·6 million lbs. to 7·8 million lbs. and in value from R4 lakhs to R10 lakhs. There were smaller shipments of coal and provisions, while there were increases under tobacco and under fodder, bran and pollards. Exports of tin ore also increased from R28 lakhs to R55 lakhs.

Australia (Imports R1,02 lakhs, Exports R2,98 lakhs).—The total trade with Australia showed a decrease of R97 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1932-33. Imports showed a decline of R5 lakhs and exports a further decrease of R92 lakhs. The decline in the imports was mainly due to a reduction under wheat from 33,000 tons valued at R29 lakhs to 18,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs. Imports of horses improved considerably from R5 lakhs to R19 lakhs. Imports of tallow and stearine decreased from 113,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs in 1932-33 to 93,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of raw wool fell from 3·0 million lbs. to 2·8 million lbs. but

the value showed no variation and stood at R18 lakhs. Imports of provisions also declined from R18 lakhs to R16 lakhs. On the export side, the bulk of the decrease occurred under jute manufactures. Gunny bags dropped from 99 millions valued at R2,96 lakhs to 79 millions valued at R2,13 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth receded from 25 million yards to 20 million yards and in value from R36 lakhs to R29 lakhs. Shipments of tea advanced from 1·6 million lbs. valued at R8 lakhs to 2·0 million lbs. valued at R11 lakhs. Exports of linseed also showed an increase from 9,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs to 12,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs. There was a slight decrease under raw hides and skins (chiefly goat skins).

East Africa (Imports R2,78 lakhs, Exports R86 lakhs).—In this group of territories are included Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and British Somaliland. The total value of the trade with this group of territories amounted to R3,59 lakhs as compared with R3,28 lakhs in 1932-33. On the import side, there was an improvement to the extent of R40 lakhs, *viz.*, from R2,33 lakhs to R2,73 lakhs, and in the case of exports, the total value fell from R95 lakhs to R86 lakhs. The advance in the case of imports was due mainly to larger arrivals of raw cotton which totalled 26,800 tons valued at R2,25 lakhs in 1933-34 as compared with 21,700 tons valued at R1,86 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of spices (mainly cloves) were valued at R34 lakhs as in the preceding year. Under exports, the shipments of jute gunny bags remained stationary at 6 millions but the value fell by R3 lakhs to R14 lakhs. Exports of piecegoods fell from 10 million yards valued at R21 lakhs to 6 million yards valued at R13 lakhs, while those of foodgrains increased from 21,300 tons to 23,000 tons with a decrease in value from R26 lakhs to R25 lakhs.

Canada (Imports R69 lakhs, Exports R1,88 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year, imports from Canada increased by R35 lakhs to R69 lakhs. Exports also showed an improvement from R1,63 lakhs to R1,88 lakhs. The improvement noticed on the import side was due to a sharp rise in imports of motor vehicles and of rubber manufactures. The total value of motor vehicles imported during the year amounted to R47 lakhs as compared with R14 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of motor cars imported rose from 296 valued at about R6 lakhs to 1,715 valued at R26 lakhs and that of motor omnibuses from 338 valued at R6 lakhs to 1,243 valued at R16 lakhs. Imports of rubber manufactures also increased from R6 lakhs to R8 lakhs. Coming to exports, the major item, as usual, was jute gunny cloth. Shipments under this head increased in quantity by 15 million yards to 80 million yards and in value by R22 lakhs to R87 lakhs. Despatches of tea direct to Canada amounted to 15 million lbs. valued at R77 lakhs as compared with 17 million lbs. valued at R80 lakhs in 1932-33.

Hongkong (Imports R45 lakhs, Exports R1,12 lakhs).—Imports from this country showed a decline of R7 lakhs and amounted to R45 lakhs only and the exports fell off from R1,46 lakhs to R1, 12 lakhs. The number of gunny bags exported declined from 25 millions valued at R64 lakhs to 19 millions valued at R44 lakhs. Exports of coal also decreased from 189,000 tons to 99,000 tons and the value fell from R14 lakhs to R6½ lakhs. There was also a noticeable decrease under drugs and medicines, the total

value of which fell from R14 lakhs in the previous year to R4 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments of rice showed a sharp rise from 28,000 tons (R16 lakhs) to 52,000 tons (R27 lakhs).

Union of South Africa (Imports R26 lakhs, Exports R1,22 lakhs).—The total trade with the Union of South Africa rose by R3 lakhs to R1,48 lakhs, imports showing an increase from R19 lakhs to R26 lakhs and exports a decrease from R1,26 lakhs to R1,22 lakhs. On the import side coal showed an advance from 14,000 tons valued at R2 lakhs to 35,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs. Imports of barks for tanning also rose in value from R12 lakhs to R14 lakhs and in quantity from 193,000 cwts. to 266,000 cwts. Under exports shipments of rice advanced in quantity from 24,800 tons to 25,300 tons but there was a decline in value from R26 lakhs to R21 lakhs in 1933-34. Exports of vegetable oils and provisions showed slight increases.

Foreign Countries.

The following tables show the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	6	95	37	1,64
Sweden	52	87	96	1,02
Norway	23	48	66	61
Germany	12,67	10,20	10,39	8,88
Netherlands	1,55	2,04	1,69	1,82
Belgium	4,26	3,02	3,42	2,66
France	8,69	2,17	2,04	1,51
Spain	19	19	25	21
Switzerland	69	1,22	1,29	96
Italy	2,20	3,59	3,95	2,91
Austria	4,29	71	65	52
Hungary		3	5	11
Turkey, European	1	..	..	..
Other Countries	15	2,99	3,11	2,28
Total European Countries	29,51	28,46	28,83	25,13
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	30	1,47	96	68
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	1
Iraq	—	58	43	39
Persia	71	2,76	1,93	1,45
Java	10,75	4,85	3,74	2,39
China	1,71	2,79	2,95	2,23
Japan	4,78	13,34	20,48	16,36
United States of America	4,79	12,84	11,25	7,18
Argentina	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	2,06	2,61	2,63	1,32
Total other Foreign Countries	25,67	41,24	44,37	32,51

Foreign Countries.

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
European Countries—	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	2,47	55	34	8
Sweden	42	21	24	32
Norway	5	44	32	38
Germany	26,42	10,35	8,66	9,82
Netherlands	4,42	5,13	4,16	4,15
Belgium	12,10	4,49	4,04	4,50
France	17,72	7,72	8,13	7,43
Spain	2,23	1,34	1,37	1,41
Switzerland	..	..	1	1
Italy	7,89	5,51	4,73	5,82
Austria	10,01	..	..	..
Hungary		..	..	..
Turkey, European	11	16	18	20
Other Countries	73	1,47	98	1,24
Total European Countries	84,57	37,37	33,16	35,36
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	1,95	1,12	1,32
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	11	19	18
Iraq	—	1,15	79	66
Persia	1,41	1,33	83	85
Java	1,95	1,75	74	47
China	5,71	7,82	3,58	4,46
Japan	22,69	14,03	14,05	12,78
United States of America	21,85	14,29	9,99	14,41
Cuba	56	1,06	75	67
Argentina	3,14	1,54	2,83	2,28
Chile	1,06	18	17	28
Other Countries	6,34	6,99	5,87	5,97
Total other Foreign Countries	69,92	52,20	40,91	44,33

Japan (Imports ₹16,36 lakhs, Exports ₹12,78 lakhs).—The total trade with Japan showed a decrease of ₹5,39 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1932-33. The bulk of the decrease occurred under imports, the

decrease in the case of exports having been one of R1,27 lakhs as against R4,12 lakhs under imports. On the import side, the principal items were cotton manufactures (R6,19 lakhs), artificial silk (R1,56 lakhs), silk manufactures (R2,11 lakhs), boots and shoes (R32 lakhs), glass and glassware (R57 lakhs), earthenware and porcelain (R26 lakhs), hardware (R35 lakhs) and mixed or yellow metal for sheathing (R26 lakhs). These together represented 71 per cent of the total imports from Japan as against 82 per cent in the preceding year. Imports of cotton manufactures decreased in value from R10,19 lakhs to R6,19 lakhs. It will be seen from the table on the margin that all the three descriptions of cotton piecegoods recorded considerable decreases.

[IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS]

	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Grey . .	7,108	218,319	185,216	243,949	141,553
White . .	58	28,105	59,820	120,354	75,177
Coloured, etc.	1,735	74,329	94,668	214,226	124,074

Imports of twist and yarn fell from 18·1 million lbs. valued at R1,61 lakhs to 11·7 million lbs. valued at R96 lakhs. There was an increase of R11 lakhs under cotton hosiery. Coming to the other descriptions of textiles, the value of the imports of silk manufactures showed a further advance from R2,02 lakhs to R2,11 lakhs. Imports of artificial silk, however, dropped from R2,71 lakhs to R1,56 lakhs. Imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk also receded from 114·5 million yards valued at R2,52 lakhs to 48·2 million yards valued at R1,24 lakhs. Imports of boots and shoes remained stationary at 7 million pairs valued at R32 lakhs. Imports of glass and glassware decreased from R65 lakhs to R57 lakhs and those of earthenware and porcelain from R32 lakhs to R26 lakhs. There was an increase of R5 lakhs under hardware, *viz.*, from R30 lakhs to R35 lakhs. Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing decreased from 96,000 cwts. to 95,000 cwts. and in value from R30 lakhs to R26 lakhs.

Of the articles exported to Japan, the most important is raw cotton, exports of which represented 83 per cent of the total exports to Japan in 1933-34 as against 80 per cent in 1932-33. The shipments recorded during the year under review amounted to 182,600 tons valued at R10,53 lakhs as compared with 193,700 tons valued at R11,12 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of pig iron advanced from 71,400 tons (R24 lakhs) to 183,800 tons (R40 lakhs), while those of pig lead fell from 179,500 cwts. (R21 lakhs) to 150,600 cwts. (R17 lakhs). Raw jute increased from 14,000 tons to 17,000 tons but the value remained stationary at R23 lakhs. Oilcakes showed an increase from 19,500 tons to 21,000 tons with a decrease in value by R4 lakhs to R7 lakhs. There were no exports of paraffin wax in the year under review. Shipments of gunny bags decreased from 9·4 millions (R24 lakhs) to 6·2 millions (R14 lakhs). Decreases were also noticeable in the values of pulse (mainly beans), and manures (chiefly bonemeal). On the other hand, the exports of hides and skins, lac, tobacco and sandalwood showed increases.

United States of America (Imports R7,18 lakhs, Exports R14,41 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with this country showed a slight improvement of R35 lakhs from R21,24 lakhs to R21,59 lakhs. The increase was mainly due to a rise of R4,42 lakhs in the total value of exports from R9,99 lakhs to R14,41 lakhs, while there was a heavy fall of R4,07 lakhs in the case of imports, *viz.*, from R11,25 lakhs to R7,18 lakhs. On the import side the

outstanding event was a heavy fall in the imports of raw cotton which amounted to 8,000 tons valued at R64 lakhs as against 45,800 tons valued at R3,85 lakhs in 1932-33. This decrease was further supplemented by a falling off of R12 lakhs in the imports of mineral oils. Imports of kerosene oil decreased from 3·7 million gallons valued at R18 lakhs to 2·3 million gallons valued at R13 lakhs but those of lubricating oils increased from 11·4 million gallons to 13·8 million gallons with a decline in value of R6 lakhs from R1,06 lakhs to R1,00 lakhs. The imports of petrol which showed a heavy fall from 9·9 million gallons valued at R79 lakhs in 1931-32 to 40,000 gallons valued at R43,000 in 1932-33 disappeared altogether in 1933-34. The value of the imports of motor vehicles rose from R53 lakhs to R73 lakhs. The number of cars imported increased from 1,201 to 2,227 and that of omnibuses from 1,793 to 3,692. Imports of machinery and millwork, however, remained stationary at R81 lakhs. Receipts of tobacco leaf dropped from 4·7 million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs to 2·1 million lbs. valued at R26 lakhs. There was a decrease in the consignments of cotton piecegoods from 20·3 million yards valued at R33 lakhs to 16 million yards valued at R17 lakhs. Imports of copper, wrought, fell away from 13,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs to 11,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs, owing mainly to a falling off in the arrivals of rods. There was also a decrease in the value of the imports of rubber manufactures from R52 lakhs to R21 lakhs. There were noticeable increases under hardware, aluminium, instruments and chemicals while provisions and toilet requisites showed decreases.

On the export side the bulk of the increase occurred under jute manufactures, raw hides and skins and linseed. The value of jute manufactures amounted to R6,77 lakhs as against R5,43 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of jute cloth increased from 549 million yards valued at R5,10 lakhs to 647 million yards valued at R6,59 lakhs, but jute gunny bags showed a decrease from 12·8 millions valued at R25 lakhs to 8·1 millions valued at R12 lakhs. Despatches of raw jute advanced from 36,000 tons valued at R69 lakhs to 52,000 tons valued at R75 lakhs. Exports of lac also increased from 151,000 cwts. valued at R44 lakhs to 213,000 cwts. valued at R63 lakhs, mainly as a result of an increase in the shipments of shellac and seed lac which rose from 66,000 cwts. and 84,000 cwts. to 94,000 cwts. and 118,000 cwts. respectively. Exports of linseed amounted to 85,000 tons valued at R1,09 lakhs as compared with 200 tons valued at R24,000 in 1932-33. There was also a noticeable increase under raw hides and skins; despatches of goat skins, representing the bulk of the shipments, showed an increase from 7,600 tons (R87 lakhs) to 11,600 tons (R1,52 lakhs). The shipments of tanned or dressed hides and skins also advanced from 15 tons (R57,000) to 129 tons (R5 lakhs).

Germany (Imports R8,88 lakhs, Exports R9,82 lakhs).—Imports from Germany decreased by R1,51 lakhs to R8,88 lakhs while exports thereto increased by R1,16 lakhs to R9,82 lakhs. The extent of the transactions during the past four years as compared with the pre-war average is shown below :—

—	Pre-War average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	12,38	10,20	10,39	8,88
Exports, including re-exports .	22,36	14,42	10,35	8,66	9,82

Direction of Trade.

The trade in the principal articles imported from Germany is shown in the following table:—

—	Units	Pre-War average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Alizarine and other coaltar dyes	lbs. (000)	11,671	11,944	6,787	8,778
	£ (000)	77,20	1,49,70	1,03,28	1,35,20
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	26,600	22,000	23,000
	£ (000)	1,55,02	44,81	45,41	41,51
Brass and copper	Cwts.	188,000	266,800	448,800	279,000
	£ (000)	94,97	99,26	1,47,26	82,61
Hardware	£ (000)	57,24	75,85	1,07,97	86,14
Machinery and millwork	£ (000)	80,27	1,12,27	98,06	1,31,77
Glass and glassware	£ (000)	23,69	20,34	17,72	13,44
Liquors— Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	555	508	376
	£ (000)	13,14	14,82	14,33	10,60
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	16	11	12
	£ (000)	5,43	3,28	2,46	3,40
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	574	523	394
	£ (000)	19,41	18,43	17,24	14,57
Paper and pasteboard— Printing paper	Cwts.	66,700	74,300	60,900	62,000
	£ (000)	7,15	9,77	8,68	7,74
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	£ (000)	21,82	27,49	30,12	20,18
Woollen manufactures	£ (000)	90,62	19,99	24,37	15,80
Salt	Tons	57,800	25,600	57,400	54,500
	£ (000)	9,46	4,82	9,70	8,17
Sugar 16 D.S. and above (*including* beet)	Tons	1,700	15,400	300	50
	£ (000)	3,42	17,74	33	6
Haberdashery and millinery	£ (000)	22,10	11,05	13,16	9,71
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	£ (000)	15,96	1,25	1,48	1,68
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	521	587	47
	£ (000)	22,30	3,93	4,93	33
Blankets	lbs. (000)	9,843*	36	27	..
	£ (000)	53,28*	21	9	..
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, *including* twist and yarn.	£ (000)	83,71	8,25	8,92	2,95
Artificial silk manufactures, *including* yarn.	£ (000)	—	8,92	11,69	6,79
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials.	Yds. (000)	1,514	170	257	243
	£ (000)	15,89	2,57	3,77	3,06

*Two years' average only.

Foreign Countries.

The following table shows the principal articles exported to Germany :—

—	Units	Pre-War average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	130,900	121,710	165,411
	R (000)	4,90,40	2,43,69	2,11,71	2,42,05
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons	344,600	261,900	228,100	228,200
	R (000)	3,41,37	1,78,19	1,54,97	1,28,87
Wheat	Tons	16,300	..	..	..
	R (000)	17,37	..	..	..
TOTAL (*including* other sorts)	Tons	463,800	308,200	214,500	234,000
	R (000)	4,43,30	2,00,95	1,47.17	1,33,56
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	29,600	27,300	44,100
	R (000)	4,45,06	1,47,53	1,34,22	2.09.52
Seeds	Tons	177,500	138,700	70,800	125,700
	R (000)	3,45,50	1,99,55	1,07,16	1,52.46
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	5,200	4,000	6,000
	R (000)	2,53,97	34.79	28.30	47,22
Lac	Cwts.	83,200	61,700	55,600	58,600
	R (000)	37,67	20.72	14,41	14.53
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,500	4,600	5,100	6,500
	R (000)	22,55	11,59	10,61	12,75
Bones (for manufacturing purposes)	Tons	10,400*	2,700	3,600	3,100
	R (000)	7,59*	2,72	3,07	2.13
Hemp, raw	Cwts.	56,900	15,000	56,500	66,700
	R (000)	8,48	1,70	6,08	6,03

* Represent figures for bones crushed, uncrushed and bonemeal.

Belgium (Imports R2,66 lakhs, Exports R4,50 lakhs).—The total value of India's trade with Belgium amounted to R7,16 lakhs as compared with R7,46 lakhs in the preceding year. The decline was due to a falling of in the value of imports from R3,42 lakhs to R2,66 lakhs, exports having shown a slight recovery from R4,04 lakhs to R4,50 lakhs. The variations under the principal articles imported from Belgium are shown in the following table :—

	1931-32 R (lakhs)	1932-33 R (lakhs)	1933-34 R (lakhs)
Iron and steel	153	123	84
Cotton manufactures	4	3	1
Precious stones	29	69	55
Machinery and millwork	27	39	43
Glass and glassware	13	15	11

On the export side, raw jute showed an increase from 41,000 tons to 56,000 tons in quantity and from R71 lakhs to R83 lakhs in value. Exports of raw cotton showed a further recovery, the shipments of the year amounting to 25,800 tons valued at R1,43 lakhs as against 22,800 tons valued at R1,29 lakhs in 1932-33. Shipments of raw hemp also advanced rapidly from 42,000 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs to 111,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs. Exports of rice not in the husk increased from 29,000 tons to 40,000 tons but there was a decrease in value from R16 lakhs to R15 lakhs. Increases were also noticeable under lac, and zinc or spelter while raw hides and skins declined slightly in comparison with the previous year.

France (Imports R1,51 lakhs, Exports R7,43 lakhs).—The trade with France fell from R10,17 lakhs to R8,94 lakhs. The decline was due to a fall of R70 lakhs in the value of exports from R8,13 lakhs to R7,43 lakhs and of R53 lakhs in the case of imports, *viz.*, from R2,04 lakhs to R1,51 lakhs.

The principal articles imported from France were liquors, metals, rubber manufactures, woollen manufactures, drugs and medicines and dyeing and tanning substances. The variations in the trade under these heads are shown in the table below :—

	1931-32 R (lakhs)	1932-33 R (lakhs)	1933-34 R (lakhs)
Liquors	27	26	29
Metals	35	15	16
Rubber manufactures	16	11	6
Woollen manufactures	20	43	18
Drugs and medicines	9	11	10
Dyeing and tanning substances	4	10	2

On the export side, the principal commodities were, as usual, coffee, groundnuts, linseed, raw cotton, raw jute, hides and skins and manganese ore. Exports of groundnuts declined from 219,000 tons to 188,000 tons and in value from R3,68 lakhs to R2,33 lakhs. Despatches of linseed rose from 22,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs to 43,000 tons valued at R51 lakhs and those of raw cotton from 22,000 tons valued at R1,17 lakhs to 29,000 tons valued at R1,53 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute also increased from 69,000 tons valued at R1,16 lakhs to 84,000 tons valued at R1,25 lakhs. Consignments of raw hides and skins were valued at R19 lakhs as against R21 lakhs in 1932-33. Shipments of coffee advanced from 54,000 cwts. to 57,000 cwts. but the value fell from R32 lakhs to R31 lakhs. The quantity of manganese ore exported fell off from 75,000 tons to 61,000 tons and the value thereof from R17 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Increases were noticed under rice, not in the husk, and essential oils, while there were decreases under manures and castor seed.

Italy (Imports R2,91 lakhs, Exports R5,82 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Italy advanced from R8,68 lakhs to R8,73 lakhs. The imports showed a decline of R1,04 lakhs which was more than counterbalanced by an increase of R1,09 lakhs under exports. The value of woollen manufactures imported fell from R75 lakhs to R61 lakhs. Imports of woollen blankets advanced to 5 million lbs. valued at R38 lakhs from 4 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs in 1932-33 while those of woollen piecegoods fell to 2·1 million yards valued at R23 lakhs from 3·6 million yards valued at R42 lakhs in the preceding year. Cotton manufactures showed a decline from R22 lakhs to R2 lakhs only. Imports under this head, as usual, consisted mainly of cotton piecegoods, coloured, printed or dyed, consignments of which declined from 7·8 million yards valued at R21 lakhs to ·5 million yards valued at R1⅛ lakhs. Under artificial silk yarn, there was a decline of 1·4 million lbs. in quantity and of about R10 lakhs in value. Under piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk there was a reduction of 1 million yards in quantity and of R6 lakhs in value. There were slight increases under fruits and vegetables and chemicals. On the export side there was an improvement of 20,000 tons (from 27,000 tons to 47,000 tons) under raw cotton, the corresponding increase in value having been one of R95 lakhs (from R1,44 lakhs to R2,39 lakhs). Shipments of oilseeds advanced from 118,000 tons to 120,000 tons in quantity but the value of the consignments fell off from R1,71 lakhs to R1,47 lakhs. Consignments of groundnuts totalled 72,000 tons (R84 lakhs) as against 28,000 tons (R44 lakhs) in 1932-33 and those of linseed amounted to 21,700 tons (R31 lakhs) as compared with 10,600 tons (R18 lakhs) in the preceding year.

Exports of raw jute rose from 37,000 tons to 65,000 tons in quantity and in value from R66 lakhs to R96 lakhs. Despatches of raw cow hides also advanced in quantity from 2,700 tons to 3,500 tons and in value from R12 lakhs to R16 lakhs. Shipments of rice, however, declined from 28,000 tons to 25,000 tons in quantity and in value from R19 lakhs to R14 lakhs. There were also larger shipments of coffee during the year which amounted to 8,800 tons (R4⅓ lakhs) as against 4,500 tons (R3 lakhs) in the previous year.

Netherlands (Imports R1,82 lakhs, Exports R4,15 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with the Netherlands amounted to R5,97 lakhs in 1933-34 as compared with R5,85 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports rose by R13 lakhs to R1,82 lakhs and exports fell by R1 lakh to R4,15 lakhs. Imports of machinery (mainly sugar machinery) increased from R14 lakhs to R68 lakhs. The demand for provisions from this source continued to decline, imports during the year having been valued at R24 lakhs as against R35 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of vegetable product receded from 79,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs in 1931-32 and 25,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs in 1932-33 to 2,000 cwts. valued at R67,000 in 1933-34. Imports of cotton piecegoods declined from 5 million yards valued at R14 lakhs to 2 million yards valued at R5 lakhs. The receipts of precious stones were almost the same as in the preceding year, the imports having been valued at R1 lakh. Imports of drugs and medicines showed an increase of R3 lakhs. There was a reduction of R3 lakhs under paper and pasteboard. On the export side, shipments of groundnuts advanced from 87,000 tons to 101,000 tons in quantity but the value declined from R1,38 lakhs to R1,22 lakhs. The quantity of rice exported fell from 95,600 tons to 62,400 tons and the value from R61 lakhs to R35 lakhs. The value of the shipments of oilcakes declined by R4 lakhs to R24 lakhs and those of raw cotton and raw jute advanced by R21 lakhs and R10 lakhs to R54 lakhs and R47 lakhs respectively.

Java (Imports R2,39 lakhs, Exports R47 lakhs).—Compared with 1932-33 there was a decline of R1,35 lakhs under imports and of R27 lakhs under exports during the year under review. As far as the import side is concerned, this recession was due to a falling off in receipts of sugar (which represented 83 per cent of the total imports) from 327,100 tons (R3,40 lakhs) to 197,000 tons (R1,99 lakhs) of which 194,000 tons represented sugar 23 D. S. and above as against 295,100 tons in 1932-33. Imports of molasses declined from 32,000 tons to 2,000 tons. There were also smaller receipts of denatured spirit which were valued at R7 lakhs as against R8 lakhs in 1932-33. On the export side, the bulk of the decline occurred under jute gunny bags and rice. Despatches of jute gunny bags fell off from 14 millions (R41 lakhs) to 13 millions (R34 lakhs). Exports of opium on private account which had amounted to R8 lakhs in 1931-32 altogether disappeared since then. Shipments of rice further declined from 18,000 tons (R11 lakhs) to 4,000 tons (R2 lakhs).

China (Imports R2,23 lakhs, Exports R4,46 lakhs).—Imports from China decreased by R72 lakhs to R2,23 lakhs, but exports advanced by R87 lakhs to R4,46 lakhs. The decline on the import side was due principally to a decrease from R97 lakhs to R56 lakhs in the value of raw silk concurrently with a decrease in quantity from 2·6 million lbs. to 1·8 million lbs. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps rose from 413,000 lbs. (R11 lakhs) to 615,000 lbs. (R15

lakhs), while there was a heavy decline under silk piecegoods which fell from 7·8 million yards to 5·8 million yards in quantity and from R44 lakhs to R29 lakhs in value. Imports of cotton twist and yarn also declined in quantity from 13·3 million lbs. to 10·2 million lbs., and in value from R84 lakhs to R65 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods (mainly grey) showed a decrease from 747,000 yards valued at R1 lakh to 160,000 yards valued at R25,000. The quantity of tea imported (principally green tea) remained stationary at 3·0 million lbs., but the value declined from R18 lakhs to R16 lakhs. On the export side, there was a reduction in the shipments of rice from 233,800 tons valued at R1,80 lakhs to 170,600 tons valued at R93 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton increased considerably from 23,900 tons valued at R1,33 lakhs to 60,100 tons valued at R3,22 lakhs. There were also decreases of R10 lakhs under paraffin wax and of R17,000 under raw jute. Shipments of gunny bags however increased from ·5 million valued at R1 lakh to ·6 million valued at R1⅓ lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth receded in quantity from 3·7 million yards to 1·5 million yards.

Iraq (Imports R39 lakhs, Exports R66 lakhs).—The value of the imports from this country declined from R43 lakhs to R39 lakhs and that of the exports from R79 lakhs to R66 lakhs. The decline, in the case of imports, was due mainly to a falling off in the value of consignments of dates (from R33 lakhs to R20 lakhs). This decline was somewhat counterbalanced by an increase in the importation of barley (R4 lakhs) and of pulse (R6 lakhs).

The principal commodities exported to Iraq are shown in the table below :—

	1931-32 R (000)	1932-33 R (000)	1933-34 R (000)
Cotton manufactures (mainly piece-goods)	44,36	17,87	12,89
Jute manufactures	6,31	3,74	3,80
Tea	4,78	2,49	2,66
Pepper	42	64	28

South America (Imports R67,000, Exports R3,35 lakhs).—Due to the cessation of wheat imports from Argentine and the disappearance of the trade in nitrate of soda with Chile, South America had already in 1931-32 ceased to have much importance in the import trade of India. In the year 1932-33, however, imports from South America spurted up from R14,000 to R6 lakhs as a result of importations of 5,400 tons of beet-sugar valued at R5 lakhs from Ecuador. In the year under review the total value of the imports from South America amounted to R67,000 only. The principal articles of import were raw cotton 45 tons (R37,000) and canned provisions 462 cwts. (R18,000). With the exception of these shipments, there was hardly any feature worth mentioning on the import side of the trade with South America. On the export side the principal commodity shipped was, as usual, jute manufactures. Of the total shipments of gunny bags, the Argentine took 8·8 millions (3·4 millions), Chile 12·3 millions (4·4 millions) and Peru 6·6 millions (5·4 millions), the figures in brackets representing the corresponding exports for the preceding year. Under gunny cloth, total shipments to the Argentine amounted to 170 million yards and those to Peru to 3 million yards as compared with 237 million and 2 million yards respectively in 1932-33. Purchases of gunny cloth by Uruguay remained stationary at 10 million yards. Exports of raw jute to Brazil increased from 13,300 tons to 19,000 tons, and to the Argentine from 7,100 tons to 8,500 tons.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

India Proper.—Under the existing system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier. It is impracticable, however, to specify the exact proportion of the actual frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1933-34 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results :—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1931-32 (Maunds)	1932-33 (Maunds)	1933-34 (Maunds)
Wheat	124,571	363,786	338,310
Gram and pulse	196,533	421,780	618,832
Rice—			
Husked	1,558,307	1,780,317	1,158,299
Unhusked	679,571	666,997	528,247
Other grain, pulse and flour	778,366	729,131	379,394
Wool, raw	129,563	70,519	174,398
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	300,075	207,971	270,652
Linseed (from Nepal)	408,814	446,444	429,086
Mustard andrape seed (from Nepal)	304,071	356,063	286,356
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	94	35,920	66,013
Silver	4,398,104	6,847,100	9,795,877

Exports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1931-32 (Maunds)	1932-33 (Maunds)	1933-34 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (Foreign and Indian)	509,672	495,021	498,374
Wheat	1,136,365	835,485	1,116,151
Rice, husked	670,321	662,824	697,066
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,719,801	1,580,335	1,403,686
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	428,944	285,811	380,923
Petroleum	392,159	310,555	356,911
Salt	1,740,374	1,705,945	1,501,461
Sugar, refined and unrefined	842,811	824,556	1,054,039
Tea	102,139	103,833	173,981
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	15,581	2,513	9
Silver	15,151,240	3,975,687	2,081,742

Indo-Burma Trade.

Burma.—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, has also been extended to Burma. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (i) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the railhead Katha: (ii) the railheads Lashio, Heho and Shewenyaung in the Shan States and (iii) Thingannyinaung in the South through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ in some respect from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles as recorded under the new system during 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 are shown separately in table No. 58. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years:—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity 1931-32 (Maunds)	1932-33 (Maunds)	1933-34 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	30,197	29,340	36,957
Rice, husked	102,822	126,101	82,927
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	19,205	17,143	10,707
Hides of cattle	6,283	2,884	4,744
Lac	43,097	22,509	74,242
Tea	16,978	24,293	20,730
Tobacco	2,469	3,337	4,030
Orpiment	4,270	3,644	12,259
Silk, raw	4,911	6,373	8,754
Treasure			
Gold (in ounces)	..	101	..
Silver (in ounces)	1,016,456*	5,577,310*	47,631*

Exports.

Articles	Quantity 1931-32 (Maunds)	1932-33 (Maunds)	1933-34 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	21,497	16,554	16,188
Cotton twist and yarn	54,852	53,553	34,677
Cotton piecegoods	37,636	41,015	33,918
Rice, husked	2,827	3,307	5,420
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	25,533	20,187	21,429
Kerosene oil	67,760	62,461	69,620
Petrol	52,627	30,538	42,663
Provisions and oilman's stores—			
Condensed milk	5,487	4,384	3,486
Fish, dry and fish, wet	20,162	22,147	29,341
Other sorts	14,515	16,555	19,922
Salt	179,899	161,494	189,185
Sugar, refined and unrefined	21,344	17,199	18,323
Tea, dry	1,984	1,302	1,567
Tobacco	2,256	954	1,472
Candles	5,488	4,365	4,771
Matches	6,328	5,038	10,588
Treasure			
Silver (in ounces)	..	..	..

*Include Government treasure.

Coasting Trade.

II.—Coasting trade between Burma and the Provinces of India.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the table below :—

Provinces	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-War average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-War average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal . .	6,02	6,37	5,90	5,69	5,09	7,08	7,62	9,17
Bombay .	82	2,04	1,82	1,83	3,04	5,39	7,87	7,98
Sind . .	4	20	19	17	24	1,05	1,84	2,02
Madras . .	1,48	1,94	1,47	1,44	3,40	7,30	8,29	8,69
Total .	8,36	10,55	9,38	9,13	11,77	20,82	25,62	27,86

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal into Burma showed a further decline from 341,000 tons in 1932-33 to 274,000 tons in 1933-34, the pre-war average being 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian piecegoods recorded an increase of 28 million yards from 43 million yards to 71 million yards in quantity and of R43 lakhs in value from R1,12 lakhs to R1,55 lakhs. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India proper showed a decrease of 1·1 million lbs. in quantity and of R13 lakhs in value. The total quantity imported amounted to 11·5 million lbs. valued at R52 lakhs. Receipts of jute gunny bags rose from 41 millions to 57 millions, the value improving from R1,11 lakhs to R1,53 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice not in the husk increased from 936,000 tons in 1932-33 to 1,628,000 tons in 1933-34. The despatches of kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports declined from 126 million gallons in 1932-33 to 123 million gallons in 1933-34. Shipments of petroleum dangerous including petrol, benzine and benzol advanced by 1·4 million gallons to 48 million gallons in the year under review. The value of lac exported to India, consisting chiefly of stick lac shipped to Calcutta, also rose and amounted to R9 lakhs in 1933-34 as compared with R2 lakhs in 1932-33. Shipments of both teak wood and other kinds of timber advanced, the former from 126,000 cubic tons valued at R1,63 lakhs to 132,000 cubic tons valued at R1,64 lakhs and the latter from 17,000 cubic tons valued at R16 lakhs to 23,000 cubic tons valued at R18 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movement of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

The total value of the exports of merchandise from India normally exceeds that of her imports. In the five pre-war years the average surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise amounted to R78 crores. In the five post-war years ended 1923-24 the surplus was R53 crores. In the next quinquennium, the balance again rose to R1,13 crores. In 1931-32, concurrently with the fall in the exports of merchandise, the favourable balance was very much reduced and amounted to R35 crores which except for the two years 1920-21 and 1921-22 in both of which India was faced with an adverse balance, was the lowest for over 20 years. The position during 1932-33 was even worse. The exports declined further while the imports showed a slight improvement. As a result the balance fell to R3 crores only. The position in the year under review was better. The exports improved a little while the imports declined, the surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise thus rose to R35 crores as in 1931-32.

The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1933-34 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Private merchandise		Excess Net exports+ Net imports—	Excess in the corresponding month of 1932-33
	Imports	Exports		
1933—				
April	9,68	10,42	+74	—2,46
May	9,75	10,85	+1,10	—2,01
June	8,66	13,01	+4,35	—2,48
July	8,67	12,42	+3,75	—1,99
August	9,88	14,35	+4,47	—87
September	8,72	11,61	+2,89	+1,22
October	10,59	12,91	+2,32	+1,82
November	9,97	13,20	+3,23	+1,27
December	9,07	11,86	+2,79	+2,72
1934—				
January	10,65	11,65	+1,00	+1,10
February	8,73	12,81	+4,08	+3,25
March	10,60	14,65	+4,05	+1,79
Total	114,97	149,74	+34,77	+3,36

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has, therefore, been excluded from the import side.

Balance of Trade.

Throughout the year under review exports of private merchandise exceeded imports. From June the exports were up and in August the credit balance reached the highest figure in any individual month of the year, *viz.*, R4½ crores. During the next two months the credit balance fell reaching R2⅓ crores in October. There was a slight recovery in November when the balance stood at R3¼ crores but in December there was a set-back again. In January a reduction in exports accompanied by an increase in imports produced the smallest export surplus namely R1 crore but in each of the next two months the credit balance increased to R4 crores, thus resulting in a net favourable balance of R35 crores for the whole year.

As mentioned in the previous two years' Review, India, instead of importing gold and silver, has actually been exporting gold on a large scale. The movement which began in September, 1931 continued throughout the year under review. During 1933-34 the net exports of gold reached a total of R57 crores as compared with R65½ crores in 1932-33 and R58 crores in 1931-32. In the year under review the net imports of silver on private account amounted to R1⅓ lakhs as against R73 lakhs in 1932-33 and R2⅗ crores in 1931-32. Thus the transactions in private treasure resulted in a net export of nearly R57¼ crores during the year under review as compared with R65 crores in the preceding year. In the first quarter the net exports amounted to R15 crores which narrowed down to R12¾ crores in the second and further to R8 crores in the third quarter. In the fourth quarter the net exports of treasure advanced to R21½ crores. Chart No. 5 shows the net exports of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the past two years.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R92 crores in the year under review as compared with R68 crores in 1932-33 and R90 crores in 1931-32. In the five pre-war years the visible balance of trade averaged at R42 crores. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* R60½ crores as compared with *minus* R49 crores in 1932-33.

These figures include the more important Government remittances, but do not take into account (*a*) net payment in India of British postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London and (*b*) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius, which together amounted to R97 lakhs in 1933-34 as against R1,02 lakhs in 1932-33. The following table shows the details :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Pre-War average	War average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219,50	+215,97	+310,80	+220,49	+155,89	+132,41	+146,31
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,14	+7,13	+5,14	+4,66	+3,22	+3,42
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	—145,85	—147,80	—238,95 (*a*)	—163,58 (*a*)	—125,72 (*a*)	—132,27 (*a*)	—114,97 (*a*)

(*a*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore, taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

Movements of Treasure.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Pre-War average	War average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Balance of trade in merchandise.	+78,27	+76,31	+78,98	+62,05	+34,83	+3,36	+34,76
Gold (private)* . .	—28,87	—7,81	—14,22	—12,75	+57,98	+65,52	+57,05
Silver (private)* . .	—7,21	—2,99	—11,89	—11,65	—2,59	—73	—1
Currency notes (private).	—	—	—9	—3	+26	+13	+19
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	—36,08	—10,80	—26,20	—24,43	+55,65	+64,92	+57,23
Total visible balance of trade.	+42,19	+65,51	+52,78	+37,62	+90,48	+68,28	+91,99
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom. (c)	—41,35	—34,93 (b)	—20,39	—7,26	—53,04	—48,18	—59,97
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India.	+5	+5,50	..	+7,75	+18,95	..	..
Transfers of Government securities.	—87	—38	—29	—8	+6	—13	—11
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	—44	—30	—33	—33	—32	—32	—36
Balance of remittances of funds.	—42,61	—30,14	—21,01	+8	—34,32	—48,63	—60,44

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.
(b) Includes R85 lakhs, being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.
(c) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T. paid in India.
NOTE.—The sign + means net export and the sign — net import.

It should be noted that the "invisible" items that enter into India's balance of accounts, such as shipping services, private remittances and exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., are not included in the above table, as these cannot be estimated accurately.

II.—Movements of Treasure.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last five years as compared with the averages for the pre-War, War and post-War periods :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Gold		Silver		Gold and Silver. Net imports— Net exports+
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-War period . .	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
„ „ War period . . .	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
„ „ post-War period (1919-20 to 1923-24).	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
„ „ five years 1924-25 to 1928-29.	33,68	18	19,62	2,85	—50,27
1929-30	14,23	1	13,36	1,47	—26,11
1930-31	13,24	49	13,46	1,81	—24,40
1931-32	2,80	60,78	4,42	1,83	+55,39
1932-33	1,32	66,84	1,63	90	+64,79
1933-34	1,10	58,15	81	80	+57,04

Movements of Treasure.

Gold.

Imports of gold in 1933-34 were valued at R1 crore only as compared with R1⅓ crores in 1932-33, R3 crores in 1931-32 and a pre-war average of R33 crores. Of the total imports in 1933-34 about 76 per cent or R83 lakhs was in the form of bullion and R24⅓ lakhs or 22 per cent represented sovereigns and other British gold coins. As in the previous year, the supplies came mostly from the neighbouring countries. Aden, Arabia and the Bahrein Islands together supplied to the value of R47 lakhs as against R60 lakhs in 1932-33. The imports from Ceylon remained practically unchanged at R50 lakhs. The supplies from East Africa fell to R6½ lakhs from R8½ lakhs in 1932-33. The consignments from the United Kingdom rose to R4 lakhs as against R4,000 only in 1932-33. Heavy exportation of gold continued in the year under review and the total exports of gold during the year were valued at R58 crores as compared with R67 crores in 1932-33 and R61 crores in 1931-32. In February, 1934 the exports touched the phenomenally high level of R10 crores in sympathy with the gold market which recorded the highest price during the year under review. The United Kingdom took to the value of R46 crores and the United States of America R6½ crores, as against R39 crores and R23 crores respectively in 1932-33. The consignments to the Netherlands and France were valued at R2½ crores in each case, as compared with R4⅓ crores and R33 lakhs respectively in 1932-33. As in the preceding three years, there were no transactions in gold on Government account.

Price of gold.—Following the movements in the gold currency exchange rates there were sharp fluctuations in the prices of gold throughout the year. The rates, however, were based on the London-Paris rates for a large part of the year. The price of ready gold at Bombay which was quoted at R29-13-6 at about the beginning of the year showed an upward tendency, touching R31-2-0 on the 2nd May. This rise was not, however, maintained and the quotations for the month as a whole averaged at R30-7-0. Prices ruled slightly below this level in June but showed a distinct upward movement in July and August, till they touched R32-4-0 on the 29th August. In September initially, in spite of wide fluctuations, the upward trend was maintained and the price touched R33-1-6 on the 20th September. The rates subsequently moved down rather hesitatingly in the latter part of September, but prices firmed up again breaking the record of the previous month by the 4th October when the quotation stood at R33-7-0. Throughout the remainder of the month and during November and December the quotations moved within narrow limits. The rates improved again in January and reached the level of R34 in February owing to the devaluation of dollar in the United States of America. This level was maintained till the end of the year.

Silver.

The imports of silver on private account were valued at R81 lakhs as compared with R1,63 lakhs in 1932-33 and R4,42 lakhs in 1931-32. In the five pre-war years the imports of silver averaged at R10,88 lakhs. The principal sources of supply during the year under review were Iraq and the United Kingdom, their contributions being valued at R29½ lakhs and R37 lakhs as compared with R71 lakhs and R43 lakhs respectively in 1932-33. The supplies from other countries also declined, the imports from Arabia being valued at R6¾ lakhs, those from

the Bahrein Islands at R5¾ lakhs and from Hongkong at R1 lakh. The value of Australian supplies declined from R16 lakhs in 1932-33 to R9,000 only in the year under review. Imports on Government account were still very small, being valued at R57,000 as against R8,000 in 1932-33 and R74,000 in 1931-32.

Exports of silver on private account were valued at R80 lakhs as against R90 lakhs in 1932-33 and R1,83 lakhs in 1931-32. The United Kingdom took R69 lakhs' worth and the Bahrein Islands to the tune of R7 lakhs. Exports on Government account were valued at R6⅓ crores, of which R3⅓ crores was accounted for by the United Kingdom and R3 crores by the United States of America.

Price of silver.—Events of general interest in the silver market resulted in speculative activities with consequent fluctuations of prices. The outstanding events which influenced the Indian market were:—(1) the World Economic Conference, (2) acceptance of payment of part of the War debt instalment in silver by the United States Government, and (3) the proposal of the Government of India to lower the duty on silver.

The speculative activity of the New York dealers in London following on the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States of America which had a dominating effect on the London Silver market became remarkably brisk in April, 1933. The opening rate for the year was $17\frac{7}{16}d.$ The quotation rapidly rose to $20\frac{7}{16}d.$ on the 25th April but later after sharp fluctuations for a week it appreciated still further to $20\frac{1}{2}d.$ on the 1st May. By the 19th May, prices declined to $18\frac{1}{2}d.$ and the month closed with a quotation of slightly over $19d.$ With the opening of the World Economic Conference in June prices improved and rose up to $19\frac{9}{16}d.$ on the 15th but the tendency became easier owing to liquidation of holdings by America. The Silver Agreement signed on the 22nd July having but a temporary effect upon the rate, it was showing a tendency to depreciate and $17\frac{3}{4}d.$ was reached on the 2nd August. Thereafter the market became steadier and the movements were limited to the range of $17\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $18\frac{5}{8}d.$ till the third week of December, the rates spurting up to $19\frac{1}{16}d.$ on the 22nd December on the United States of America silver purchasing programme being announced. Uncertain reports from the United States of America with regard to the rehabilitation of silver influenced the silver market in the last month of the year and on the 12th March the quotation reached $20\frac{3}{4}d.$ which was the highest rate of the year.

Imports of currency notes on private account were valued at R4½ lakhs almost the same as in 1932-33 while the exports advanced from R18 lakhs to R24 lakhs in the year under review. There were no transactions in currency notes on Government account during 1933-34.

Currency Notes.

D. B. MEEK,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

SIMLA;
The 6th August, 1934.

APPENDIX I.

Convention and Protocol regarding the Commercial relations between India and Japan.

[THE Convention and Protocol regarding the Commercial Relations between India and Japan were signed in London on the 12th July, 1934 but the provisions relating to the regulation of imports of Japanese cotton piece-goods into India came into force on the 8th January, 1934.]

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to facilitate trade and commerce between India and Japan, have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose and have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :—

[Here follow the names.]

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

The territories to which the present Convention applies are, on the part of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, British India, together with States in India which, by treaty with His Majesty the King or otherwise, may be entitled to be placed with regard to the stipulations of the present Convention on the same footing as British India (such territories being hereinafter referred to as India); and on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, all the territories and possessions belonging to or administered by His Majesty the Emperor (such territories being hereinafter referred to as Japan).

ARTICLE 2.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, on importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected to duties or charges other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 3.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the present Convention, the Government of India shall have the right of imposing or modifying from time to time special customs duties on the importation into India of articles produced or manufactured in Japan, other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, at such rates as the Government of India may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee subsequent to the 31st day of December, 1933: provided that no modification in any such rate shall be made until it has been in force for at least five weeks.

In imposing or modifying or on being requested by the Government of Japan to modify such special customs duties, the Government of India shall give full consideration to all relevant factors which tend to raise the export prices of articles produced or manufactured in Japan, and shall limit the rates of such duties to what is necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee on the duty-paid value of articles produced or manufactured in Japan and imported into India.

Reciprocally, the Government of Japan shall have the right of imposing or modifying from time to time special customs duties on the importation into Japan of articles produced or manufactured in India, other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, at such rates as the Government of Japan may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen : provided that such right shall not accrue to the Government of Japan so long as the exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen is not below the value of 0·732 yen, and that no modification of any such rate shall be made until it has been in force for at least five weeks.

In imposing or modifying or on being requested by the Government of India to modify such special customs duties, the Government of Japan shall give full consideration to all relevant factors which tend to raise the export prices of articles produced or manufactured in India, and shall limit the rates of such duties to what is necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the rupee below 0·732 yen on the duty-paid value of articles produced or manufactured in India and imported into Japan.

ARTICLE 4.

While reserving to the Government of India and to the Government of Japan the right to make such changes in their customs tariffs as may be necessary for the protection of their own interests, the High Contracting Parties agree that when any modification of its customs tariff by either country results in the trade interests of the other being adversely affected in any appreciable measure, the Governments of the two countries shall, upon the request of the Government of the country adversely affected, forthwith enter into negotiations with the object of reconciling as far as possible the interests of the two countries.

ARTICLE 5.

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible. The date on which the instrument of ratification of each of the High Contracting Parties has been completed will be communicated to the other through diplomatic channels and the present Convention shall enter into force in advance of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, as from the date on which the later of the two communications required under the present Article shall have been made.

ARTICLE 6.

The present Convention shall remain in force until the 31st day of March, 1937.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the said date of his intention to terminate the Convention, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice of termination to the other.

PROTOCOL.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between India and Japan, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows regarding the importation of Japanese cotton piece-goods into India :—

ARTICLE 1.

For the purposes of the present Protocol :—

the expression " cotton year " means a year beginning on the 1st day of January ;

the expression " cotton piece-goods year " means a year beginning on the 1st day of April ; a cotton piece-goods year and the cotton year in which that cotton piece-goods year begins are referred to as " corresponding "; and the expression " yard " means a linear yard.

ARTICLE 2.

The customs duties to be imposed on importation into India of cotton piece-goods manufactured in Japan shall not exceed the following rates :—

(*a*) plain greys—50 per centum *ad valorem* or 5¼ annas per pound, whichever is higher ;

(*b*) others—50 per centum *ad valorem.*

If hereafter the Government of India should decide to impose a specific duty on cotton piece-goods other than plain greys, it will not impose on such piece-goods, being the manufacture of Japan, a specific duty exceeding 5¼ annas per pound.

ARTICLE 3.

(1) If in any cotton year 1 million bales of raw Cotton are exported from India to Japan, the quantity of cotton piece-goods which may be exported from Japan to India in the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be a basic allotment of 325 million yards.

(2) If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year are less than 1 million bales, the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be the basic allotment diminished by 2 million yards for every 10,000 bales of the deficit or for any residual quantity thereof exceeding 5,000 bales.

(3) If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year exceed 1 million bales, the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be the basic allotment increased by 1½ million yards for every 10,000 bales of the excess or for any residual quantity thereof exceeding 5,000 bales:

Provided that the allotment of cotton piece-goods shall not in any case exceed 400 million yards for any cotton piece-goods year.

(4) If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year exceed 1½ million bales, the excess shall be added to the quantity of raw cotton exported from India to Japan in the following cotton year for the purpose of determining the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the cotton piece-goods year corresponding to such following cotton year.

(5) For the purposes of the calculations under the present Article and under Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7, any raw cotton or cotton piece-goods which have been imported and then re-exported shall be excluded.

ARTICLE 4.

(1) The allotment of cotton piece-goods which may be exported from Japan to India during the first half of any cotton piece-goods year shall be 200 million yards

Provided that, if in the first half of any cotton piece-goods year the exports of cotton piece-goods from Japan to India exceed the allotment for the whole of that cotton piece-goods year, the allotment for the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year shall be 200 million yards less such excess.

(2) The allotment of cotton piece-goods which may be exported from Japan to India during the second half of any cotton piece-goods year shall be the annual allotment for that year less 200 million yards:

Provided that, if the quantity exported from Japan to India in the first half of any cotton piece-goods year is less than 200 million yards, as increased or diminished under Article 5, the allotment for the second half of that cotton piece-goods year shall include the quantity of the deficit up to a quantity not exceeding 20 million yards.

ARTICLE 5.

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained,

(*a*) If less than the allotment for any cotton piece-goods year is exported from Japan to India in that year, the quantity of the deficit up to a quantity not exceeding 20 million yards may be exported in the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year in addition to the allotment for that half-year; and

(*b*) A quantity not exceeding 20 million yards of cotton piece-goods may be exported from Japan to India in any cotton piece-goods year, other than the cotton piece-goods year in which the present Protocol terminates, in addition to the allotment for that year; but such excess shall be deducted from the allotment for the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year.

ARTICLE 6.

If the present Protocol should come into effect at any time other than the beginning of a cotton piece-goods year, the first cotton year shall, for the purposes of the Protocol, be deemed to begin on the 1st day of January, 1934, and the first cotton piece-goods year on the 1st day of April, 1934.

ARTICLE 7.

(1) For the purposes of the present Protocol cotton piece-goods shall be divided into the four categories of:—

(*a*) Plain greys,

(*b*) Bordered greys,

(*c*) Bleached (white) goods, and

(*d*) Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods;

and the allotment for any cotton piece-goods year shall be divided into sub-allotments among these four categories, consisting of portions of the allotment as follows:—

Plain greys	45 per centum,
Bordered greys	13 per centum,
Bleached (white) goods	8 per centum,
Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods	34 per centum,

and, save as provided in paragraph (2), the export of cotton piece-goods in each category in any cotton piece-goods year shall be restricted to the said portions.

(2) Transfers may be made from one sub-allotment to another, subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) The allotment for any cotton piece-goods year shall not thereby be increased ;

(*b*) The amount transferred from a sub-allotment for bordered greys or from a sub-allotment for bleached (white) goods shall not exceed 20 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment, and the amount transferred from any other sub-allotment shall not exceed 10 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment ; and

(*c*) A sub-allotment for bordered greys or a sub-allotment for bleached (white) goods shall not be increased by more than 20 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment, and any other sub-allotment shall not be increased by more than 10 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment.

(3) The principles of the present Article shall apply also to quantities of cotton piece-goods exported from Japan to India under Article 5 in excess of the yearly allotments, as if such quantities were yearly allotments.

ARTICLE 8.

Nothing contained in the present Protocol shall be deemed to affect the rights of either High Contracting Party under Article 2 or Article 3 of the Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between India and Japan of this day's date.

ARTICLE 9.

The present Protocol shall come into force simultaneously with the Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between India and Japan of this day's date and shall remain in force until the 31st day of March, 1937.

APPENDIX II.

Bombay-Lancashire Textile Agreement, 1933.*

Following the conferences between representatives of the Indian and British Cotton Textile Industries which opened in Bombay on 19th September, 1933, an understanding has been reached to which the respective parties are the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the British Textile Mission to India.

The parties wish to record their conviction that great benefit has been derived by all concerned from the full and frank exchange of views, the personal contacts which have been established and the greater understanding which both sides have secured of each other's position.

The parties are agreed that it would be in the best interests of the industries they represent to maintain and develop in the future the contacts which have been established, and it is hoped that it will become the practice for views to be exchanged whenever circumstances render it desirable.

The following headings of agreement have been adopted on the assumption that the cotton duty is not increased above the present level of half an anna per pound :—

(1) It was agreed that the Indian Cotton Textile Industry is entitled, for its progressive development, to a reasonable measure of protection against the imports of United Kingdom yarns and piece-goods. It was also agreed that under present conditions, owing to lower costs and other factors operating in foreign countries, the industry required a higher level of protection against them than against the United Kingdom.

(2) As regards cotton piece-goods, it was agreed that if and when the revenue position of the country made it possible for the Government of India to remove the general surcharge on all imports imposed in October, 1931, the Indian side would not make fresh proposals with regard to the duties applicable to the United Kingdom imports.

(3) In the matter of cotton yarns, the present duties are 6¼ per cent *ad valorem* or 1⅞ annas per pound. The Indian side has agreed that so far as imports from the United Kingdom are concerned, the duty may be 5 per cent *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 1½ annas per pound.

(4) So far as artificial silk piece-goods are concerned, the Indian side agreed that in the case of the United Kingdom, the duties may be as follows :—

30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2½ annas per square yard for hundred per cent artificial silk fabrics ; and

30 per cent or 2 annas per square yard for mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk.

The present duties on these classes of goods are :—

50 per cent *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard on hundred per cent artificial silk fabrics ; and

35 per cent or 2 annas 3 pies per square yard for mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk.

(5) In so far as the Empire and other overseas markets for piece-goods and yarns are concerned it is agreed that any advantages which might be arranged for British goods should be extended to Indian goods, and that India, in markets in which she has no independent quota, should participate in any quota which might be allocated to the United Kingdom. In respect of overseas markets in which Indian mills lack established connections, it is agreed that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce should use its good offices to bring about contacts between Indian manufacturers and British houses which are already established in those markets.

(6) In regard to raw cotton, the Indian side strongly emphasized the urgent necessity of further efforts being made in the United Kingdom to popularise and promote the use of the Indian raw material. They welcomed the undertaking that the British Textile Mission would be prepared to recommend effective action being taken and keep the Indian side regularly in touch with developments. It was further agreed that other avenues of co-operation in this field should be explored in the interests of the Indian cotton grower.

This understanding is limited in its duration to the period ending on 31st December, 1935.

(*Sd.*) WILLIAM CLARE LEES,
Chairman, British Textile Mission.

(*Sd.*) H. P. MODY,
Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
Dated the 28th October, 1933.

* From the Report of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for the year 1933.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.

„ (2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
IMPORTS					
Private merchandise	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,32,58	1,15,33
Government Stores	5,82	11,45	13,00	2,43	1,95
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	1,51,67	1,59,25	2,67,05	1,35,01	1,17,28
Treasure—					
Private — Gold	32,79	10,60	21,57	1,32	1,10
Private — Silver	10,88	4,56	14,18	1,63	81
Private — Currency notes	—	—	1,09*	4	4
Government — Gold	..	1,54	9,67	..	..
Government — Silver	3,53	22,37	6,16	..	1
Government — Currency notes	—	—	49*	..	..
TOTAL TREASURE — Gold	32,79	12,14	31,24	1,32	1,10
TOTAL TREASURE — Silver	14,41	26,93	20,34	1,63	82
TOTAL TREASURE — Currency notes	—	—	1,58*	4	4
TOTAL TREASURE — Total	47,20	39,07	58,16	2,99	1,96
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	1,38,00	1,19,24
EXPORTS					
Private merchandise— Indian produce	2,19,50	2,15,97	2,86,33	1,32,41	1,46,31
Foreign goods (re-exports)	4,62	8,14	15,65	3,22	3,42
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	1,35,63	1,49,73
Government Stores	11	1,72	4,40	44	50
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	2,24,23	2,25,83	3,06,38	1,36,07	1,50,23
Treasure—					
Private — Gold	3,92	2,99	9,03	66,84	58,15
Private — Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	90	80
Private — Currency notes	—	—	10*	18	24
Government — Gold	72	1,27	1,22	..	..
Government — Silver	1	1,27	10	2,74	6,38
Government — Currency notes	—	—	15*	..	..
TOTAL TREASURE — Gold	4,64	4,26	10,25	66,84	58,15
TOTAL TREASURE — Silver	3,68	3,04	2,76	3,64	7,18
TOTAL TREASURE — Currency notes	—	—	25*	18	24
TOTAL TREASURE — Total	8,32	7,30	13,26	70,66	65,57
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,64	2,06,73	2,15,80
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,85	3,44,73	3,35,04

* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last five years with quinquennial averages for the past sixty-five years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69 . . .	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74 . . .	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79 . . .	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84 . . .	50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89 . . .	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94 . . .	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99 . . .	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04 . . .	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09 . . .	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14 . . .	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19 . . .	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24 . . .	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	53,16	13,27	39,89	6,39,86	31,24	10,25	20,99
1924-25 to 1928-29 . . .	2,51,02	3,53,51	6,04,53	53,08	4,14	49,54	6,62,35	33,68	18	33,50
In the year—										
1928-29	2,63,40	3,39,15	6,02,55	37,29	6,35	30,94	6,46,19	21,22	2	21,20
1929-30	2,49,71	3,18,99	5,68,70	27,83	5,14	22,69	6,01.67	14,23	1	14,22
1930-31	1,73,06	2,26,50	3,99,56	26,86	4,00	22,86	4,30,42	13,24	49	12,75
1931-32	1,30,64	1,61,20	2,91,84	7,27	65,93	—58,66*	3,65,04	2,80	60,78	—57,98*
1932-33	1,35,01	1,36,07	2,71,08	2,99	70,66	— 67,67*	3,44,73	1,32	66,84	—65,52*
1933-34	1,17,28	1,50,23	2,67,51	1,96	65,57	—63,61*	3,35,04	1,10	58,15	—57,05*

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.
*Net exports.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE), IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1933-34, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1932-33, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS					EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)					EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
April . .	11,77	11,77	20,16	13,22	9,69	19,84	17,22	24,70	10,72	10,42	8,07	5,45	4,54	—2,50	73
May . .	10,95	11,33	19,29	11,83	9,76	18,70	20,01	25,25	9,81	10,85	7,75	8,68	5,96	—2,02	1,09
June . .	9,76	11,81	18,30	12,10	8,68	17,51	19,13	21,89	9,60	13,01	7,75	7,32	3,59	—2,50	4,33
July . .	10,88	13,45	19,09	11,22	8,70	17,77	17,88	23,26	9,21	12,42	6,89	4,43	4,17	—2,01	3,72
August .	12,05	13,03	21,21	11,13	9,91	15,90	17,56	23,16	10,25	14,34	3,85	4,53	1,95	—88	4,44
September .	12,92	12,11	20,49	11,41	8,75	16,27	17,02	23,62	12,62	11,61	3,35	4,91	3,13	1,21	2,86
October .	13,79	13,20	23,04	9,98	10,62	18,00	18,92	23,12	11,76	12,91	4,21	5,72	8	1,78	2,29
November .	13,74	13,33	23,48	11,14	10,00	17,71	18,21	25,21	12,38	13,20	3,97	4,88	1,73	1,24	3,20
December .	11,60	10,71	21,38	9,79	9,18	16,67	17,09	25,55	12,50	11,83	5,07	6,38	4,17	2,71	2,68
January .	14,47	13,87	25,59	10,66	10,67	21,04	19,16	27,86	11,71	11,65	6,57	5,29	2,27	1,05	98
February .	11,39	11,36	20,52	9,22	8,75	22,06	19,96	26,95	12,44	12,81	10,67	8,60	6,43	3,22	4,06
March . .	12,53	11,83	21,50	10,88	10,62	22,65	21,95	30,39	12,63	14,65	10,12	10,12	8,89	1,75	4,03
TOTAL .	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,32,58	1,15,33	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	1,35,63	1,49,73	78,27	76,31	46,91	3,05	34,41

No. 4.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	30,93	20,14	22,47	13,66	15,05
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,16,57	1,00,14
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	70,98	83,70
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,24,45	1,80,00	1,79,30
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,95,95	2,92,87	2,71,56
F. Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	2,22,86	1,72,50	1,55,67
G. Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,76	4,22,87	2,70,97
H. Tea	22,29	47,39	55,43	34,63	25,13
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,93,87	80,97	47,69
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	96,94	72,15
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84,65	26,38,94	37,82,25	14,81,99	12,21,36
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,68	2,18,79	6,46	9,17
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	1,57,72	1,26,28	1,13,17
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	3,41	1,01	1,24	68
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	25,52	22,90	53,35	24,29	38,02
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	13,10	8,62	11,91
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,46	8,61	1,39	2,36
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	8,28,33	8,00,01	6,75,47
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	47	..	..
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	30,83	22,09	27,10
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	70	3,77
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	40,88	33,79	43,74
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	16,79	17,71	29,64	26,63	21,25
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,83	44,90	2,01,19	7,25,73	3,55,71
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	2	8
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	1,17,26	71,74
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	15,34	42,12	34,10
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	6,88	3,72	2,70
R. Wood and timber	71,10	85,31	81,42	34,50	39,35
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	60,27	73,97	71,61
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08,02	9,87,70	19,00,67	20,48,82	15,21,88

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	1,35,98	1,29,01
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	59,73	44,14	42,97
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	4,89,90	4,97,31
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	4,89,38	5,03,88
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,39,54	3,50,68	3,45,28
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,26	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,34,20	2,30,81
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	53,41	34,50	31,54
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	3,31,51	1,92,49	1,65,69
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	49,49	46,53
J. Machinery of all kinds (*including* Belting for machinery)	5,80,04	5,76,52	22,75,97	11,16,27	13,37,93
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	20,90,82	5,29,78	5,52,18
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	6,82,26	4,42,32	3,95,33
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	3,58,81	3,29,41
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,84,23	1,93,35	1,87,59
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,32	3,81,94	4,76,83
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	26,82,80	17,74,41
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	22,14	13,47	9,82
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	3,16,10	2,86,78
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,28	2,54,35	2,20,84
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	5,05,05	3,51,82
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,50,07	6,33,30	6,04,87
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,92,55,46	94,53,39	85,20,83
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	12,90	26,52
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,36	1,89	1,60
TOTAL, CLASS IV	43,67	51,88	24,50	14,79	28,12
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	2,59,44	2,40,61
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,78	1,32,58,43	1,15,32,80

No. 5.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	56,80	45,71	44,87
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,24	69,52	99,05
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	16,07,69	11,74,79
D. Liquors	61	13	25	1	12
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	65,57	32,62	28,12
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	72,33	72,20
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	56,35	2,10	2,38
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	17,15,28	19,84,62
J. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,83	1,47,51	1,09,83	1,02,48
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	84,90	77,11	93,80
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	59,62,99	37,32,20	36,02,43
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	56,80	43,80	37,17
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	86,46	32,42	50,48
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	70,29	46,64
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	8,52,05	1,37,31	2,60,51
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	2,76,87	4,25,33
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,88	2,05,43	1,56,75	2,06,36
G. *Oils*—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,80	53,79	57,24
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,60,61	1,96,51	1,64,72
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	1,77	2,07
J. Rubber, raw or crude	38,69	1,58,13	1,17,61	8,78	31,18
K. Seeds (*including* nuts for oil)	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	11,30,68	13,66,15
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,06	5,01	2,70
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	65,62,31	20,69,95	26,97,67
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,52,77	9,73,03	10,93,27
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	37,88	1,09	2,48
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	1,23,29	1,98,48
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	90,68	32,16	37,29
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	1,08,61	54,40	82,21
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,21,77	1,23,70	1,32,63
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66,38	86,41,03	1,45,90,86	54,91,60	68,94,58

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,31	11,72	14,11
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	3	1	..
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	3,37,50	3,20,14	59,68	1,14,28
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	8,80	9,78
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	81,02	81,39
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,97	3,08	2,99
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	1,61	1,59
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,25	4,76,42	5,82,98
J. Machinery of all kinds (*including* Belting for machinery)	24	55	85	69	53
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	91,17	1,06,72
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	2,20,26	2,36,65
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,41	1,23
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	5,16	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	25	1	1
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	59	43	8
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	3,29,11	2,72,63
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	21,71,18	21,37,49
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,09	82
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	67,80	74,00
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	4,75	6,69	4,19
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,15	3,14,93	3,49,25
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,48	38,48,11	39,89,72
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	1,19	64	49
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	82	57
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12,16	7,79	7,85
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	85	95
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	10,10	9,86
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	1,58,56	1,34,90
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	1,32,40,57	1,46,31,49

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	12	85	43	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	7,25,73	3,55,70
„ waste	Cwt.	3*	2	..	..	..	60*	46	9	1	1
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	356,020	230,113	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	5,07,33	3,05,78
„ white	„	654,255	518,890	373,569	412,744	261,917	11,20,33	12,33,42	16,19,66	7,32,55	4,73,25
„ coloured	„	631,552	386,277	285,423	424,796	268,711	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	8,34,12	5,25,42
Twist and yarn	lb.	41,794	34,063	44,681	45,103	32,055	3,77,18	4,94,79	9,32,92	3,78,82	2,57,50
Hosiery		—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,83	1,14,72	67,41	77,22
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	24,014	8,970	5,618	4,667	5,295	52,20	22,92	22,58	5,94	4,46
Fents	Yds.	37,127*	30,913	16,058	31,719	34,978	21,69*	69,78	55,02	51,92	44,79
Thread, sewing	lb.	1,598	1,722	1,268	2,073	1,869	36,10	49,65	70,93	56,10	50,54
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,13,97	65,83	92,66	48,60	35,45
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	73,16,23	34,08,53	21,30,12
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (*including* machine tools)		—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	14,82	15,87
Textiles, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	2,08,45	2,03,18
„ Jute		—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	36,01	32,31
„ Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	37,96	24,02	25,39
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	1,00,17	1,20,75
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,43,07	1,55,89	1,27,42
Paper mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	5,31	11,03
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	45,21	50,32
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	45,13	65,86
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,65	21,47	12,29
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	37,89	32,45
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	4	7	2,75	10,92	18,97	5,61	7,45
Rice and flour mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	39,13	8,81	6,61
Sugar		—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,00	1,53,11	3,36,39
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	1,92,34	2,29,61
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	10,54,24	12,76,98

Metals—										
Iron and steel—										
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised	Tons	175	46	100	73	61	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,47,06	1,23,38	1,13,38
Tinned	,,	31	41	41	7	7	73,31	1,54,95	2,03,72	19,49	21,43
Not galvanised or tinned	,,	92	31	86	22	24	1,28,29	90,00	2,31,03	27,09	31,00
Bars (steel)	,,	140	40	139	69	66	1,33,29	87,69	2,92,46	56,84	63,04
Bars and channel (iron)	,,	26	11	16	1	1	31,20	30,84	45,17	2,73	2,88
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	,,	71	18	65	16	19	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	15,33	21,01
Pipes and fittings, cast	,,	35†	16	19	2	3	53,23†	32,34	67,68	6,03	7,61
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	,,	12†	22	34	23	29	29,85†	79,59	2,02,73	61,68	71,61
Hoops and strips	,,	26	27	25	24	28	34,94	00,02	79,77	27,59	35,79
Angle and spring	,,	31	14	25	12	11	31,69	35,46	59,46	10,92	11,06
Nails, rivets and washers	,,	20	18	10	11	11	41,48	89,62	56,27	30,72	28,83
Screws	,,	2*	1	1	2	1	10,65*	13,74	16,05	9,88	6,25
Rice-bowls	,,	6	2	1	..	..	11,63	3,96	2,94	43	28
Steel (cast)	,,	3	2	4	1	1	8,44	8,19	23,88	6,41	7,50
Other sorts	,,	138	133	95	63	67	2,41,57	1,63,78	3,47,43	1,31,68	1,32,15
TOTAL	,,	808	422	661	326	329	12,48,51	10,11,04	21,38,94	5,30,20	5,53,32
Tin	Cwt.	38	30	49	48	39	51,87	44,61	69,03	47,16	54,79
Brass	,,	20	113	444	571	471	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,79,93	1,38,46
Copper, wrought	,,	532	63	191	316	263	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	1,12,02	82,98
,, unwrought	,,	61	27	69	9	16	31,63	18,27	41,66	2,74	4,95
TOTAL COPPER	,,	593	90	260	325	279	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	1,14,76	87,93
Lead	,,	123	102	67	27	28	18,41	30,18	19,30	4,02	5,44
Zinc	,,	106	51	101	326	318	22,11	22,89	30,16	36,71	38,27
Aluminium	,,	31	9	58	25	39	23,45	10,77	67,96	22,18	32,59
German silver	,,	22	5	5	17	17	17,67	3,03	9,42	12,76	12,02
Others	Tons	41	1	1	2	3	6,74	17,11	19,23	24,80	25,83
TOTAL OF METALS	,,	896	443	711	395	392	17,07,41	12,88,92	28,21,21	9,72,52	9,48,65
TOTAL OF ORES	,,	1	..	6	..	..	1,69	1,77	4,35	97	1,22
Oils—										
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,909	48,533	63,418	59,494	58,148	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,43,76	2,53,72	2,26,73
,, other kinds	,,	24,056	34,298	75,515	128,290	128,075	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	4,16,08	3,56,34
Mineral grease	lbs.	—	—	—	3,332	5,073	—	—	—	7,60	9,70
Turkey red oil	Gals.	—	—	—	..	1	—	—	—	..	1
Animal	,,	712	475	28	1,067	861	8,42	8,40	81	11,37	7,93
Vegetable	,,	471	367	386	8,152	6,382	10,00	8,37	15,16	1,00,16	63,92
Essential	,,	14	20	31	47	49	4,43	4,86	9,50	11,08	10,84
TOTAL	,,	92,162	83,693	139,378	—	—	3,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	8,00,01	6,75,47

*Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
†Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

No. 6—*conti ed*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Vehicles—											
Aircraft		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4,48	8,20
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,81	45,23	5,88	5,92
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (*a*)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,27	49,01
Cycles		—	—	—	—	—	31,35	20,58	47,89	80,50	88,73
Mechanically propelled vehicles—											
Motor cars	No.	(*b*)8	2	8	6	10	(*b*)1,13,45	74,91	3,12,28	1,28,60	1,76,95
Motor cycles	,,	(*b*)1	1	2	1	1	(*b*)10,68	6,36	19,43	3,52	3,26
Motor omnibuses, etc.	,,	..	..	1	3	5	(*b*)5,71	6,39	69,61	40,97	65,77
Tram cars	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	..	..
Parts and accessories		—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	77,82	69,76	73,38
Ships and parts		—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	54,02	12,01	5,61
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,39	3,81,94	4,76,83
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—											
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,34,20	2,30,81
Musical		—	—	—	—	—	22,78	12,11	20,16	23,56	30,06
Scientific and philosophical		—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	14,64	15,24
Photographic		—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	60,65	71,54
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	51,72	54,39
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	3,84,77	4,02,04
Silk, raw	lb.	2,567	1,953	1,816	3,186	2,379	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,17,09	71,74
,, waste	,,	92	78	105	8	..	1,24	1,11	2,58	17	..
,, manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	26,030	19,719	18,788	34,958	41,123	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	1,80,91	1,82,16
Yarn, noils and warps	lb.	1,011	787	734	3,010	2,028	41,20	42,23	58,29	88,36	46,74
Mixed goods	Yds.	6,476	3,158	1,419	10,103	9,838	51,50	33,36	28,15	43,49	54,92
Other sorts	lb.	55	65	60	54	49	1,13	4,91	10,42	3,35	2,97
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	5,73,92	4,33,37	3,58,53

Hardware—											
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,98	35,26	38,56	
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	63,61	47,01	45,12	
Builders' hardware	—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,69	27,20	20,77	
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,54	6,32	6,30	
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	29,43	22,88	21,63	
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	8,05	8,06	
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,06	1,51,90	1,47,39	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	2,99,22	2,87,33	
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions Cwt.	86	100	109	206	149	40,16	55,99	83,11	81,86	55,11	
Biscuits and cakes „	73	46	30	36	39	37,08	27,72	31,79	28,25	29,63	
Confectionery „	60	20	20	20	23	24,04	13,14	23,55	15,30	17,49	
Farinaceous and patent foods „	256	248	273	343	338	38,10	46,40	68,84	62,58	66,82	
Milk, condensed and preserved „	103	74	69	172	172	32,57	34,00	48,05	49,10	45,51	
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,16	55,78	57,00	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,29,14	2,27,95	3,19,50	2,92,87	2,71,56	
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet) Tons	624	469	443	370	262	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	4,12,02	2,70,29	
„ 15 D. S. and below „	10	3	1	..	..	17,07	7,47	1,69	(c)19	..	
Molasses „	93	81	78	32	2	41,53	41,40	66,26	10,66	68	
TOTA	727	553	517	402	264	12,92,50	14,56,42	19,71,00	4,22,87	2,70,97	
Chemicals—											
Soda compounds Cwt.	531	826	903	1,638	1,697	28,30	74,44	85,71	1,27,85	1,27,75	
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,43,40	1,42,31	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,04,90	2,71,25	2,70,06	
Paper and pasteboard Cwt.	—	—	1,299	2,640	2,564	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,73	2,86,45	2,63,19	
Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts	—	—	—			2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67			
Locomotives	—	—	—	†	†	1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71	†	†	
Materials for construction—											
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron Tons	50	21	37			49,25	24,00	77,37			
Sleepers of wood „	59	12	17			40,02	8,67	27,14			
Other kinds „	222	8	11			41,45	21,21	44,76			
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	4,80,15	2,98,17	10,54,65	—	—	

(a) For figures prior to 1928-29 *see* under Railway plant, etc.

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(b) Figures for 1913-14.

† Discontinued from April, 1928.

(c) Include Rs. 1,500 representing imports of glucose powder.

No. 6—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Wool, raw . . . . . lb.	3,202	3,678	2,086	7,186	5,099	16,21	18,28	15,34	42,12	34,10
,, manufactures—										
Piecegoods . . . . . Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	13,947	11,536	2,06,79	1,37,63	1,88,71	1,61,13	1,30,27
Shawls . . . . . No.	1,668	189	80	338	332	41,45	5,50	3,86	10,84	9,48
Carpets and rugs . . . . . lb.	1,400	636	397	188	135	16,20	9,57	13,56	4,02	2,35
Hosiery . . . . . ,,	440	257	156	266	281	11,98	11,33	12,66	6,93	8,82
Yarn and knitting wool . . . . . ,,	877	280	410	1,908	1,696	19,32	10,94	19,59	33,10	25,62
Other sorts . . . . . ,,	1,315	540	496	4,591	5,510	12,63	6,74	7,89	38,33	44,29
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	2,96,47	2,54,93
Dyes—										
Aniline . . . . . lb.	8,793	1,919	7,252	—	—	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	—	—
Alizarine . . . . . ,,	6,667	1,202	4,546	2,302	2,578	32,35	12,46	52,13	17,68	20,50
Others . . . . . ,,	—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	38,66	2,32,80	2,25,60
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	2,50,48	2,46,10
Liquors—										
Spirit . . . . . Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	1,524	1,213	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	1,33,23	1,38,55
Ale, beer and porter . . . . . ,,	4,405	2,546	2,784	3,718	3,456	59,43	53,06	87,71	76,04	68,79
Wines . . . . . ,,	337	266	282	165	177	27,95	26,23	40,76	16,04	19,20
Cider . . . . . ,,	15	13	12	8	9	49	56	79	39	44
TOTAL . ,,	6,401	4,362	4,825	5,415	4,855	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	2,25,70	2,26,98
Drugs and Medicines—										
Camphor . . . . . lb.	1,417	1,632	707	1,753	1,786	15,65	24,37	24,71	25,33	23,13
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	37,69	30,99
Quinine salts . . . . . lb.	119	76	81	103	128	11,61	17,89	27,58	26,34	31,74
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	96,47	1,07,57
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	1,85,83	1,93,42

Rubber, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	1,99,05	1,91,35
Spices—										
Betelnuts . . . . . Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,117	1,194	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	1,18,93	1,04,59
Cloves . . . . . „	76	90	74	69	77	27,78	39,15	48,46	34,82	34,42
Others . . . . . „	97	100	84	86	94	28,26	30,53	28,05	18,75	16,66
TOTAL „	1,329	1,365	1,265	1,272	1,365	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	1,72,50	1,55,67
Glass and glassware—										
Bangles	—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	74,88	39,89	27,13
Bottles and phials . . . . . Gross	166	345	333	810	786	12,56	25,14	37,80	24,40	21,10
Beads and false pearls . . . . . Cwt.	29	18	22	23	22	24,67	17,05	37,12	12,41	13,48
Sheets and plates . . . . . Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	15,509	18,620	19,540	17,46	20,09	42,98	23,11	21,24
Funnels, globes, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,75	6,67	5,05
Other glassware	—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	41,52	35,99	34,13
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	1,42,47	1,22,13
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Dried, salted, or preserved—										
Dates . . . . . Tons	46	47	55	48	39	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	50,48	35,96
Almonds . . . . . „	3	3	5	3	3	23,78	25,61	46,96	18,17	17,22
Others . . . . . „	4	3	3	10	15	10,27	8,72	13,38	15,74	18,70
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	32,18	28,26
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,16,57	1,00,14
Paints and painters' materials—										
Paints and colours . . . . . Cwt.	296	255	299	340	370	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	70,27	70,29
Painters' materials	—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	21,92	21,90
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	92,19	92,19
Grain, pulse and flour . . . . . Tons	15	34	136	77	124	19,68	53,2 9	2,69,56	70,98	83,70
Apparel—										
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	95,66	40,45	41,70
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	32,91	9,98	6,46
Hats, caps and bonnets	—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,10	16,93	19,04
Second-hand clothing	—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	8,35	8,30
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	10,24	8,50	6,01
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,69,63	84,21	81,51
Soap . . . . . Cwt.	314	342	289	296	303	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	82,63	78,37
Precious stones and pearls, unset	—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	83,64	74,82
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes . . . . . lb.	1,731	2,623	4,129	832	593	52,74	1,12,79	1,79,68	28,95	19,06
Others . . . . . „	1,498	1,017	2,171	5,220	4,302	18,33	19,63	43,26	67,99	53,09
TOTAL „	3,229	3,640	6,300	6,052	4,895	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	96,94	72,15

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	72,36	66,22
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	30	95	119	83	66	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	28,90	22,15
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	10,861	14,349	15,13	20,35	36,64	13,61	13,28
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	34,84	28,92
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	77,35	64,35
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	41,95	58,14	56,61
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	1,30,71	67,80	54,57
Wood and Timber—											
Teak wood	C. tons	92	70	26	7	12	69,32	82,67	46,07	7,15	11,03
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	68,05	44,29	42,97
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	51,44	54,00
Tea chests		—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	47,77	53,38
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	47,33	53,35
Manures	Tons	5	3	6	53	50	5,17	5,28	9,75	52,89	52,42
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	28	28	27	30	43,06	46,12	53,04	46,38	49,33
Boots and shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	604	7,882	7,313	56,73	41,31	40,50	51,77	47,51
Salt	Tons	545	444	511	544	349	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,68	78,96	46,88
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	84,48	52,86	46,06
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	49,56	43,15
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	59,72	44,14	42,97
Animals, living	No.	14	12	5	5	6	43,67	51,88	24,50	14,79	28,12
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	171	135	165	313	406	11,31	18,13	30,83	22,09	27,10
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	38,29	27,77	26,66
Gums and resins	Cwt.	150	87	163	146	187	23,86	19,65	32,77	23,63	26,61
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	30,14	24,27	25,50
Tea	lb.	4,842	7,412	7,668	5,769	4,716	22,29	47,38	55,43	34,63	25,13
Bobbins		—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	28,57	22,31
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	19,70	22,08
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	40	64	140	117	16,06	15,93	28,18	24,65	19,65

Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	17,65	16,89
Flax, raw lb.	7	..	1	..	5	6	8	1	..	1
„ manufactures—										
Canvas Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	1,046	1,061	15,74	26,64	21,84	7,85	8,42
Piecegoods „	2,347	1,072	360	555	464	8,35	5,46	3,72	2,52	2,03
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,98	6,38	6,18
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	38,55	16,75	16,64
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24,06	12,75	15,93
Fish (excluding canned fish) Cwt.	205	129	119	93	103	30,93	20,14	22,47	13,66	15,05
Hides and skins, tanned	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	10,59	14,36	13,69
Coal and coke Tons	455	133	630	47	716	80,89	30,41	2,25,39	9,63	13,59
Hides and skins, raw „	1	1	1	2	2	13,86	15,67	13,10	8,62	11,91
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	11,84	10,82
Jute, raw Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12	66	26	2	3
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	22,14	13,47	9,82
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	13,49	9,85
Cordage and rope Cwt.	23	25	15	15	18	9,96	15,07	11,64	5,83	5,91
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	944	855	9,28	9,83	11,98	7,03	5,81
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	34,43	5,50
Pitch and tar Cwt.	290	219	103	117	155	11,86	12,46	8,16	4,22	5,06
Matches Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	57	79	88,21	1,53,31	1,76,68	52	74
Postal articles not specified	—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	2,59,44	2,40,61
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,55,09	2,58,13	6,14,75	7,00,69	5,84,03
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	1,32,58,43	1,15,32,80
Government Stores.										
Railway plant and rolling stock—										
Carriages and wagons	—	—	—			1,10,86	58,01	1,81,63		
Locomotive engines and tenders	—	—	—			68,98	41,56	90,44		
Rails and fishplates (a) Tons	56	10	..	(b)	(b)	55,72	11,29	..	(b)	(b)
Materials for construction „	—	—	6			44,03	14,12	8,77		
TOTAL	—	—	—			2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84		

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(a) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

(b) Discontinued from April, 1928.

No. 6—*concluded*

Government Stores—contd.

—		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	1,11,38	28,71	41,84
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	54,86	38,09	23,23
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	25	19	22	2	3	35,10	46,50	76,30	3,16	6,35
Copper	Cwt.	31	79	43	7	5	16,40	56,62	33,37	2,09	1,43
Others	Tons	2	3	2	..	1	10,60	38,74	26,82	2,21	6,47
TOTAL	„	28	26	26	2	4	62,10	1,41,86	1,36,49	7,46	14,25
Instruments, apparatus and appliances		—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	16,51	12,21
Textiles—											
Cotton manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	23,93	2,97	2,33
Flax		—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	11,91	1,01	59
Wool manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,63	24,57	7,35	4,24
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	60,41	11,36	7,16
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	32,03	5,16	4,50
Chemicals		—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,33	4,52	4,83
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	28,95	3,93	3,14
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	86,09	82	1,36
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	40,00	1,44	96
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)		—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,87	49	12
Coal and coke	Tons	71	10	141	..	..	15,17	4,08	53,92	5	7
Telegraphs, materials for construction of		—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	..	6
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	71,79	3,14,27	2,30,53	1,24,79	81,02
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES		—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	13,00,27	2,43,33	1,94,75

No. 7.—Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Jute, raw	Tons	764	464	554	563	748	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	9,73,03	10,93,27
„ manufactures—											
Gunny bags—											
Hessian (a)	No.	339,122	412,631	98,105	88,881	93,298	9,39,10	6,79,99	3,18,81	1,63,15	1,69,04
Sacking (a)	„		302,896	306,154	326,204	308,346		14,24,99	14,91,81	9,52,60	8,03,39
Gunny cloth—											
Hessian (a)	Yds.	969,971	1,146,699	1,230,834	986,333	1,017,747	10,75,75	23,68,14	23,82,48	9,86,24	10,91,97
Sacking (a)	„		30,299	39,471	25,358	34,834		60,68	89,93	37,76	46,20
Rope and twine	Cwt.	64	76	62	71	92	9,62	19,65	15,05	9,12	10,33
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,59	22,31	16,56
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	31,44,21	32,30,76
Cotton, raw	Tons	430	391	521	368	489	33,27,83	33,63,19	64,73,89	20,37,21	26,58,94
„ waste (b)	Cwt.	—	—	312	238	283	—	—	73,02	32,74	38,78
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods, Grey	Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	4,682	4,165	73,84	1,48,11	1,68,32	12,71	10,84
„ Coloured	„	42,384	80,377	121,243	61,402	52,004	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	1,94,78	1,54,55
Twist and yarn	lb.	192,844	129,685	82,166	15,108	16,388	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	78,65	81,72
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	76,25	42,97	25,53
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	82,69,36	28,99,06	29,70,31
Tea	lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	378,837	317,842	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	17,15,28	19,84,62
Seeds—											
Essential	Tons	10	8	9	6	8	20,57	24,16	35,88	14,15	18,83
Non-essential—											
Linseed	„	379	270	251	72	379	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	91,11	4,57,51
Groundnut	„	212	119	195	433	547	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	7,12,22	6,63,11
Rapeseed	„	273	91	206	115	73	4,14,69	1,43,01	5,07,37	15,3,73	81,43
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	„	119	33	28	10	15	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	19,50	22,19
Castor	„	114	89	48	86	82	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	1,24,01	99,53

(a) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.
(b) Separately recorded from December, 1918.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Seeds—*contd.*											
Non-essential—*contd.*											
Copra	Tons	31	16	7	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	16	13
Cotton	„	240	69	155	2	6	1,79,98	50,25	1,88,05	1,67	3,25
Mustard	„	4	3	2	4	3	10,08	9,16	9,75	6,06	5,30
Mowa	„	29	3	8	..	..	42,53	3,04	12,79	22	..
Poppy	„	33	5	6	1	1	69,41	9,58	20,97	1,56	1,90
Other sorts	„	9	2	8	4	10	23,23	6,48	13,03	6,29	12,97
TOTAL	„	1,453	708	923	733	1,124	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	11,30,68	13,66,15
Grain, pulse and flour—											
Rice (in the husk)	Tons	42	32	35	59	11	27,18	20,09	31,36	27,38	4,42
Rice (not in the husk)	„	2,398	1,685	1,462	1,828	1,733	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	14,18,38	10,52,14
Wheat	„	1,308	807	237	2	2	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,66,61	3,82	3,27
Wheat flour	„	55	57	56	21	13	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	27,70	16,37
Pulse	„	159	129	141	111	104	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	1,03,80	91,31
Barley	„	227	198	40	17	..	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	10,57	11
Jowar and bajra	„	41	41	11	16	5	37,60	44,15	17,39	13,21	4,81
Other sorts	„	181	192	27	2	2	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,03	2,83	2,36
TOTAL	„	4,411	3,141	2,009	2,056	1,870	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	16,07,69	11,74,79
Leather—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	16	10	8	11	(a)	4,15,98	2,84,00	1,40,50	2,07,69
Buffalo hides	„		1	1	..	1		21,43	16,02	6,05	11,92
Goat skins	„		3	1	3	4		1,42,53	1,03,59	1,69,38	1,72,61
Sheep skins	„		2	3	2	3		1,20,69	1,85,47	1,19,70	1,35,69
Other kinds	„		—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	40,72	55,07
TOTAL	„	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	4,76,42	5,82,98

Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	24	24	11	17	(a)	3,70,78	2,78,69	54,35	86,56
Buffalo hides	,,		8	5	2	3		1,11,07	46,72	6,32	12,35
Goat skins	,,		21	21	12	18		4,39,66	5,79,19	1,78,66	2,76,66
Calf skins	,,		1	1	..	..		22,63	16,51	1,93	2,41
Other kinds	,,		3	2	2	4		44,07	24,38	35,61	47,35
TOTAL	,,	78	57	53	27	42	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	2,76,87	4,25,33
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron or steel	Tons	42	61	95	337	516	22,41	34,96	79,04	1,11,82	1,29,35
Other metals	,,	10	11	38	131	156	31,81	47,42	1,36,41	2,20,27	2,35,65
TOTAL OF METALS	,,	52	72	133	468	672	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	3,32,09	3,65,00
Wool, raw	lb.	54,573	49,688	36,203	32,249	55,889	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	1,23,29	1,98,48
,, manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	,,	1,775	1,254	3,283	5,963	8,452	23,16	19,09	77,98	63,50	72,67
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,80	4,31	1,33
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	1,91,10	2,72,48
Lac	Cwt.	434	345	416	418	731	2,20,15	2,57,06	8,41,80	1,24,24	2,46,44
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	26	45	54	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	2,01,88	2,28,91
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	607	474	648	198	266	98,64	88,94	1,45,19	48,24	51,34
Others	,,	12	21	37	29	39	16,18	1,00,69	58,89	87,85	1,32,39
TOTAL OF ORES	,,	619	495	685	227	305	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,04,08	1,36,09	1,83,73

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Oilcakes	Tons	140	117	136	287	287	1,06,37	94,95	1,60,61	1,96,51	1,64,72
Coffee	Cwt.	255	216	226	173	186	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	1,09,81	1,02,45
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	33,05	29,48
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	10	13	21,82	22,57	23,21	36,47	69,57
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	69,52	99,05
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	20,893	29,206	23,27	41,56	73.47	73,41	90,13
Cigars	,,	1,535	1,260	480	90	64	13,01	11,23	6,09	95	85
Others	,,	384	611	952	640	690	63	3,44	5,34	2,75	2,82
	Total ,,	22,346	25,917	27,366	21,623	29,960	36,91	56,23	84,90	77,11	93,80
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	35	17	27	77,64	56,91	93,72	40,18	61,31
Sandal		—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	6,41	12,50
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	9,59	10,43
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	56,18	84,24
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	13	..	1	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	72	97
Myrobalans	,,	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,033	1,237	59,78	56,51	69,48	54,30	55,93
Turmeric	,,	92	78	53	63	85	11,08	12,31	11,38	9,81	10,93
Others	,,	107	94	106	109	98	14,13	14,90	18,39	10,60	10,86
	Total ,,	1,613	1,261	1,503	1,205	1,421	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,51,71	75,43	78,69

Coir	Tons	36	23	32	27	31	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	60,24	76,96
Opium	Cwt.	51	14	9	..	2	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	11,25	72,64
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	96	60	59	38,53	53,52	35,91	22,71	18,24
Chillies	„	124	126	151	170	148	20,43	27,23	42,20	21,80	22,06
Ginger	„	75	55	59	57	47	19,95	12,61	18,88	11,51	9,04
Others	„	9	11	12	12	16	6,97	9,99	15,31	10,31	22,86
TOTAL	„	325	315	318	299	270	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	72,33	72,20
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	46	51	77	58	129	11,88	22,84	47,09	14,54	18,40
Mineral	„	13,172	24,639	23,403	83	79	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	98	99
Vegetable—											
Castor	„	1,114	1,564	396	1,125	1,335	15,22	28,22	10,39	17,36	18,23
Coconut	„	1,737	3,259	1,720	29	32	31,15	65,38	50,93	51	43
Others	„	1,175	2,045	1,405	1,290	1,554	19,72	46,06	34,64	20,40	19,19
TOTAL	„	17,244	31,558	27,001	2,585	3,129	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	53,79	57,24
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	225	254	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	70,29	46,64
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	148	93	126	20,97	24,61	28,14	19,50	23,39
Fishmaws and sharkfins	„	10	8	10	7	7	12,38	10,65	16,44	7,90	6,91
Others	„	54	65	75	121	103	5,27	7,40	12,22	18,31	14,57
TOTAL	„	249	239	233	221	236	38,62	42,66	56,80	45,71	44,87
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	60	40	66	35,87	57,45	79,56	31,52	44,74
Coal and coke	Tons	825	526	434	454	374	75,77	48,46	57,24	44,19	37,35
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	509	561	455	281	388	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	32,16	36,09
Rubber, raw	lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	6,904	16,206	38,70	1,58,13	1,17,60	8,78	31,18
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	41	22	24	29,48	33,25	41,23	15,90	18,31
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	16,72	14,81
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	32,62	28,12

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Manures—										
Bones . . . . . Tons	95	39	90	21	25	65,41	28,96	94,61	13,49	14,48
Other kinds . . . . . „	22	18	28	10	16	13,76	24,30	40,47	6,90	10,97
TOTAL . „	117	57	118	31	41	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	20,39	25,45
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	31,26	23,81
Fibre for brushes and brooms . . Tons	—	4	5	7	7	—	15,36	21,08	24,02	22,02
Bristles . . . . . Cwt.	94(*a*)	4	3	3	4	16,29(*a*)	14,20	15,11	13,65	17,47
Saltpetre . . . . . „	305	440	273	159	188	34,99	79,85	46,13	12,26	15,26
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,81	8,93	11,14
Animals, living . . . . . No.	451	274	238	88	133	28,04	22,18	30,41	10,10	9,86
Cordage and rope . . . . . Cwt.	53	56	55	46	42	8,43	10,83	13,40	7,73	6,55
Candles . . . . . „	6,069	8,014	6,092	1,682	1,885	17,10	23,34	20,09	4,74	5,33
Silk, raw . . . . . lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	119	449	42,73	39,68	37,88	1,09	2,48
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,09	81
TOTAL . .	—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	3,18	3,29
Horns, tips, etc. . . . . Cwt.	88	30	70	38	42	21,00	7,26	11,87	2,48	3,22
Sugar . . . . . Tons	11	8	18	1	2	16,01	21,91	56,34	2,10	2,38
Tallow, stearine and wax . . . Cwt.	17	13	29	6	7	9,48	7,93	12,06	1,97	1,98
Postal articles	—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	1,58,56	1,34,90
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,06,33	1,00,37	1,61,21	1,56,15	1,46,35
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	1,32,40,57	1,46,31,49

(*a*) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.— Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

		Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	..	3	..	1	14	66	66,54	89	6,09
Cotton manufactures—											
Piecegoods — Grey	Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	5,303	4,586	8,40	79,27	1,95,39	12,27	10,57
Piecegoods — White	„	9,371	14,672	9,709	3,590	6,195	17,14	46,88	49,58	7,61	13,70
Piecegoods — Coloured	„	50,796	37,888	19,066	12,723	13,929	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,29	25,59	28,85
Twist and yarn	lb.	926	1,045	1,365	1,409	568	8,05	12,77	20,47	9,87	4,13
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,60	2,04	1,59
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,65,87	58,27	64,93
Wool, raw	lb.	6,580	13,673	12,903	3,863	10,617	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	12,98	31,19
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	19,86	13,60
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	32,84	44,79
Metals and ores— Iron or steel	Tons	19	5	7	56	68	10,20	10,02	14,23	11,39	16,28
Others	„	1	..	2	1	1	9,85	8,18	17,33	7,37	9,99
	Total „	20	5	9	57	69	20,05	18,20	31,56	18,76	26,27
Hides and Skins, raw	Tons	—	..	..	..	..	—	2,87	50,65	27,72	22,08
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	23,28	18,34

No. 8—*continued*

		Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Vehicles		—	—	—	—	—	7,72	3,49	18,92	11,26	14,60
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	5,68	4,89	16,42	11,34	8,49
Sugar	Tons	27	32	55	4	12	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	5,03	7,26
Gums and resins	Cwt.	53	43	51	33	40	10,54	13,59	23,04	7,11	6,10
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	7,85	5,81
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,65	8,56	5,51
Silk—											
Raw	lb.	47	49	79	3	5	1,23	2,00	4,98	20	21
Manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	776	997	823	258	760	6,37	11,67	14,98	2,03	4,69
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	36	60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	2,59	5,50
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	3,81	3,65
Rubber manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	1,12	90	3,81	14,58	1,98
Postal articles		—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	11,87	10,91
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	92,12	1,41,75	2,76,45	77,06	95,52
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	3,21,93	3,41,74

No. 9.—Value of trade in merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1932-33			1933-34		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom . .	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47	48,80	37,94	86,74	47,63	48,20	95,83
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	88	9,36	10,24	(*b*)85	(*b*)3,34	(*b*)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,76	6,82	8,58	1,29	6,24	7,53
Straits Settlements . .	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	2,79	3,64	6,43	2,64	3,37	6,01
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	1,07	3,89	4,96	1,02	2,98	4,00
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	52	1,46	1,98	45	1,12	1,57
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	34	1,63	1,97	69	1,88	2,57
Aden and Dependencies .	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	45	67	1,12	47	73	1,20
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	2,22	73	2,95	2,48	69	3,17
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	1,43	4,78	6,21	1,02	4,80	5,82
Total British Empire .	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66	59,38	61,56	1,20,94	57,69	70,01	1,27,70

(*a*) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(*b*) Average for 4 years.

No. 9—*continued*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1932-33			1933-34		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90	11,25	9,99	21,24	7,18	14,38	21,56
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	20,48	14,05	34,53	16,36	12,78	29,14
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74	2,04	8,12	10,16	1,51	7,43	8,94
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10	3,95	4,73	8,68	2,91	5,82	8,73
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,76	3,88	5,64	1,93	83	2,76	1,45	85	2,30
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	2,95	3,58	6,53	2,23	4,46	6,69
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	..	19	19	1	18	19
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	3,74	74	4,48	2,39	47	2,86
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	..	75	75	..	67	67
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	..	2,83	2,83	..	2,28	2,28
French Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	20	38	58	19	59	78
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	..	17	17	..	28	28
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10	25	1,37	1,62	21	1,41	1,62
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	..	12	36	34	70	1,64	8	1,72
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3,16	5,34	1,69	4,16	5,85	1,82	4,15	5,97
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	3,42	4,04	7,46	2,66	4,50	7,16
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02	10,39	8,66	19,05	8,88	9,82	18,70
Austria (*a*)	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(*c*)42	(*c*)73	(*c*)1,15	65	..	65	52	..	52
Egypt (*b*)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(*d*)52	(*d*)2,98	(*d*)3,50	96	1,12	2,08	68	1,32	2,00
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	7,08	13,01	20,09	8,94	8,02	16,96	7,00	8,25	15,25
Total Foreign Countries	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	88,51	1,76,86	2,65,37	73,20	74,07	1,47,27	57,64	79,72	1,37,36
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,54,05	3,01,98	5,56,03	1,32,58	1,35,63	2,68,21	1,15,33	1,49,73	2,65,06

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.
(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.
(*b*) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(*c*) Average for 3 years.
(*d*) One year's figure.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total Trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1932-33			1933-34		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	36·8	28·0	32·3	41·3	32·2	36·7
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	·7	4·8	2·5	1·3	5·0	3·2	1·1	4·2	2·6
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·1	2·7	2·4	2·3	2·3	2·3
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1·5	·8	2·9	1·8	·9	2·0	1·5
Hongkong	·7	4·1	2·7	·9	2·0	1·6	·7	2·3	1·6	·4	1·1	·7	·4	·8	·6
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	·6	1·1	1·1	·6	·8	2·2	3·1	2·7	..	·6	·3	..	·5	·3
Total (including other British Possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	52·3	44·8	45·4	45·2	50·0	46·8	48·4
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·9	13·3	10·4	15·4	10·4	12·9	14·2	8·7	11·4
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	8·5	12·0	10·4	8·5	7·4	7·9	6.2	9·6	7·9
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·8	1·0	3·7	2·8	·5	1·7	2·1	·3	1·2
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	·9	4·8	3·0	1·5	6·0	3·8	1·3	5·0	3·2
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1·0	3·2	2·2	3·0	3·5	3·2	2·5	3·9	3·2
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macão)	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	2·2	2·7	2·4	1·9	4·0	2·9
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·6	1·6	1·2	·7	1·3	1·0	1·5	·6	1·0	1·2	·6	·9
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	·1	·9	·6	·1	1·2	·8	·05	..	·05	·3	·2	..	1·4	·1	·7
Netherlands	·9	1·5	1·3	·6	·2	·3	·9	1·5	·9	1·3	3·0	2·1	1·6	2·3	2·2
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	·3	·5	·4	1·8	3·7	2·9	2·6	3·0	2·8	2·3	3·0	2·6
Germany	6·4	9·8	8·5	·7	·9	·8	2·8	4·9	4·0	7·8	6·5	7·1	7·7	6·6	7·1
Austria (*a*)	2·2	3·5	2·9	·2	·4	·3	·2	·2	·2	·5	..	..	·4	..	·2
Total (including other Foreign countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	55·2	54·6	54·8	50·0	53·2	51·6

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1931, 1932 and 1933 with respective pre-war averages*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (domestic)			
	Pre-war average	1931	1932	1933	Pre-war average	1931	1932	1933
United Kingdom (*a*) (*g*)	599	797	651	627	465	391	365	367
France (*g*)	305	365	334	336	253	268	221	218
Egypt (*e*)	26	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	31	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Canada (*g*)	106	134 (*d*)	114(*d*)	88(*d*)	66	129 (*c*)	124(*c*)	116
United States of America	341	461	377	344	433	524	450	391
Netherlands (*g*)	(*b*)	168	150	147	(*b*)	117	97	88
Germany (*g*)	477	352	316	301	405	503 (*f*)	389 (*f*)	349
Switzerland (*g*)	71	95	95	90	63	57	48	48
Italy (*d*) (*g*)	137	134	121	116	88	117	100	94
Czechoslovakia (*g*)	..	76	63	52	..	85	62	52
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union (*g*)	155†	146	128	124	144†	142	118	118
Denmark (*d*)	(*b*)	81	61	57	(*b*)	70	58	52
Sweden (*g*)	(*b*)	79	61	57	(*b*)	62	50	56
Australia	73†	43	53	55	67†	71	76	90
British India	103	106	102	89	148	124	101	108

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London. The value has been converted on the basis on the average rates of exchange for respective years.

† Triennial average.

(*a*) From 1st April 1923, the particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(*b*) Value not available.
(*c*) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operations.
(*d*) Including silver bullion.
(*e*) Excluding trade with Sudan.
(*f*) Including the value of deliveries on account of reparations.
(*g*) Special Trade, *i.e.*, imports for Home consumption.

Note.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada *and United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—Value of Trade with principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	9,14	6,77	6,07
Apparel	59,29	23,53	23,71	21,46
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	57,06	37,09	36,86
Artificial silk yarn	—	10,58	14,35	12,90
,, ,, Other manufactures	—	9,61	21,85	18,29
Asbestos	—	11,16	9,46	11,23
Belting for machinery	36,26	32,51	35,50	30,52
Bobbins	—	23,60	19,16	13,72
Books and printed matter	41,05	43,59	38,96	41,90
Boots and shoes	51,33	6,61	6,21	5,80
Building materials	59,89	34,19	25,64	23,70
Carriages and carts	19,11	3,74	3,45	3,44
Chemicals	69,55	1,40,78	1,40,08	1,49,02
China clay	—	9,05	8,04	7,60
Coal and coke	41,33	6,17	3,94	2,65
Cordage and rope	4,39	2,88	2,00	2,49
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	4,16	4,60	4
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	1,21,82	1,31,80	95,78
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	95,54	1,75,95	1,34,96
White	10,87,38	4,02,02	5,26,79	3,68,98
Coloured	11,29,72	2,85,36	4,87,63	3,54,11
Other manufactures	1,40,25	83,01	99,78	88,95
Cutlery	10,53	5,87	6,51	7,81
Cycles and parts	29,40	43,38	51,96	62,67
Drugs and medicines	54,03	36,67	61,16	70,69
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	25,31	33,45	31,10
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	14,30	12,26	12,24
Flax manufactures	28,83	16,79	16,01	15,84
Furniture	10,84	8,39	6,26	8,84
Glass and glassware	22,26	13,21	12,01	10,86
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	13,51	13,96	12,72
Hardware	1,88,61	96,16	91,44	97,56
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	1,83,26	1,94,31	2,06,32
Ivory	11,33	5,56	4,66	2,50
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	16,59	32,91	4,26
Jute manufactures	10,09	1,55	1,90	1,39
Leather, *including* hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	25,07	23,93	22,47
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	48,81	49,73	45,23
Spirit	69,47	83,08	84,44	89,44
Wines	13,62	5,74	5,72	6,53
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	7,73,18	7,81,22	8,73,47
Manures	1,68	19,74	39,07	40,78
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	7,51	9,45	17,48
Brass	6,13	33,08	55,56	53,04
Copper	1,67,45	28,69	29,75	39,94
Iron	28,88	1,96	2,81	3,02
Iron or steel	6,96,13	3,11,52	2,42,05	2,83,81
Lead	13,99	2,96	2,99	5,10
Steel	42,02	26,19	25,96	31,68
Zinc	14,85	6,68	8,28	8,80
Others	27,43	14,67	15,24	16,72
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	91,17	1,15,68	1,54,15
Oils, mineral	22,31	29,22	27,37	29,92
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	10,59	10,54	10,83
Packing engine and boiler	4,98	2,18	2,25	2,65
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	58,95	59,66	63,54
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	75,64	79,83	88,73
Pitch and tar	8,72	1,96	1,75	1,62
Polishes	9,48	18,15	18,30	20,28
Precious stones	14	2,05	1,93	1,94
Printing materials	14,70	14,46	14,25	16,69
Provisions	1,34,15	1,51,20	1,39,87	1,51,33
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	69,34	80,16	1,16,23
Salt	23,44	5,66	4,52	75
Ships, parts of	18,00	9,29	4,13	5,16
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	6,98	11,71	8,15
Soap	56,52	75,05	69,59	63,59
Stationery	41,44	35,95	32,84	35,76

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Sugar	25,37	28,17	38,13	38,12
Tallow and stearine	10,43	1,95	1,76	2,15
Tea-chests	41,32	36,95	34,37	38,13
Tobacco	51,83	61,54	34,44	41,13
Toilet requisites	10,35	18,13	20,73	22,15
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	10,65	10,46	11,62
Umbrellas	24,71	6,00	3,68	3,56
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,35,24	40,53	71,78	78,58
Other articles	1,50,99	3,04,33	2,53,51	2,43,34
TOTAL	91,58,01	44,81,44	48,79,80	47,62,82
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	13,02	8,01	1
Bristles and fibres	12,74	10,54	13,26	17,16
Coffee	50,86	27,95	33,91	30,32
Coir and manufactures	22,95	20,27	13,88	23,04
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	1,53,95	1,60,85	3,37,30
,, waste	74	16,36	14,23	15,41
,, twist and yarn	2,81	46	65	1,35
,, manufactures	11,13	16,75	29,47	12,64
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	2,32	3,42	2,94
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	2,18	1,39	1,81
Indigo	6,52	50	10	19
Myrobalans	23,46	37,76	27,16	29,12
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	49,04	54,06	37,94
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	3,56	9,47	8,29
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	51,08	57,81	94,55
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	4,85,03	4,36,29	5,30,11
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	61	64	96
Jute, raw	8,36,52	3,11,09	2,24,20	2,55,21
,, gunny bags	79,25	1,13,73	1,07,29	98,25
,, ,, cloth	55,57	70,33	63,00	57,29
Lac	56,67	44,97	32,75	1,31,75
Lead	17,65	1,09,63	1,18,99	1,29,78
Manures	10,39	3,44	5,82	8,26
Manganese ore	30,66	16,06	14,16	25,40
Other metals and ores	7,13	91,31	93,81	1,09,22
Mica	20,80	21,55	18,07	24,38
Oils	18,34	23,96	28,40	29,13
Oilcakes	30,75	72,51	72,44	85,32
Paraffin wax	17,38	76,11	36,68	54,70
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	7,42	6,47	5,94
Pulse—				
Beans	86,21	3,96	4,49	2,18
Gram		..	5,49	37
Lentils		3,46	6,76	5,87
Other pulses		4,63	9,14	8,62
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	39,53	53,94	57,28
Rubber, raw	23,28	26,88	1,92	7,99
Saltpetre	6,55	1,89	5,04	4,79
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	33,64	33,28	32,68
Cotton	1,74,92	5,20	85	1,89
Groundnut	2,96	1,14,71	57,72	66,54
Linseed	2,65,01	16,47	16,55	2,01,25
Rape	35,17	19,02	13,91	20,88
Copra	3,82	..	..	..
Others	7,56	1,35	1,56	2,10
Silk, raw	5,93	39	58	1,15
Spices	10,68	6,54	5,93	6,16
Sugar	8,59	..	2	15
Tea	9,51,37	16,92,84	14,78,46	17,56,56
Tobacco	1,48	39,53	36,72	47,42
Wheat	10,50,94	10,08	..	..
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	42,39	35,28	48,56
Wool, raw	2,61,11	2,49,54	1,05,87	1,45,82
,, manufactures	18,71	40,89	41,84	56,53
Other articles	1,18,62	81,16	90,50	1,02,45
TOTAL	55,04,99	42,87,59	36,95,53	47,35,01

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED KINGDOM—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	4,40	4,59	3,73
Skins, raw	..	80,99	26,35	21,98
Sugar, 23 D. S. and above	32,56	..	..	..
Wool, raw	37,55	17,70	7,97	9,32
„ manufactures	54	21,88	12,38	7,02
Other articles	48,21	67,44	47,60	42,69
TOTAL	1,24,52	1,92,41	98,80	84,69
AUSTRIA.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	20	26	5
Boots and shoes	2,50	34	21	2
Cotton manufactures	22,15	3,97	10,61	2,35
„ twist and yarn	3,08	..	..	..
Glass and glassware	68,98	1,08	1,55	1,57
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	1,65	1,57	94
Hardware	27,28	4,20	4,76	4,06
Instruments	1,98	3,12	2,98	2,48
Matches	9,07	..	..	..
Metals	12,13	6,64	4,92	4,49
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	35,90	28,88	25,39
Sugar	85,12	48	..	..
Woollen manufactures	8,96	35	18	7
Other articles	38,31	13,54	9,28	10,93
TOTAL	3,18,75	71,47	65,20	52,35
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	..	..	..
„ twist and yarn	53	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	1,30,42	..	3	..
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	..	..	..
Lac	5,70	..	..	..
Seeds	78,68	3	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	..	..	..
Other articles	11,54	19	36	..
TOTAL	7,73,18	22	39	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	11	..	..
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	1,73	1,93	1,26
Arms	26	3,02	3,65	2,27
Building materials	4,04	3,32	1,94	1,71
Cotton manufactures	42,12	3,51	3,29	1,16
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	2,00	1,04	2,02
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	46	54	49
Glass and glassware	16,92	12,69	15,03	10,75
Hardware	5,58	2,97	3,49	2,85
Liquors	1,50	1,40	1,15	1,58
Machinery and millwork	1,76	26,78	38,62	42,60
Manures	75	4,07	2,84	1,92
Metals—				
Brass	37	68	61	66
Copper	3,54	1,80	3,78	1,07
Iron	15,95	84	2,13	61
Iron or steel	45,46	1,18,67	93,87	55,75
Steel	63,54	33,90	27,17	27,42
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	1,05	86	24
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	3,25	3,36	2,54
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	4,51	3,99	4,28
Precious stones	1	28,65	68,71	55,21
Provisions	1,41	4,36	3,72	3,22
Railway plant	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	47	2,66	2,97
Woollen manufactures	2,11	2,02	6,87	4,79
Other articles	40,61	39,42	50,59	38,76
TOTAL	2,76,00	3,01,57	3,41,84	2,66,13

*Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
BELGIUM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	1,87	..	..
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	1,18,54	1,28,86	1,43,05
,, waste	..	3,58	3,23	3,30
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	1,89	1,95	1,63
Hemp, raw	13,73	14,84	5,06	11,22
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	7,92	5,96	4,86
Jute manufactures	13,69	14,62	14,51	19,82
,, raw	14,42	84,13	70,71	82,12
Lac	1,43	10,32	2,18	7,96
Lead	..	24	..	10
Manganese ore	25,84	10,65	9,50	3,12
Manures	19,88	3,30	1,24	2,23
Oilcakes	76	12,26	18,28	12,85
Paraffin, wax	1,43	10,92	18,04	18,53
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	28,28	15,79	14,96
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	6,14	5,89	37
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	..	..	..
Groundnut	26,78	6,89	13,94	14,19
Linseed	1,55,71	91	40	12,67
Mowa or Mowra	7,97	..	17	..
Poppy	16,11	..	..	..
Rape	1,51,62	1,65	3,53	4,92
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	65	..	..
Others	2,29	1,58	1,85	1,33
Wheat	1,46,22	..	..	..
Zinc or spelter	53	28,15	23,38	29,69
Other articles	49,93	76,19	57,17	57,90
TOTAL	11,94,20	4,45,52	4,01,64	4,47,87
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	3,85	1,97	2,38
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	7,42	9,54	5,33
Artificial silk	—	8,87	4,95	5,72
Chemicals	47	3,98	6,54	3,59
Clocks and watches	4,65	1,21	48	96
Cotton manufactures	2,88	6,19	7,12	3,90
Drugs and medicines	2,65	8,68	11,15	9,91
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	4,13	10,14	2,01
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	2,63	1,80	1,30
Hardware	2,18	2,50	3,14	2,30
Haberdashery	8,25	3,00	2,22	1,44
Instruments	4,20	5,65	2,79	3,74
Liquors	38,04	27,23	26,23	28,98
Machinery	31	5,90	2,92	4,83
Metals—				
Brass	16	1,18	37	9
Copper	12,93	13,29	1,31	14
Iron or steel	2,84	8,31	7,64	8,89
Steel	20	5,94	4,30	5,36
Motor cars, etc.	5,04	7,31	2,86	2,39
Oils	82	1,61	2,10	2,45
Provisions	3,07	15,63	3,04	2,81
Rubber manufactures	1,78	15,52	10,67	6,12
Seeds	51	73	17	5
Sugar	43	..	4	..
Silk manufactures	27,18	3,99	3,15	1,72
Wool manufactures	12,64	19,99	42,67	18,14
Toilet requisites	68	4,03	4,43	4,02
Umbrellas	81	78	76	24
Other articles	31,87	41,50	31,30	24,29
TOTAL	2,20,50	2,17,20	2,03,83	1,50,72

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
FRANCE—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	25,58	32,19	31,29
Coir	6,01	9,16	7,39	5,15
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,22	8,81	5,93	7,08
Essential oils	4,19	5,13	41	75
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	78,77	1,16,99	1,53,18
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	15,73	20,72	19,07
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	13	48	25
Jute, raw	2,25,21	99,34	1,15,57	1,24,63
,, bags and cloth	2,56	1,86	1,84	1,66
Lac	11,55	5,32	4,60	4,72
Manganese ore	17,24	17,87	16,83	10,60
Manures	10,47	1,87	40	43
Pulse—				
Gram	29,82	5,46	14,85	15,21
Lentils		..	..	..
Other pulses		..	20	8
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	1,55	61	70
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	30,92	24,14	16,24
Groundnut	2,81,66	3,53,43	3,67,93	2,32,98
Linseed	1,55,94	55,21	25,01	51,23
Mowa or mowra	4,16	..	..	..
Poppy	43,87	17	16	80
Rape	96,17	7,22	10,41	12,52
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	14	31	23
Others	21,25	4,63	3,77	3,69
Silk, raw	35,23	1,27	..	40
Wheat	1,12,55	1	1	..
Other articles	46,84	33,98	36,87	44,26
TOTAL	14,77,26	7,63,56	8,07,62	7,37,15
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	8,10	5,24	6,19
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	6,90	8,58	8,33
Bobbins	..	2,74	3,79	2,85
Building materials	6,72	2,17	1,62	41
Buttons	..	2,70	4,23	3,88
Carriages	2,81	77	25	73
Chemicals	10,62	46,55	40,48	34,37
Clocks and watches	1,36	4,31	3,54	3,62
Cutlery	7,95	13,23	14,34	13,74
Cycles	1,75	8,23	7,89	6,10
Drugs and medicines	6,19	42,77	43,34	42,79
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,71,36	1,37,17	1,36,79
Glassware	23,69	20,34	17,72	13,44
Hardware	57,24	75,85	1,07,98	86,14
Instruments	13,57	61,42	65,32	55,94
Liquors	19,41	18,43	17,24	14,57
Machinery	30,27	1,12,27	98,06	1,31,77
Manures	2,20	6,15	2,51	2,41
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	6,23	3,92	5,94
Brass	1,56	70,41	80,03	50,32
Copper	93,41	28,86	67,24	32,29
Iron	2,86	1,56	4	55
Iron or steel	86,97	41,08	41,75	37,27
Steel	65,19	2,17	3,62	3,68
Zinc	3,24	2,89	3,36	2,61
Motor cars, etc.	5,64	8,83	7,35	5,32
Oils	19,57	8,49	15,91	7,74
Paints and painter's materials	5,58	9,35	11,15	9,20
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	27,49	30,12	20,18
Paper-making materials	1,61	3,42	9	73
Printing materials	1,02	4,00	4,47	4,93
Provisions	5,50	6,07	2,80	2,04
Railway plant	12,19	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	3,82	19,39	14,72	8,99
Salt	9,46	4,82	9,70	8,17

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Stationery	5,04	16,60	20,82	14,54
Sugar	3,84	17,83	33	6
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	8,92	11,69	6,79
Cotton manufactures	83,71	8,04	8,92	2,95
Haberdashery	22,10	11,05	13,16	9,71
Silk manufactures	16,81	4,21	4,94	3,19
Wool manufactures	90,62	19,99	24,36	15,80
Toys	11,10	5,43	3,84	3,06
Umbrellas	7,66	11,18	7,23	5,02
Other articles	57,03	75,34	73,10	69,29
TOTAL	9,35,56	10,19,84	10,38,72	8,88,25
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40,09	74	2,15	..
Coffee	4,72	9,95	8,52	9,39
Coir and manufactures	22,66	11,56	10,61	12,98
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	1,47,53	1,34,22	2,09,52
,, waste	..	5,09	5,22	6,08
Dyeing substances	14,49	6,30	7,03	5,70
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	10,39	7,03	2
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	52	41	31
Hemp, raw	8,48	1,70	6,08	6,03
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	34,79	28,30	47,28
Jute, raw	4,90,40	2,43,69	2,11,72	2,42,05
,, gunny bags	15,38	4,90	8,34	4,22
,, ,, cloth	6,83	1,60	84	33
Lac	37,67	20,76	14,41	14,53
Manures	8,30	2,07	60	94
Metals and ores—				
Copper	4	26,74	24,76	27,32
Lead	..	2,13	..	5
Others	8,99	17,79	13,71	14,54
Oils	12,29	3,87	3,73	4,65
Oilcakes	17,58	37,64	47,18	15,79
Paraffin wax	3,89	4,35	5,97	21,24
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	1,55,68	1,54,97	1,28,87
Seeds—				
,, Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	..	..	..
,, Groundnuts	12,42	1,76,00	75,80	1,18,17
,, Linseed	70,14	13,64	13,82	13,35
,, Mowa or Mowra	29,01	..	..	..
,, Poppy	8,43	..	36	17
,, Rape	1,04,92	5,25	12,28	10,91
,, Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	1,54	36	55
,, Others	27,84	3,11	5,04	9,30
Tea	3,09	81	85	1,98
Wood (chiefly teak)	15,06	80	88	3,47
Other articles	96,35	78,23	45,40	43,98
TOTAL	22,30,35	10,27,86	8,50,09	9,73,67
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	7,62	6,72	8,70
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	10,35	7,24	1,99
Building materials	6	5,97	1,10	19
Cotton manufactures	83,45	29,74	21,23	8,08
,, twist and yarn	11,14	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	69	1,32	1,12
Instruments	9	14,49	12,05	13,07
Liquors	1,54	7,93	6,87	7,70
Metals	44	7,62	7,27	6,33
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	15,90	14,08	11,89
Precious stones, etc.	..	1,20	95	77
Provisions	8,65	57,02	34,67	24,07
Starch and farina	26	11,44	12,85	9,95
Sugar	10	83	57	1,41
Wool manufactures	3,20	2,47	1,67	93
Other articles	14,57	38,62	47,37	94,63
TOTAL	1,26,61	2,04,27	1,69,14	1,81,63

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
NETHERLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	7,31	12,59	12,08	13,18
Cotton, raw	7,83	29,79	32,79	54,01
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	14,06	18,38	27,19
Jute, raw	1,53	21,66	37,34	47,59
Lac	6,06	57	5,17	1,29
Oilcakes	14	24,82	27,78	24,35
Paraffin wax	6	13,90	23,74	28,95
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	1,18,52	60,74	34,62
Seeds, Groundnuts	26	2,10,56	1,37,62	1,21,78
„ Linseed	20,98	45	32	5,24
„ Rape	4,99	11,32	16,34	16,16
Wheat	2,02	..	..	..
Other articles	33,41	51,31	40,41	38,54
TOTAL	3,34,02	5,09,55	4,12,71	4,12,90
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	3,45	3,20	2,45
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	3,64	3,14	3,04
Art, works of	45	83	1,13	46
Building materials	2,57	5,20	5,24	3,32
Buttons	—	3,34	5,64	3,66
Chemicals	4,72	15,06	15,14	15,46
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	5,28	7,94	3,20
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	16,42	19,19	20,37
Glassware	4,26	2,49	2,17	2,30
Instruments	1,70	6,10	7,34	7,23
Liquors	78	1,69	2,10	2,14
Machinery	1,44	13,33	7,84	13,16
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	39	22	32
Brass	1,09	1,97	40	3
German silver	..	2,76	5,00	3,80
Quicksilver	..	6,53	8,62	6,08
Others	67	1,94	1,65	3,76
Motor cars, etc.	66	10,63	4,80	7,53
Paper and pasteboard	79	3,53	3,75	2,22
Rubber manufactures	13	16,77	15,03	4,20
Stone and marble	2,48	2,62	4,06	4,19
Sugar	23	..	..	..
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	41,29	47,80	37,57
Cotton—raw	11	4	87	..
„ Twist and yarn	4,98	1,23	5	17
„ manufactures	45,22	31,89	22,06	2,04
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	8,52	9,82	6,87
Silk manufactures	19,83	19,56	24,38	5,78
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	..	16,04	21,85	16,32
Wool manufactures	4,07	32,02	74,98	61,03
Other articles	27,30	87,66	73,12	55,03
TOTAL	1,44,84	3,58,77	3,94,83	2,91,28
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	1,62,41	1,43,82	2,38,78
Hides and skins, raw	35,98	20,81	18,83	2,855
Jute, raw	1,14,89	86,15	66,04	95,61
Spices, Pepper	6,81	11,80	10,92	7,61
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	11,25	11,79	13,94
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	17,58	9,00	9,60
Groundnuts	1,71	1,28,58	44,32	83,89
[illegible]ed	54,86	23,76	18,14	31,25
[illegible]	11,40	25,64	91,35	10,85
[illegible] (til or jinjili)	27,30	6,19	7,77	11,12
[illegible]	1,49	..	13	8
[illegible]	1,25	1,25	..	49
[illegible]	37,14	..	..	..
[illegible]	21,38	46,01	43,62	42,66
TOTAL	7,01,61	5,41,38	4,65,73	5,74,43
[illegible]e—				
[illegible]	6,03	9,64	7,66	7,57

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	1,45	35	35
Hardware	64	69	73	87
Iron or steel—nails, rivets and washers	2,50	3,37	4,44	3,64
Matches	9,34	..	..	..
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	2,99	7,45	16
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	25,75	40,74	39,94
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	8,76	7,13	10,20
Toys	..	97	79	88
Wood and timber	1,35	7	2	7
Other articles	63	4,42	4,62	4,82
TOTAL	20,85	48,47	66,27	60,93
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	9,21	10,96	8,01
Rice (not in the husk)	94	..	37	21
Hides and skins, raw	20	3,20	1,98	2,51
Cotton, raw	55	16	11	13
Jute, raw	..	1,00	1,79	1,42
,, manufactures	92	17,09	7,50	16,32
Seeds	..	10,06	5,11	4,16
Other articles	1,61	3,58	3,48	5,00
TOTAL	4,25	44,30	31,30	37,76
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	28	2	34	33
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	7,27	34,29	52,00
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	11	96	8
Jute manufactures	5,32	1,51	1,60	1,72
Other articles	1,30	39	1,64	3,85
TOTAL	24,93	2,01	4,20	5,65
UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet sugar	(a)	66,31	8,89	..
Mineral oils	19,86	..	13,86	1,58,90
Tea-chests	..	32	23	37
Other articles	2,42	27,99	13,51	4,56
TOTAL	22,28	94,62	36,49	1,63,83
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	5,20	19	54
,, manufactures	1,43	30,25	16,19	2,60
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	1,27	3,28	1,08
Tea	1,41,97	16,39	13,65	3,62
Other articles	13,72	2,37	76	20
TOTAL	1,90,48	55,48	34,07	8,04
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	..	2	
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	12,02	67		
Saffron	3,88	9,11		
Other articles	1,55	9,42		
TOTAL	17,45	19,20		

(a) Separately recorded from 1923-24.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
SPAIN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	42,14	48,71	63,30
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	9,11	4,76	4,37
Oilseeds	10,11	8,51	6,54	14,36
Jute, raw	64,51	68,81	71,85	50,77
Other articles	3,92	5,28	5,20	8,32
TOTAL	1,99,40	1,33,85	1,37,06	1,41,12
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	12,20	14,94	15,83
Machinery and millwork	..	8,22	6,55	9,28
Iron and steel	9,53	14,01	11,63	13,22
Matches	28,08	94	39	53
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	28,36	41,62	33,55
Paper-making materials	4,21	10,29	7,79	10,68
Wood and timber	..	3,52	3,91	2,44
Other articles	2,93	9,82	8,77	16,54
TOTAL	51,31	87,36	95,60	1,02,07
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	1,18	33	72
Hides, raw	..	3,51	2,37	2,72
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	1,57	3,95	4,80
Wheat	8,66	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	14,61	17,61	23,42
TOTAL	32,56	20,82	24,26	31,66
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	6,26	10,80	11,53
Wool manufactures	8	20	8	6
Other articles	8,23	7,55	5,59	6,33
TOTAL	15,84	14,01	16,47	17,92
Export of Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	10	2,10	1,53	2,29
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	3,16,82	1,77,94	2,02,40
Hides and skins, raw	7	21	24	26
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	1,72	1,82	3,68
Soda compounds	..	3,83	4,41	4,62
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	40,60	33,84	33,64
Other articles	4,75	4,95	3,77	3,18
TOTAL	35,97	3,68,13	2,22,02	2,47,78
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	16,78	11,04	8,97
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	16,56	12,30	15,05
Other sorts	8,98	15,82	9,88	6,61
Jute manufactures	4,00	12,12	13,25	15,11
Other articles	12,47	15,42	12,87	11,61
TOTAL	69,08	76,70	63,94	57,35

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	2,12	99	2,04
Other articles	11,57	8,47	8,00	10,00
TOTAL	19,81	10,59	8,99	12,04
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	..	8,83	5,72	7,45
Cigarettes	4,69	63	32	32
Cotton, raw	4,45	1,31,02	77,94	53,31
Salt	9,17	2,28	5,80	1,45
Other articles	7,86	4,26	5,87	5,08
TOTAL	26,17	1,47,02	95,65	67,61
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	13,36	2,68	1,46
Indigo	3,96	2	3	4
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	57,63	24,76	22,57
Wheat	3,83	18	..	..
,, flour	16,41	93	2	1
Others	11,15	3,04	15	26
Jute, raw	86	14,71	8,77	12,18
Jute, gunny bags	48,40	45,75	34,77	51,75
,, ,, cloth	84	8,83	8,23	12,50
Seeds	11,91	19,30	11,36	8,38
Other articles	24,41	26,82	18,13	17,22
TOTAL	1,85,70	1,90,57	1,08,90	1,26,37
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	4,24	2,76	5,34
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	41	6,04	11,29	24,77
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	12,46	22,58	10,99	5,83
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	1,82	1,37	1,29
Other articles	5,10	4,57	3,73	4,60
TOTAL	37,52	28,97	16,09	11,72
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	6,27	77	45	42
Other articles	3,95	1,81	1,42	1,20
TOTAL	10,22	2,58	1,87	1,62

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND ERITREA).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	9,78	14,19	1,34
Other articles	3,02	39	44	15
TOTAL	6,90	10,17	14,63	1,49
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	1,13	1,10	92
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	7,18	4,43	2,94
Other articles	2,20	3,32	3,15	3,81
TOTAL	12,57	11,63	8,68	7,67
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	20	40	43
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	..	..	..
Other articles	98	13	5	15
TOTAL	2,64,22	13	5	15
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	54,01	46,30	36,52
Wheat flour	8,73	1,40	30	11
Other sorts	9,22	7,51	8,20	5,15
Jute manufactures	8,13	7,74	6,62	8,14
Oils, vegetable	6,03	4,15	2,47	3,01
Other articles	18,98	13,66	10,51	13,60
TOTAL	1,25,29	88,47	74,40	66,53
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	2,10	97	1,58
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,67	6,17	4,50	8,84
Other articles	1,48	15,72	14,53	17,08
TOTAL	13,15	21,89	19,03	25,92
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	30,48	30,12	21,38
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	61,51	57,14	45,87
,, ,, cloth	1,89	7,46	6,85	8,66
Oils, vegetable	3,54	63	53	62
Provisions	3,27	90	87	39
Paraffin wax	5,16	12,03	11,72	10,65
Other articles	16,92	30,68	17,47	32,92
TOTAL	1,02,19	1,43,69	1,24,20	1,20,49
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,72	2,32	1,84	1,33

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	1	10,97	5,30	11,58
Other articles	1,10	1,06	13,64	20,65
TOTAL	5,97	12,03	18,94	32,23
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	14,51	13,74	6,93
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	11,46	10,06	7,63
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	32,88	28,31	24,67
Oils	36	1	6	3
Other articles	9,17	28,03	33,13	30,19
TOTAL	47,77	86,89	85,30	69,45
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	8,62	64	1,11	55
Other articles	3,57	1,83	2,03	1,77
TOTAL	12,19	2,47	3,14	2,32
REUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	3,67
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	1,78	..
Other articles	59	17	34	15
TOTAL	8,30	17	2,12	15
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	22,89	13,83	47,01
Paper and pasteboard	..	13	18	1,21
Railway plant	79	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	..	8,99	5,70	7,71
Other articles	30	9,65	13,83	12,74
TOTAL	1,09	41,66	33,54	68,67
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	64,79	65,04	87,23
Tea	54,91	67,40	80,33	77,57
Other articles	14,09	15,67	17,42	22,61
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,47,86	1,62,79	1,87,41
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	3,40	55	60
Apparel	33	10,21	7,30	7,17
Arms	80	2,66	86	1,06
Belting for machinery	1,11	10,48	8,43	8,68
Boots and shoes	54	19	10	3
Building materials	88	7,17	11,13	11,08

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Carriages	72	83	20	5
Chemicals	22	11,90	14,63	15,54
Clocks and watches	3,82	1,22	78	79
Copper	..	7,51	4,44	3,82
Cotton, raw	27,72	2,23,57	3,84,58	63,98
,, piecegoods	26,44	30,50	32,60	16,69
Drugs and medicines	4,18	19,56	20,83	21,92
Dyeing substances	..	10,99	8,36	10,84
Furniture	1,44	1,98	71	74
Glassware	1,17	1,29	53	60
Hardware	24,72	27,17	16,51	22,76
Instruments	5,86	63,39	53,35	57,25
Iron and steel	48,56	14,19	6,28	6,75
Leather	..	10,37	10,96	8,39
Machinery	24,56	1,22,11	81,12	80,73
Manures	--	37	46	50
Motor cars, etc.	8,49	1,41,46	88,68	97,49
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	3,15,64	1,81,11	1,18,86
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	11,35	8,09	5,77
Provisions	3,80	22,10	18,51	13,75
Railway plant	54	—	—	—
Rubber	16	83,39	52,38	21,36
Spirit	5,34	14,09	15,63	13,95
Stationery	2,05	3,00	2,32	1,68
Sugar	18	64	6	..
Tobacco	5,90	25,46	57,44	27,10
Toilet requisites	2,22	15,58	17,60	13,30
Wood and Timber	6,56	3,15	3,53	3,58
Other articles	15,59	66,75	65,03	61,00
TOTAL	4,49,03	12,83,62	11,25,09	7,17,81
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	1,39	1,01	2,70
Cotton, raw	8,19	72,09	6,40	24,38
Fruits and vegetables	1,73	41,84	22,32	51,37
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	63	60	1,11
Gums and resins	1,36	8,18	5,60	6,33
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	1,79,38	91,47	1,60,45
Dressed or tanned	29,59	3,63	57	4,98
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	91,23	68,70	75,45
Gunny bags	91,73	13,51	24,52	11,95
,, cloth	6,92,16	6,56,57	5,10,34	6,58,86
Lac	93,77	71,62	43,57	62,91
Manganese ore	18,75	8,44	..	1
Iron and steel	44	17,86	10,86	13,83
Manures	4,85	4,43	35	77
Mica	6,99	7,70	4,40	10,49
Myrobalans	9,78	7,41	8,21	9,56
Oils, vegetable	9,16	7	23	16
Paraffin wax	3,48	25,89	12,81	23,40
Rubber, raw	11	1,02	..	2,38
Saltpetre	7,61	..	9	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	48,50	40,89	22,15
Linseed	49,29	6	24	1,09,30
Spices	8,31	10,97	3,27	6,30
Tea	11,70	49,99	57,16	46,15
Wool, raw	4,52	22,30	9,14	32,79
,, manufactures	2,38	12,77	16,33	9,22
Other articles	21,16	29,35	37,48	59,90
TOTAL	16,83,60	13,86,33	9,76,51	14,07,35

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED STATES—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	42,94	22,41	33,38
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	87,34	76,47	66,41
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	53,96	43,41	41,98
Other articles	3,71	20,03	3,85	3,74
TOTAL	66,59	1,61,33	1,23,73	1,12,13
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	11	..	..
Jute, raw	1,03	11,00	10,21	10,74
,, twist and yarn	26	9,44	7,52	3,57
,, gunny bags	4,99	9,79	11,21	15,36
,, gunny cloth	2,08,57	1,19,47	2,47,15	1,92,93
Other articles	76	4,50	6,51	4,77
TOTAL	2,27,13	1,54,31	2,82,60	2,27,37
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	31,84	27,02	33,72
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	5,42	7,37	5,94
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	4,91	11,03	25,01
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	..	3	..
Other articles	1,36	12,66	5,46	3,33
TOTAL	87,05	17,57	16,52	28,34
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	2	13	8
Salt	12,94	48,76	39,74	34,73
Other articles	28,19	4,40	4,83	12,30
TOTAL	41,45	53,18	44,70	47,11
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	13,76	11,36	10,97
,, manufactures	18,38	8,31	6,34	5,02
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	2,79	87	1,14
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	11,03	8,36	9,34
Wheat flour	12,25	6,09	4,04	3,28
Spices	4,79	6,06	3,85	3,64
Tobacco	9,39	15,93	15,91	19,75
Other articles	16,01	13,14	10,52	1,97
TOTAL	1,06,33	77,11	61,25	65,11

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
ADEN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	1,83	1,55	1,83
Other articles	5,73	3,59	4,64	6,51
TOTAL	18,80	5,42	6,19	8,34
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	16,88	13,21	11,12
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	4,85	4,65	6,55
Other articles	9,19	5,62	5,57	4,82
TOTAL	46,75	27,35	23,43	22,49
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	8,77	4,09	5,16
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	48	80	27
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	22,83	24,78	17,02
Other articles	11,48	9,05	8,77	7,84
TOTAL	48,97	41,13	37,94	30,29
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	7,49	5,87	7,09
Other articles	10,93	3,83	4,28	8,72
TOTAL	32,16	11,32	10,15	15,81
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	3,04	2,86	5,87
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	10,63	9,31	6,68
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	48,53	31,51	25,38
Tea	95	4,47	4,22	2,62
Other articles	10,91	12,23	12,99	9,72
TOTAL	36,43	75,86	58,03	44,40
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	4,94	5,09	5,33
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	5,46	5,47	6,62
Other articles	2,52	2,13	2,87	1,43
TOTAL	52,99	7,59	8,34	8,05

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
BAHREIN ISLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	14,71	9,31	8,13
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	23,46	21,32	12,78
Other articles	12,34	10,88	7,10	6,70
TOTAL	42,24	49,05	37,73	27,61
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	6,43	4,43	3,90
Other articles	9,07	5,92	6,85	3,02
TOTAL	27,25	12,35	11,28	6,92
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	91,50	69,03	58,83
Other articles	2	2	4	15
TOTAL	53,78	91,52	69,07	58,98
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	62	2,99	2,89	3,30
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	1	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	12	1,36	47	55
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	4,47	2,86	2,77
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	9,74	8,89	7,44
Machinery	1,36	2,17	2,01	1,91
Metals	1,41	1,52	1,31	76
Oils	45	43,35	80,19	43,88
Rubber	10	1,65	84	2,31
Seeds	91	4,25	28,48	30,07
Spices	29,91	21,39	17,82	15,08
Tea	7,10	18,09	11,83	5,25
Other articles	20,11	28,78	26,80	18,86
TOTAL	72,53	1,36,78	1,76,50	1,28,88
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	12,49	8,58	8,85
Coal and coke	43,39	33,01	20,18	25,90
Coffee	5,76	19	15	14
Cotton manufactures	36,03	70,94	51,88	51,04
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	42,19	35,69	36,15
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	3,86	4,27	5,53
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	18,87	20,67	20,42
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	3,66,61	3,40,20	2,69,72
Other sorts	48,80	35,60	30,10	26,86
Jute manufactures	5,41	8,47	3,84	5,82
Manures	10,87	14,69	8,11	11,39
Oilcakes	38,54	26,23	16,84	15,11
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	5,54	4,81	3,72
Rubber, raw	14,15	7,39	2,51	8,81
Seeds	12,21	8,22	6,21	9,81
Spices	15,31	22,00	19,83	20,56
Tea	26,90	20,31	23,23	20,30
Wood and timber	2,32	2,07	1,59	94
Other articles	52,37	65,20	53,43	49,69
TOTAL	8,02,35	7,63,88	6,52,07	5,90,76
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	1,00	3,63	3,90
Vehicles	—	3,41	2,06	5,43
Other articles	13,82	27,82	23,79	23,57
TOTAL	22,08	32,23	29,48	32,90

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	54	77	71
Building materials	83	..	..	5
Cotton manufactures	1,94	3,67	2,99	1,26
Cordage	3,19	67	45	34
Drugs and medicines	6,48	1,76	1,55	1,16
Fireworks	5,00	26	59	76
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	4,21	2,35	1,44
Provisions	3,85	7,60	6,70	7,55
Silk, raw	23,69	6,03	13,73	8,39
,, manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	96	1,25	3,46
Sugar, refined	10,34	6,20	2,85	2,73
Other articles	15,59	21,69	18,57	16,87
TOTAL	98,31	52,99	51,80	44,72
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	18	1,56	92
Coal and coke	..	14,14	13,94	6,58
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	1,50	1	..
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	45	2	..
Drugs and medicines	4,92	7,53	14,16	4,19
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	40,84	16,92	27,75
Jadestone	5,65	3,33	3,47	1,68
Jute manufactures	7,42	79,43	65,70	47,66
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	36,17	32,73	26,18	18,85
TOTAL	9,12,86	1,80,08	1,41,96	1,07,63
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	3,96	2,05	1,78
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted or preserved	2,13	99	71	75
Other articles	6,62	3,26	2,04	1,43
TOTAL	13,42	8,21	4,80	3,96
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	92,01	84,14	64,66
,, piecegoods	20	6,36	1,08	25
Silk, raw	83,44	54,64	96,52	55,88
,, manufactures, including yarn	35,67	63,97	61,52	50,28
Tea	10,70	18,71	18,40	16,13
Other articles	27,92	42,92	33,25	35,42
TOTAL	1,57,98	2,78,61	2,94,91	2,22,62
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	4,50,25	1,32,75	3,21,89
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	21	2	..
Piecegoods	2,70	26	43	30
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	2,65,23	1,79,99	92,75
Jute, raw	10,84	12,04	9,98	9,81
,, manufactures	49,50	10,19	5,73	3,84
Paraffin wax	1,22	23,45	14,51	4,79
Tea	35,95	6,41	..	..
Other articles	3,06,43	11,67	13,17	11,48
TOTAL	8,72,39	7,79,71	3,56,58	4,44,86

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	2,69	1,68	89
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	16,50	18,39	16,39
Other articles	4	2,30	1,47	2,40
TOTAL	1,01	18,80	19,86	18,79
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	1,63	14,39	2,86	16,50
Jute manufactures	32,57	18,32	22,76	17,31
Opium	29,07	44,04	11,24	24,00
Other articles	3,48	1,85	84	82
TOTAL	66,75	78,60	37,70	58,63
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	3,83	4,41	5,04
Apparel	9,17	20,76	25,48	30,18
Artificial silk	..	2,16,26	2,70,03	1,55,81
Bobbins	..	3,64	4,75	5,21
Boots and shoes	16	48,72	31,57	32,41
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	16,97	40,83	32,53
Brushes and brooms	48	90	1,99	1,52
Buttons of all sorts	..	4,24	7,24	6,81
Camphor	11,48	8,49	11,77	13,60
Carriages	11	2,75	68	89
Cement	1	9,47	8,10	5,64
Chemicals	93	6,37	13,26	22,81
Coal and coke	7,02	16	3	5
Copper	27,99	3,55	6,72	8,89
Cotton, raw	9	2,63	85	..
,, hosiery	65,23	41,59	61,23	72,51
,, piecegoods	6,10	5,45,20	7,85,39	4,43,20
,, yarn	6,16	82,82	1,60,71	95,67
,, other manufactures	2,12	9,40	11,59	8,02
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	9,09	7,54	5,72
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	16,74	31,59	25,95
Furniture and cabinetware	71	57	1,08	1,17
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	15,08	22,33	13,39
Beads and false pearls	7,61	3,37	5,45	5,16
Bottles and phials	1,00	8,49	11,95	10,26
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	69	98	1,06
Table ware	1,41	3,49	4,18	4,06
Others	3,35	10,90	20,56	23,08
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	10,42	18,09	17,22
Hardware	3,59	15,77	30,11	34,77
Instruments	85	8,47	22,99	30,43
Iron or steel	..	3,76	13,89	27,49
Machinery and millwork	63	3,74	4,14	7,75
Matches	28,40	..	5	6
Paints and painters' materials	..	4,13	7,45	6,92
Paper and pasteboard	55	9,78	15,92	12,30
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	1,52	3,61	5,70
Rubber manufactures	..	3,04	13,04	18,30
Silk, raw	1,15	1,59	4,72	6,57
,, manufactures	1,31,45	95,99	2,01,72	2,10,62
Spices, ginger	3,40	19	18	23
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	4,74	9,47	9,12
Tea-chests	87	1,04	96	1,89
Toilet requisites	1,31	3,39	8,14	10,02
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	9,66	22,86	33,80
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	4,91	9,83	14,62	17,03
Wood—timber	32	9,45	2,37	3,73
,, manufactures	71	3,27	5,05	3,72
Woollen manufactures	8	1,52	14,16	33,07
Other articles	10,54	36,45	81,32	1,14,13
TOTAL	3,64,25	18,33,97	20,47,74	16,35,51

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
JAPAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	11,04,66	11,12,31	10,52,53
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	25,72	20,66	21,55
Iron and steel	15,24	85,30	51,09	66,07
Jute, raw	10,84	17,47	22,73	23,53
,, manufactures	10,93	12,88	24,84	14,11
Lac	2,17	15,49	8,05	9,95
Lead	7	38,69	20,91	17,12
Manures	5,59	6,48	2,71	2
Oilcakes	15,19	23,60	10,79	6,84
Opium	9,79	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	6,90	4,40	6,56	..
Pulse	4,19	11,78	9,28	6,90
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	36	62,27	12
Other articles	6,37	47,50	42,90	42,47
TOTAL	16,84,66	13,94,28	13,95,10	12,61,21
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	8,65	10,18	16,59
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	1,57	..	..
Farinaceous foods	50	4,75	4,20	2,29
Liquors	2,59	10,11	..	7,00
Sugar	9,23,33	4,51,99	3,40,38	1,98,60
Tea	81	4,51	1,01	1
Other articles	7,79	11,79	27,91	31,00
TOTAL	9,35,03	4,84,72	3,73,50	2,38,90
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	96,00	41,11	33,33
Opium	52,28	8,12	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	42,94	10,80	2,28
Other articles	15,59	23,84	18,79	8,77
TOTAL	2,89,74	1,70,90	70,70	44,88
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	3,68	3,11	1,72
PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted, etc.	18,68	16,83	9,51	6,56
Gums and resins	3,74	2,64	1,31	3,11
Oils, mineral	4,09	2,36,57	1,67,35	1,22,37
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	..	1	7
Wool, raw	9,81	4,92	3,02	1,51
Other articles	18,94	14,98	12,07	10,90
TOTAL	63,49	2,75,94	1,93,27	1,44,52
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12,05	38,20	20,41	23,62
,, manufactures	13,73	48,31	18,51	18,16
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	35	1,60	43
Others	3,33	6	8	1
Indigo	1,99	6	..	2
Tea, black	1,67	9,04	6,55	5,58
Other articles	11,51	12,22	8,20	8,75
TOTAL	55,13	1,08,84	55,35	56,57

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
PERSIA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	5,82	3,88	8,51	2,74
,, manufactures	37,80	5,11	12,14	18,11
Metals and ores	3,68	59	55	76
Sugar	5,65	1,82	..	85
Other articles	13,81	12,70	6,62	5,49
TOTAL	66,76	24,10	27,82	27,95
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31,41	13,86	6,64	10,11
Other articles	3,39	5,05	15,99	34,64
TOTAL	34,80	18,91	22,63	44,75
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,75	12,36	7,39	9,87
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	18,50	31,48	30,74
Opium	18,84	34,76	..	48,64
Other articles	6,21	10,76	6,60	3,56
TOTAL	62,94	76,38	45,47	92,81
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	76	47	48
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	4,01	3,65	2,67
Cotton manufactures	8,01	2,81	1,98	1,86
Drugs and medicines	2,75	2,75	1,79	1,51
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	6,90	6,79	4,72
Fish	22,53	7,98	9,31	10,18
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	6,46	8,63	7,31
Gums and resins	5,45	12,82	13,24	12,34
Lac	1,51	1,06	53	7,19
Matches	7,64	1	..	2
Metals, tin	44,54	40,60	45,70	52,86
Oils, mineral	15,52	5,15	29	54
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	24,48	19,95	19,63
Rice (not in the *husk*)	7,44	11	7	4
Silk, raw	6,75	..	..	..
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	1,22,87	99,53	87,15
,, others	12,63	11,06	9,68	6,94
Sugar	3,74	83	52	37
Other articles	41,76	37,34	56,97	48,78
TOTAL	3,08,48	2,86,84	2,78,63	2,64,11
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	1,58	59	24
Coal and coke	17,18	2,63	1,99	60
Cordage and rope	3,35	5,00	3,37	4,01
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	5,32	2,94	3,33
,, manufactures	57,59	48,24	40,24	26,18
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	3,80	1,66	2,67
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	1,66,65	1,10,33	91,52
Others	18,80	16,33	11,71	10,05

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Hides and skins, raw	25	17	1	6
Jute manufactures	34,40	52,87	45,01	41,70
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	11,35	9,11	7,03
Rubber, raw	84	8,11	4,00	10,16
Seeds	8,23	6,70	4,75	6,61
Tin, ore	2,03	23,14	28,03	55,27
Tobacco	13,12	7,47	3,83	4,26
Other articles	64,79	1,05,99	88,38	65,79
TOTAL	7,54,93	4,65,35	3,56,45	3,29,78
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	1,37	38	1,61
Spices, cloves	1,91	1	..	..
Other articles	11,44	7,62	6,71	5,82
TOTAL	18,25	9,00	7,09	7,43
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	14,36	16,62	13,44
Other articles	5	85	81	80
TOTAL	11,83	15,21	17,43	14,24
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	63,74	43,29	41,02
Other articles	4,75	4,97	4,54	2,98
TOTAL	24,55	68,71	47,83	44,00
IRAQ (*a*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Drugs and medicines	—	50	19	2
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	50	48	68
Fruits and vegetables	—	40,50	32,76	20,51
Grain, pulse and flour	—	9,19	3,40	11,51
Hardware	—	16	17	16
Hides and skins, raw	—	72	1,25	1,99
Metals—Brass	—	6	2	19
,, German silver	—	..	49	98
Seeds	—	11	2	5
Wool, raw	—	1,39	1,20	1
,, manufactures	—	16	13	11
Other articles	—	4,60	4,00	3,15
TOTAL	—	57,89	43,27	39,36

(*a*) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
IRAQ (*a*)—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	3,26	3,63	2,52
Cotton manufactures	—	44,36	17,87	12,39
Indigo	—	6	1	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	32	62	7
Wheat flour	—	9	7	4
Others	—	10	16	31
Jute manufactures	—	6,31	3,74	3,80
Tea	—	4,78	2,49	2,66
Other articles	—	19,63	23,81	17,96
TOTAL	—	78,91	52,40	40,25
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	9,27	13,07	11,23
Provisions	—	3	1	1
Rubber manufactures	—	14,19	5,99	10
Sugar	—	1,27	4	17
Other articles	—	11,76	7,42	14,45
TOTAL	—	36,52	26,53	26,01
TURKEY IN ASIA (*b*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, etc.	33,27	2	4	79
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	19,26	3	14	1
TOTAL	58,86	5	18	80
Exports of *Indian* produce—				
Cotton manufactures	59,50	1,57	1,64	2,08
Indigo	6,59	2	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	59	32	8
Wheat flour	7,54	..	..	..
Others	6,05	1	..	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	6,56	13,55	13,21
Tea	16,19	1,35	2,00	1,77
Other articles	32,64	93	94	60
TOTAL	2,17,60	11,03	18,45	17,74
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	..	1	..
Provisions	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	..	..	..
Other articles	14,44	1	10	1
TOTAL	22,32	1	11	1

(*a*) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.
(*b*) Includes Iraq prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*concluded*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	89	61	1,23
Horses	30,00	28,55	4,96	18,78
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	18,19	18,28	16,19
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	—	—	—
Tallow and stearine	1,30	16,26	19,86	15,76
Wheat	..	71,90	29,25	12,53
Wool, raw	3,71	15,15	18,10	18,03
Other articles	18,56	12,43	15,79	19,96
TOTAL	1,01,16	1,58,37	1,06,85	1,02,43
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw	4,42	6,87	9,03	8,50
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	2,43,34	3,31,86	2,42,41
Oils	6,26	16	21	15
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	3,38	4,01	2,15
Seeds	3,11	13,27	11,42	15,38
Tea	40,81	12,97	8,01	10,78
Other articles	32,76	15,02	23,87	18,48
TOTAL	3,13,36	2,95,01	3,88,41	2,97,80
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	1,66	1,27	28
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	3,60	3,23	2,18
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	24,92	28,63	34,77
Manures	3,97	10	..	..
Other articles	10,02	9,96	9,86	18,18
TOTAL	50,66	34,98	38,49	52,95
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	26	14	19
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	28,79	23,99	23,04
Other articles	34	61	11	44
TOTAL	18,85	29,40	24,10	23,48

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	111,074	88,201
„ Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	243,949	141,553
„ United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	259	258
„ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	738	101
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	356,020	230,113

No. 13—*continued*

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
WHITE.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	281,006	184,150
„ Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	2,231	1,454
„ Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	6,491	613
„ Japan	48	3,323	2,623	120,354	75,177
„ Other countries	* 1,124	945	1,362	2,662	523
TOTAL	654,255	518,890	373,569	412,744	261,917
COLOURED, ETC.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	194,326	142,460
„ Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	2,544	185
„ Belgium	4,082	548	812	232	36
„ Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	3,321	88
„ Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	7,197	407
„ Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	238	894
„ Japan	521	13,095	14,049	214,226	124,074
„ Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	2,712	627
TOTAL	631,552	386,277	285,423	424,796	268,711
TOTAL OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS INCLUDING PENTS.					
From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	1,199,041	597,119	425,753
„ Netherlands	23,777	12,764	11,462	4,775	1,638
„ Belgium	4,122	551	821	300	36
„ Switzerland	5,278	2,498	3,278	10,027	791
„ Italy	10,579	9,177	4,303	7,783	478
„ Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	46	66
„ Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	390	1,026
„ China	798	892	2,368	923	160
„ Japan	3,127	97,637	113,403	579,735	348,997
„ United States of America	10,671	12,718	12,303	20,345	15,904
„ Other countries	7,491	1,620	2,185	3,836	870
TOTAL	2,631,674	1,840,955	1,351,878	1,225,279	795,719

No. 13A.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	..	18	4·5	37	..
1914-15	52	0·2	18	10·0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7·5	25	..
1916-17	45	0·1	22*	7·5	21	..
1917-18	41	0·3	20*	7·5	17	..
1918-19	40	0·1	20*	7·5	13	..
1919-20	58	0·2	19*	7·5	27	..
1920-21	36	1·0	21*	7·5	22	..
1921-22	45	1·0	22*	7·5	32	0·3
1922-23	51	0·6	21*	7·5	35	0·4
1923-24	52	1·0	18†	7·5	34	0·6
1924-25	61	1·0	22†	7·5	40	0·5
1925-26	62	1·2	20†	7·5	37	0·2
1926-27	50	5·1	20†	7·5	28	0·1
1927-28	60	1·7	18†	7·5	31	0·1
1928-29	53	1·2	20†	7·5	39	0·1
1929-30	52	1·6	24†	7·5	39	..
1930-31	52	4·7	23†	7·5	37	..
1931-32	40	5·5	23†	7·5	16	..
1932-33	47	2·5	24†	7·5	13	..

*The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by the Bombay Millowners' Association were taken

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

No. 14.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	2,422,998	2,264,995
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	746,901	680,057
Total .	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	3,169,899	2,945,052

No. 15-A.—Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn from Principal Countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	25,702	13,357	9,952
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	20	20
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	..	..
„ Switzerland	1,132	339	604	66	14
„ Italy	607	297	287	5	18
„ China	15	214	537	13,305	10,209
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	18,149	11,684
„ Other countries	1,147	469	293	201	158
Total .	41,794	34,063	44,681	45,103	32,055

No. 15-B.—Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs).

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Percentage of total in 1933-34
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6,987	901	327	1·0
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	1,068	788	2·4
„ 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	20,580	20,908	14,218	44·4
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	6,429	5,709	17·8
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	15,766	10,969	34·2
Unspecified descriptions . . .	5,230	5,199	3,324	31	44	·2
Total .	41,794	34,063	44,681	45,103	32,055	100

No. 15-C.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn in 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 by classes from the principal supplying countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
COUNTS 1-20—			
From United Kingdom	268	279	160
,, Japan	6	614	47
,, China (including Hongkong)	34	6	64
TOTAL (all countries)	308	901	327
COUNTS 21-30	750	1,068	788
COUNTS 31-40—			
From United Kingdom	2,681	2,838	1,940
,, Japan	385	6,257	4,614
,, China (including Hongkong)	11,164	11,564	7,554
TOTAL (all countries)	14,308	20,908	14,218
ABOVE 40—			
From United Kingdom	5,204	6,241	5,329
,, Japan	8	131	338
,, China (including Hongkong)	..	40	40
TOTAL (all countries)	5,252	6,429	5,709
TWO-FOLDS—			
From United Kingdom	3,153	3,011	1,828
,, Japan	5,628	11,036	6,548
,, China (including Hongkong)	2,017	1,716	2,552
TOTAL (all countries)	10,938	15,766	10,969
Unspecified descriptions	19	31	44
TOTAL OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN	31,575	45,103	32,055

16.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Percentage of total in 1933-34
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	599,455	547,431	59·4
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,368	297,513	254,827	27·7
" 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	77,185	75,810	8·2
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,660	36,594	37,358	4·1
Wastes	502	385	375	5,675	5,635	0·6
Total	646,757	666,227	662,510	1,016,422	921,061	100

No. 17.—Imports of Raw Silk, Silk Yarn and Silk Piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Imports of silk, raw—					
China	83,44	82,92	1,19,57	96,51	55,88
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	21,13	13,73	8,39
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	2,02	..	..
Other countries	3,37	8,97	7,18	6,85	7,47
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,17,09	71,74
Imports of silk yarn—					
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	6,58	4,30
France	65	20	1,08	1,79	37
Switzerland	57	29	31	3,09	..
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	23,61	5,13
China (including Hongkong)	2,75	5,07	9,90	11,21	14,60
Japan	17,38	29,11	30,29	40,36	21,80
Other countries	1,35	3	20	1,72	54
Total	41,19	42,23	58,29	88,36	46,74
Imports of silk piecegoods—					
United Kingdom	3,86	4,18	5,19	85	68
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	38	33
China (including Hongkong)	53,54	73,94	1,34,98	44,86	32,06
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	1,32,97	1,47,39
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	1,85	1,76
Total	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	1,80,91	1,82,16

No. 18.—Imports of Woollen Piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	1,46 44	1,21,58	1,53,84	52,48	57,44
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	8,76	6,48
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	1,60	87
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	5,36	4,59
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	34.30	17,43
Italy	83	18	2,07	42,10	22,62
Japan	2	6,30	8,16	7,78	15,47
Other countries	3,94	1,64	1,90	8,25	5,37
Total	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	1,61,18	1,30,27

No. 19.—Imports and declared value of iron and steel.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

Articles	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1931-32			1932-33			1933-34		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹
Sheets and Plates—												
Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	84,0	1,66	196	72,7	1,23	170	60,8	1,13	186
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	7,6	20	263	7,0	19	278	7,2	21	292
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	22,1	29	131	22,1	27	123	23,8	31	129
Iron Bars and channels	26,7	35	130	1,3	3	231	1,2	3	233	1,3	3	231
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	72,5	65	90	69,2	57	82	66,1	63	95
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	89,6	1,16	129	36,1	40	111	15,7	15	97	19,2	21	109
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	1,7	6	353	2,1	6	288	3,4	8	236
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	19,0	18	94	12,3	11	89	11,5	11	96
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	23,8	71	298	23,5	62	263	29,0	72	248
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	23,8	28	118	24,3	28	113	28,1	36	128
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	10,9	31	284	10,5	31	292	10,6	28	264
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (*a*).	17,8	19	112	4,6	10	217	1,7	4	258	3,0	5	167
Wire	9,8	24	245	9,4	15	159	9,6	17	178	8,4	15	178
Wire nails	—	—	—	9,4	15	159	13,2	23	177	11,9	20	168
Wire rope	—	—	—	2,7	14	518	2,0	11	523	2,3	12	522
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	308	7,0	19	271	6,5	18	284	7,6	21	276
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	35,1	82	233	32,4	75	232	34,9	73	209
Total	1,018,2	16,01	157	371,0	6,32	170	326,0	5,30	163	329,1	5,53	166

(*a*) Figures for 1913-14 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 20.—Imports of Iron and Steel.

(In tons)

Articles and countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	746	1,964
Continent	32	9	3,889	..	..
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..
Total	12,881	2,766	10,553	746	1,964

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(*ii*) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for re-manufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	13,16	2,71	3,13
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	2,38	1,99
United States of America	39	2,83	3,43	6	7
Other countries	20	68	11	14	28
Total	11,08	9,57	20,84	5,29	5,52

No. 21.—Imports of Machinery and Millwork.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	7,81,22	8,73,47
United States of America	24,56	66,81	3,10,76	81,12	80,73
Japan	63	13,47	6,01	4,14	7,75
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	7,34	13,16
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	98,06	1,31,77
Other countries	6,55	8,37	44,65	82,36	1,70,05
Total	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	10,54,24	12,76,93

No. 22.—Imports of Motor Cars, Cycles, Wagons and Accessories.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	80,06	1,06,15
United States of America	21,03	46,23	1,66,45	28,52	36,32
Canada	..	..	35,20	6,16	25,52
Italy	29	1,89	9,47	4,80	4,70
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	2,27	1,45
Other countries	9,97	90	13,94	6,79	2,81
Total	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	1,28,60	1,76,95
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	3,27	2,99
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	25	28
Total	10,68†	6,36	19,42	3,52	3,27
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	9,85	12,35
United States of America	66	2,70	29,66	24,76	36,48
Italy	..	84	5,21	2	..
Canada	..	..	6,18	5,84	16,89
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	50	55
Total	5,71†	6,39	69,61	40,97	65,77

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—Imports of motor cars, cycles, wagons and accessories—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Parts of motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	22,50	32,66
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	35,39	24,60
France	2,12	48	79	58	93
Other countries	5,36	66	9,25	11,29	15,19
Total	31,30§	23,79	77,82	69,76	73,38
Total motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	1,15,66	1,54,14
United States of America	8,49	59,43	2,38,93	88,68	97,49
Italy	66	2,84	15,32	7,83	7,53
France	5,94	2,73	9,39	2,86	2,39
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	7,35	5,32
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	85	24
Canada	..	..	46,30	13,82	47,01
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	5,80	5,24
Total	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,79,13	2,42,85	3,19,86

§ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—Imports of hardware, excluding cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	91,44	97,56
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	16,51	22,76
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	30,11	34,77
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	14,94	15,83
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	1,07,98	86,14
Austria	27,28	2,25	4,51	4,76	4,06
Hungary				56	41
Czechoslovakia				9,05	8,16
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	3,48	2,85
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	20,39	15,29
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	2,99,22	2,87,83

No. 24.—Imports of Metals (excluding Iron and Steel).

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	29,75	39,94
Japan	27,99	30,21	3,31	6,72	8,89
France	12,93	5,37	3,69	1,31	14
Germany	93,41	4,44	20,20	67,24	32,29
Belgium	3,54	66	1,52	3,78	1,07
Other countries	1,68	5,25	43,72	5,96	5,60
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,49	1,14,76	87,93
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	63,18	45,70	52,86
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	4,12	1,17	1,44
Other countries	1,60	1,35	1,73	29	49
Total	51,87	44,61	69,03	47,16	54,79
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,60	8,28	8,60
Belgium	3,75	24	4,81	3,79	4,24
Japan	..	12,03	59	3	1,09
Germany	3,23	24	1,38	3,36	2,61
Other countries	28	5,04	1,78	21,25	21,53
Total	22,11	22,89	30,16	36,71	38,27
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	14,56	2,99	5,10
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	1,03	1,44
Total	18,41	30,18	19,30	4,02	6,54
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,80	9,45	17,48
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	3,92	5,94
United States of America	4,26	3,45	9,12	55	60
Other countries	1,65	3,66	18,59	8,26	8,57
Total	23,45	10,77	67,96	22,18	32,59
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	55,56	53,04
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	80,03	50,32
Other countries	3,94	39,56	44,84	44,31	35,10
Total	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,79,93	1,38,46
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	13,83	15,13
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,38	21,85	19,27
Total	24,41	20,14	28,65	35,68	34,40
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	4,40,44	3,92,98

No. 25.—Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	7	4	7	34,9	36,7
Hungary	..	..	11,3	..	1,7
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1,7	28,5	7,5	2	1
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	1,4	1,7
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	..	..
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	294,8	194,4
Japan	2	5,7	4	4,0	3,5
Belgium	1	..	4,4	2,6	1,9
Other countries	44,6	8,1	4,0	31,5	21,3
Total	633,5	472,3	443,5	369,4	261,3

No. 26.—Imports of mineral oils.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	1,31,11	1,18,86
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	69,03	58,83
Persia	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	1,67,35	1,22,37
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	15,52	18,84	29,15	29	54
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	27,37	29,92
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	16,62	13,44
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	12,37	3,70
Russia	19,86	54	2,88	13,37	1,58,90
Georgia	—	—	11,92*	1,04,37	
Azerbaijan	—	—	—	56,66	
Celebes and other Islands	..	..	..†	8,21	..
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	62,55	76,51
Total	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,86	6,69,80	5,83,07

* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.
† Imports in 1923-24 were valued at R4,17,626.

No. 27.—Imports of cement.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	34,3	32,1
Japan	..	14,8	6,6	39,8	27,5
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	..	..
Italy	1,8	7	9	1	1
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	8,9	6,2
Total	130,3	95,4	118,9	82,6	65,9

No. 28.—Exports of raw jute.

(In thousands of bales.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	725	992
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	28	24
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	753	1,016
United States of America	535	523	483	201	230
France	428	198	357	386	469
Italy	213	215	180	210	364
Brazil	15	66	79	74	107
Japan	17	30	60	81	97
Belgium	..	1	174	228	313
Spain	122	172	132	237	199
Germany	920	34	586	682	926
Austria	250	13	2	..	..
Hungary				..	..
Other countries	86	44	92	301	409
Total Foreign Countries.	2,586	1,296	2,145	2,400	3,174
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	3,153	4,190

No. 29.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June—			
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	39
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	58	49
1928-29	99	60	49
1929-30	103	64	45
1930-31	112	46	34
1931-32	55	43	31
1932-33	71	44	35
1933-34	80	43	43

No. 30-A.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth.

Bags—Hessian.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	2,523	113	265	270
Australia	77	168	76	79
United States of America	323	314	122	72
Argentine Republic	84	16	1	65
Other countries	1,120	379	425	447
Total (all countries)	4,127	981	889	933

No. 30-A.—Exports of Jute Gunny Bags and Cloth—*contd.*

Bags—Sacking.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	102	305	200	181
Australia	633	470	910	709
Japan	134	186	90	58
French Indo-China	186	148	85	74
Java	213	205	134	126
United States of America	92	51	6	10
Chile	467	249	41	120
Peru	51	39	54	66
Cuba	210	235	129	131
Other countries	941	1,174	1,613	1,608
Total (All Countries)	3,029	3,062	3,262	3,083

Cloth—Hessian.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	1,287	628	543	475
Canada	561	508	651	799
Australia	177	123	208	181
United States of America	7,057	8,810	5,462	6,434
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	2,316	1,606
Uruguay	42	85	98	102
Other countries	1,209	398	592	580
Total (All Countries)	11,467	12,308	9,863	10,177

Cloth—Sacking.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	103	113	32	41
Australia	74	52	45	18
United States of America	29	128	26	38
Argentine Republic	42	56	59	90
Other countries	55	46	92	161
Total (All Countries)	303	395	254	348

Note.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given, as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 30-B.—Exports of Jute Bags and Gunny Cloth.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS					
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	465	451
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	299	277	260
Egypt	119	385	102	128	175
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	181	154
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	228	235
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	1,049	876
Java	130	206	205	136	128
Japan	35	118	186	94	62
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	709	658
South America	431	532	335	165	314
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	240	244
Other countries	796	747	607	479	459
Total (All Countries)	3,391	6,676	4,043	4,151	4,016
CLOTH	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	575	516
Canada	333	534	508	655	801
Australia	209	253	175	248	199
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,938	5,488	6,472
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	2,375	1,696
Other countries	369	1,016	528	776	842
Total (All Countries)	9,700	11,561	12,703	10,117	10,526

No. 31.—Exports of Raw Cotton.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	122	212	152	167	342
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	7	3
Total British Empire	152	238	165	174	345
Japan	1,012	1,378	1,540	1,085	1,022
Italy	233	249	268	150	261
France	109	69	91	124	163
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	134	337
Belgium	277	44	217	128	145
Spain	50	41	61	52	61
Germany	351	69	198	152	247
Austria (*a*)	167	33	32	..	..
Other countries	25	31	61	64	159
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	1,889	2,395
Total	2,407	2,190	2,917	2,063	2,740

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 32-A.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	8	..
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	529	262
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	469	669
Persia	2,030	2,677	2,725	3,654	4,349
Siam	305	623	1,183	756	829
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	198	440
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	246	171
Other countries	13,135	3,325	7,515	9,248	9,668
Total (All Countries)	192,844	129,685	82,166	15,108	16,388

No. 32-B.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	14,363	13,925
,, 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	456	2,036
Above No. 40	2	170	170	..	3
Grey two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	131	88
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	158	336
Total	200,970	129,685	82,166	15,108	16,388

No. 33.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton piecegoods.

(*a*) Grey (unbleached).

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Persia	4,009	9,826	3,117	29	130
Iraq*	9,683	9,537	8,513	111	130
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	253	155
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	170	245
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	781	675
Ceylon	175	533	301	149	67
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	1,692	1,332
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	1,497	1,431
Total (All Countries)	47,414	74,576	42,515	4,682	4,165

(*b*) Coloured, printed or dyed.

Persia	3,289	21,421	24,321	7,991	8,794
Iraq*	2,757	12,188	29,486	4,927	4,563
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	7,823	4,952
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	1,216	1,316
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	3,412	2,210
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	12,925	13,294
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	4,270	1,405
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	8,838	15,467
Total (All Countries)	42,384	80,377	121,243	61,402	52,004

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 34.—Exports of Indian tea.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	330,661	276,288
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,165	16,695	15,129
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	1,640	1,987
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	3,581	3,247
Egypt	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	2,382	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	465	—
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	3,088	6,687
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	356,080	303,338
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	—	505	506
Egypt	—	—	—	2,002	1,267
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	—	—	—	—	708
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	2,857	—
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,587	11,137	8,317
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic (*b*)	3,324	3,000	2,018	426	307
Persia	347	4,406	2,115	1,482	1,075
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	367	2
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	3,981	2,322
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	22,757	14,504
Total	266,497	322,691	321,169	378,837	317,842

(*a*) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.

(*b*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds.

Linseed

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,9	14,3	176,4
France	76,8	25,3	42,9	21,4	42,6
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	10,6	21,7
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	3	10,2
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	9,3	10,3
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	9,4	12,0
Other countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	6,9	105,7
Total	379,0	270,4	251,5	72,2	378,9

Rape.

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	10,7	19,7
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	8,3	11,1
Italy	7,1	6,0	26,0	68,2	9,7
Belgium	98,6	5,4	56,5	2,5	4,3
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	9,1	9,8
Other countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	15,7	18,9
Total	272,7	90,7	205,8	114,5	73,5

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds—*contd.*

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	2	2
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	4,6	8,5
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	..	..
Austria (*a*)	20,2	8	8	..	..
Other countries	16,8	10,9	8,4	5,5	6,6
Total	119,3	32,6	27,6	10,3	15,3

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

Groundnut.

France	169,1	87,5	126,8	219,4	188,1
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	31,6	52,8
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	8,6	13,5
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	2[illegible],2	72,4
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	48,1	97,2
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	87,5	100,9
Other countries	17,3	18,6	7,0	9,6	21,6
Total	211,8	118,7	195,2	433,0	546,5

Cotton.

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	1,5	3,3
Other countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	9	2,3
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	2,4	5,6

Castor.

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	22,7	27,0
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	28,4	23,5
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	4,0	8
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	16,8	13,0
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	6,2	7,9
Other countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	7,8	9,9
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	85,9	81,6

No. 35-B.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	1,23,86	3,25,85
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	29,22	42,73
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	4,31,77	3,17,69
Belgium	4,44,19	25,99	2,87,03	25,49	33,53
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,33	1,70,71	1,46,80
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,30	1,07,16	1,52,46
Austria (*a*)	78,68	5,49	16,18	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	1,41,08	74,47	1,87,38	2,42,41	3,47,59

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 36.—Exports of Rice not in the husk.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	75	100
Ceylon	325	328	311	394	403
Hongkong	13	3	50	28	52
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	157	160
Mauritius	56	50	50	52	52
Egypt	54	17	36	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	156	171
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	862	938
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	234	171
Germany	345	23	207	228	228
Egypt	—	—	1	36	45
Japan	123	52	52	74	..
Netherlands	240	24	31	96	62
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	..	..
Arabia	25	38	47	44	44
Java	168	82	75	18	4
Sumatra	10	33	33	62	70
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	112	174	171
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	966	795
Total exports	2,398	1,685	1,462	1,828	1,733

No. 37.—Exports of Wheat.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	..	..
Egypt	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	1	1
Total British Empire	992	630	173	1	1
France	106	84	18	1	..
Italy	34	62	11	..	..
Belgium	138	6	16	..	..
Germany	16	..	8	..	..
Egypt	—	—	—	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	..	1
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	1	1
Total (All Countries)	1,308	807	237	2	2

No. 38.—Exports of Lac.

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	81,414	309,277
United States of America	164,331	190,537	233,516	66,058	94,492
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	34,264	40,299
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	11,049	12,249
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	26,997	31,454
Canada	37	691	2,112	945	2,664
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	3,818	3,021
Other countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	37,188	35,619
Total	356,341	300,671	355,937	261,733	529,075
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	11,807	13,050
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	715	1,389
Other countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	4,910	4,661
Total	34,756	9,505	14,086	17,432	19,100
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	120,822	152,214
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,560	4,204	6,872
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	14,109	23,727
Total (all kinds)	434,351	345,376	416,251	418,300	730,988

No. 39.—Exports of Indigo.

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	912	60	110
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	2,340	13	21
Persia	1,083	1,173	869	..	12
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	44	3
Turkey, Asiatic (*a*)	3,145	386	849	..	..
Iraq	—	—	742	8	..
Other countries	4,177	1,214	197	217	356
Total	15,390	31,415	13,307	342	502

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 40.—Exports of Opium

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	76,96	11,24	24,00
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	..	..
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	..	..
Siam	18,84	35,28	43,65	..	48,64
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,90	1	..
Total	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	11,25	72,64

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	4,25	16,10
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	85,53	1	1,91
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	12,47	17,38
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	4,36	4,00
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	4	1,55
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	9	17
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	19,61	34,03
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	4,94	6,68
Austria } Hungary }	1,28,77	9,96	{ 44 ..	3 ..	.. ..
Other countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	16,80	25,52
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	4,27	10,12
Total Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	58,33	91,22
Grand Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	62,60	1,01,34
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	91,46	1,58,54
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	53,55	84,07
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	20,65	17,53
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	47,99	68,10
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	62,99	92,97
Total Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	1,50,66	2,30,27
Grand Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	2,13,65	3,23,24

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	1,59,29	2,38,34
Other countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	2,83	1,04
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	1,60,50	2,39,38
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,54	1,62	1,42
Grand Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	1,62,12	2,40,80
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	2,76,99	2,91,78
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	42	4,26
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	20,65	21,55
Other countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	6,15	6,18
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	2,80,43	2,94,95
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	23,78	28,82
Grand Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	3,04,21	3,23,77

No. 42.—Exports of Manganese Ore

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	193	336	245	55	117
Germany	7	3	5	1	3
Netherlands	19	..	15	2	3
Belgium	150	15	194	32	19
France	97	47	108	75	61
Italy	3	12	12	..	..
Japan	4	12	2	31	62
United States of America	132	48	66	..	..
Other countries	2	1	1	2	1
Total	607	474	648	198	266

No. 43.—Percentage of Exports of Certain Principal Crops to Total Production

——	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Rice	9	5	5	6	6
Wheat	14	9	3	·02	0·2
Tea	96	89	95	87	83
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	46	55
Jute, raw	51	31	48	54	53
Linseed	73	63	59	18	101
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	11	8
Sesamum	25	8	6	2	3
Groundnuts	35	12	19	15	17
Indigo	40	44	27	5	7

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	GOLD									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom—Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	4	4,08	3,36,26	1,26,97	1,38,65	38,84,97	46,23,77
United Kingdom—Government	..	..	6,50,53	..	..	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	..	..
Gibraltar	2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo	1,85	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,59,56	2,40,50
Belgium—Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium—Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	63,08	10	1,40,05	..	..	..	..	..	33,18	2,42,05
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	54,39
Austria / Hungary	9,70	11	..	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	..	..	.. / ..	.. / ..
Iraq / Turkey, Asiatic—Private	59,83	28,15	1,44,52	3,42 / ..	18 / ..	4,16	13	2,10	.. / ..	.. / ..
Iraq / Turkey, Asiatic—Government	..	76	38	.. / ..	.. / ..	..	3,72	..	.. / ..	.. / ..
Aden and Dependencies—Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	14,66	12,88	18	..	..	1	4
Aden and Dependencies—Government	21	..	14,31	..	..	..	60	1,50	..	..
Arabia—Private	53	69	10,11	24,93	21,78	2,71	66	69	2,22	..
Arabia—Government	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Gold									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Bahrein Islands — Private	36	1,15	6,83	20,59	12,22	11,24	1,60	14	..	..
Bahrein Islands — Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,83	..	..
Persia — Private	35	15	7	3	..	1,96	59	..	..	..
Persia — Government	6	..	2	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	8,06	1,80	7,37	51,50	49,79	5,57	6,16	12	38	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	60,80	3,94	21,73	..	25	29,34	8,44	2,19	..	..
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	2	14,77	5	..	..	27	62	33	..	63
China (including Hongkong) — Private	66,39	52,27	45,11	29	67	14	45	2,74	..	..
China (including Hongkong) — Government	..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	8	3,12,30	5	..	..	..	63,60	3,43,36	..	..
Egypt — Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	..	..	1	31	..	..	..
Egypt — Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa — Private	6,35	2,27,36	67,12	6,31	53	..	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa — Government	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa	58	1,54	14,57	8,60	6,70	9	15	54	..	..
Somaliland protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	..	..	..	82	4	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	..	..	..	61	82	..	..	1,06	..	..
Canada	..	4,31	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..

United States of America	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	1	..	..	..	4,10,88	23,01,77	6,58,92
	Government	..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	1,36,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	1,31,81	1,09,94	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	66,84,09	58,15,30
	Government	27	1,54,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	..	..
						SILVER					
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	7,24,62	42,94	37,09	48	2,44	1,13	75,04	69,18
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	..	..	..	4,11	2	2,74,23	3,37,24
Germany		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Belgium	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Private	1,82	..	3,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Government	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	14,70	5,62	80,33	70,58	29,48	2,24	37	4	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic					..	..				..	..
Iraq	Government	..	35	1,47	..	..	3	85,41	38	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic					..	..				..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	1,39	3,77	15,98	8	5	16	3	68	..	..
	Government	21	6,99	1,25	..	57	19	4,99	53	..	..
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	35,77	7,29	6,70	27,54	10,32	24,99	3,67	1,36
	Government	15	12	1,58	8	..	..	99	28	..	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	16,36	6,97	5,80	48,21	34,51	40,25	10,16	6,70
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,51	..	..
Persia	Private	9,39	5,70	10,78	65	10	10,86	4,26	6,76	24	46
	Government	5,52	5,65	21,34	..	..	30	6,91	76	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	..	5	4	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		SILVER									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	2,99	1	1	59,51	33,02	17,86	1	1
	Government	28	7,62	18,66	..	..	60	80	7,00	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	Private	8,82	28,83	6,66	2,60	2	15,48	11,20	26,40	..	..
	Government	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
Java		..	..	20	..	..	..	16	1,65	..	..
Siam		78	2,42	2,46	1,16	57	5,20	1,38	1,84	..	..
Indo-China, etc.		..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	Private	67,13	60,96	79,53	1,45	1,16	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	91	..
	Government	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	Private	3	9,42	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	12	1,83	12	..	3	3	46,07	..	..	..
	Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	6	..	..
Union of South Africa	Private	..	32	72	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
East Africa	Private	2,03	33	68,41	2,00	5	25,20	26,32	7,79	..	2,02
	Government	..	..	1,77	..	..	..	2,90	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	10,00	..	6,60	2,23	40,01	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
Canada	Private	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

United States of America.	Private	6,77	17,21	2,88,21	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	11,74,62	3,56,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00,41
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	78,33	33,73	64,09	16,04	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,34	16,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji Islands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	1,62,87	81,15	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	90,03	79,79
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	8	57	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	2,74,23	6,37,65
					CURRENCY NOTES*						
United Kingdom	Private	—	—	..	1	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	30,00	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	—	—	40,75	..	..	—	—	9,75	..	..
	Government	—	—	13,05	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	—	—	3,23	32	2,66	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,38	..	..	—	—	10,50	..	..
Arabia	Private	—	—	17,58	3,89	1,67	—	—	4	12	1,09
	Government	—	—	1,30	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands		—	—	..	4	2	—	—	..	..	1
Persia	Private	—	—	1,66	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	5	..	..	—	—	4,42	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	3	..	..
Ceylon	Private	—	—	1,00	..	..	—	—	..	17,68	22,80
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	2	..	..
Java		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Egypt		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	—	—	1	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,02	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		—	—	..	11	13	—	—	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		—	—	45,00	..	..	—	—	10	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	—	—	1,09,23	4,37	4,48	—	—	9,91	17,80	23,90
	Government	—	—	48,80	..	..	—	—	14,95	..	..

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23. The figures for post-war average in columns 4 and 9 represent average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 45.—Net imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1933-34.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net imports of gold		Net imports of silver		Net imports of currency notes	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	—4,49,46	..	3,96	..	—1,66	..
May	—5,11,68	..	3,51	—41,02	—91	..
June	—5,49,17	..	—5,01	—1,84,75	—1,50	..
July	—2,51,30	..	—9,47	—1,89,55	—1,70	..
August	—4,37,31	..	—5,57	—14,39	30	..
September	—5,61,83	..	—2,97	—20,39	—3,31	..
October	—3,34,92	..	7,15	—66,04	—1,22	..
November	—2,46,09	..	6,43	..	—1,37	..
December	—2,31,51	..	5,46	—21,70	—94	..
January	—5,35,54	..	—2,53	—34,20	—1,37	..
February	—10,10,40	..	4,58	—12,22	—4,26	..
March	—5,36,15	..	—4,17	—52,82	—1,47	..
Total	—57,05,36	..	1,37	—6,37,08	—19,41	..

No. 46.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In lakhs of Rupees)

——	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending										1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29					
1 Production (*a*) .	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,33	3,39	2,72	2,25	2,07	1,87	2,08	2,54	2,76
2. Imports. .	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	(*b*)9,88	(*b*)30,66	33,68	14,23	13,24	2,80	1,32	1,10
3. Exports . .	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(*b*)3,01	(*b*)8,28	18	1	49	60,78	66,84	58,15
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3) .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(*b*)6,87	(*b*)22,38	33,50	14,22	12,75	—57,98*	—65,52*	—57,05*
5. Net addition to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4) . .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	35,75	16,29	14,62	—55,90	—62,98	—54,29
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves . .	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,98	27,92	25,79	32,27	34,18	41,47	41,53	41,56
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year . .	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+99	+4,95	+5	+1,91	+7,29	+6	+8
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7) .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	30,80	16,24	12,71	—63,19	—63,04	—54,32
9. Progressive total of additions to stock . .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6,51,53	7,14,70	7,29,32	6,73,42	6,10,44	5,56,15
10. Net progressive absorption .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,82,44	6,95,15	6,31,96	5,68,92	5,14,60

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*a*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

(*b*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

*Net exports.

No. 47.—Balance of Trade of India*

(In lakhs of Rupees).

—	Average of 5 years ending 1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,03,26	+1,21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,86,33	+3,42,04	+3,10,80	+2,20,49	+1,55,89	+1,32,41	+1,46,32
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+15,62	+9,87	+7,13 (c)	+5,14	+4,66	+3,22 (c)	+3,42
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,48,81	—2,39,11	—2,38,95	—1,63,58(c)	—1,25,72(c)	—1,32,27	—1,14,97
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+30,06	+37,16	+37,66	+46,09	+53,46	+78,27	+76,31	+53,14	+1,12,80	+78,98	+62,05	+34,83	+3,36	+34,77
Gold (private)	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—28,87	—7,81(a)	—13,93(a)	—33,50	—14,22	—12,75	+57,98	+65,52	+57,05
Silver (private)	—8,96	—12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(b)	—11,79(b)	—16,78	—11,89	—11,65	—2,59	—73	—1
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—40	—13	—9	—3	+26	+13	+19
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	—12,04	—14,31	—8,50	—14,67	—20,99	—36,08	—10,80	—26,12	—50,41	—26,20	—24,43	+55,65	+64,92	+57,23
Total visible balance of trade	+18,02	+22,85	+29,16	+31,42	+32,47	+42,19	+65,51	+27,02	+62,39	+52,78	+37,62	+90,48	+68,28	+92,00
Council Bills, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (e)	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,35	(d) —34,96	—15,45	—39,84	—20,39	—7,26	—53,04	—48,18	—59,97
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	..	..	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	+9,42	+38§	..	+7,75	+18,98	..	..
Transfers of Government Securities	+17	+49	—53	—88	—54	—87	—38	+38	—27	—29	—8	+6	—13	—11
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	—87	—99	—83	—70	—56	—44	—30	—31	—36	—33	—33	—32	—32	—36
Balance of remittances of funds	—18,70	—22,31	—27,43	—29,34	—34,25	—42,61	—30,14	—5,96	—40,09	—21,01	+8	—34,32	—48,63	—60,44

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table. §One-fifth of the amount for 1926-27 only, there being no transactions in other years.

NOTE.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(*a*) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(*b*) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and R6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (R1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (R12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded :—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R86 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R1 lakh). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R2 lakhs) has been excluded in 1926-27.

(*c*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(*d*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfer paid in India.

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	5 15 6	5 10 1	5 3 6
Molasses	,,	2 3 7	1 15 6	1 10 9	1 6 9
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 0 8	2 0 10	1 15 10
Spirit—Brandy	,,	7 15 9	12 4 7	14 10 5	15 2 7
,, Whisky	,,	6 8 2	16 12 0	16 8 2	16 12 2
,, present in drugs	,,	17 9 3	30 1 9	32 0 2	30 9 8
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	0 11 11	0 11 5	0 10 9
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	21 6 2	18 4 1	19 12 4
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 5	0 4 1	0 3 9
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	41 5 10	39 12 6	37 0 0
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 1 11	0 1 6	0 1 3
Cloves	,,	0 5 2	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 6 5
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	15 15 4	14 8 2	13 6 9
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 8 1	0 6 10	0 6 3
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	0 15 2	0 13 5	0 12 10
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 2
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 9	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 3	0 3 7	0 3 2	0 3 2
,, handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 2 3	0 2 0	0 1 4
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	3 15 9	3 10 9	3 0 3
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	0 9 6	0 6 11	0 8 11
,, piecegoods	,,	0 11 2	0 10 2	0 8 4	0 7 1
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	1 3 11	1 2 6	1 2 1
,, shawls	No.	2 7 9	3 10 0	3 3 3	2 13 9
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	0 10 11	0 10 6	0 10 5
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	41 13 4	35 6 10	31 9 8
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	216 8 3	232 9 7	226 7 1

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
7. Metals and manufactures—*contd.*					
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	109 15 7	97 6 5	109 6 10
Nails, etc.	,,	205 1 6	289 6 10	292 2 5	266 15 1
Pipes, etc.	,,	150 10 9	381 13 1	287 11 1	226 13 10
Rails, chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3 11 6	10 11 1	12 10 8	8 6 2
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	197 6 6	169 12 11	186 5 9
,, tinned	,,	236 15 1	261 8 2	277 9 0	295 15 1
,, not galvanised	,,	139 6 0	129 2 0	122 10 4	130 4 0
Tubes	,,	231 8 4	299 12 5	262 14 7	246 8 7
Steel, bars	,,	99 7 7	89 11 10	82 2 10	95 5 5
Tin, *block*, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	91 3 4	97 13 10	141 11 9
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	808 2 5	654 12 7	717 5 3
(*b*) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 9
(*c*) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	1 7 2	—	—
Alizarine	,,	0 7 9	0 9 1	0 12 4	0 12 9
(*d*) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	6 1 4	5 14 0	5 10 6
(*e*) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	28 1 7	25 10 7	24 14 1
(*f*) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 0 9	3 10 10	3 3 7	3 3 5
(*g*) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	17 5 8	14 15 11	14 3 11
(*h*) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	0 13 1	0 12 1	0 12 8
Piecegoods	,,	0 5 8	0 7 6	0 6 9	0 7 0
(*i*) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	20 3 0	21 7 9	16 4 4
(*j*) Other raw materials—					
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	28 5 1	16 15 4	17 10 5	16 13 7
(*k*) Other manufactured articles—					
(*i*) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	1 0 1	0 12 8	0 11 9
(*ii*) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	60 14 0	54 10 4	62 8 3
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 9
(*iii*) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	19 14 9	20 10 3	19 0 1
(*iv*) Printing paper	,,	12 8 3	12 15 9	12 3 7	10 14 1
(*v*) Soap	,,	19 11 7	28 10 3	27 14 1	25 13 3
(*vi*) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	2 0 0	0 13 4	0 9 2
Building materials—					
Bricks	,,	0 1 6	0 3 10	0 3 5	0 3 3
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	2 5 0	1 12 0	1 10 11
Pitch and tar	,,	4 1 4	4 13 1	3 9 10	3 4 0

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles

Articles	Per	Pre war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	3 14 0	3 14 1	3 0 7
Wheat	„	5 5 5	3 11 10	3 11 5	7 15 0
„ flour	„	7 14 8	6 12 7	6 10 7	6 8 6
Barley	„	4 4 2	3 0 5	3 2 11	4 0 5
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	4 12 9	4 10 9	4 6 0
3. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	0 9 1	0 7 3	0 10 0
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	60 11 9	63 6 7	55 1 4
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 5 8	0 5 5	0 4 5
Chillies	„	0 2 4	0 2 1	0 1 10	0 2 2
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	„	0 9 0	0 11 8	0 10 5	0 7 9
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	7 3 2	7 3 6	6 1 8
Copra	„	17 15 7	27 1 5	23 0 3	19 4 7
Cotton	„	3 12 0	2 8 10	3 7 11	2 14 7
Groundnut	„	8 5 1	7 8 8	8 3 7	6 1 1
Linseed	„	10 8 8	6 5 10	6 5 0	6 0 7
Rapeseed	„	7 9 8	6 12 11	6 11 4	5 8 8
Sesamum	„	10 6 5	9 5 11	9 7 2	7 4 4
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	1 8 7	1 8 8	1 5 10
Coconut	„	1 12 8	1 13 5	1 11 7	1 6 0
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	3 7 3	3 6 10	2 13 11
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	190 11 6	172 13 0	146 2 0
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 4 4	0 3 10
„ cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 1 8	0 1 7	0 1 9
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	27 11 4	27 10 6	27 2 7
„ yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 9 3	0 8 4	0 8 0
„ piece-goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 2
„ „ coloured	„	0 5 0	0 4 11	0 5 1	0 4 9

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 10 9	0 6 1	0 5 8
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	27 8 3	23 9 10	24 15 10
„ tanned	„	85 10 10	103 3 8	89 11 4	91 8 3
Skins, raw	„	68 0 6	83 2 5	80 3 7	81 2 10
„ tanned	„	196 12 3	285 7 9	277 5 1	246 8 9
10. Metals and Ores—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	26 11 1	24 6 5	19 4 8
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	251 0 3	210 0 0	192 15 3
Myrobalans	„	4 4 5	5 3 4	5 4 1	4 8 4
(*b*) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	„	11 7 6	7 14 5	7 11 1	8 1 10
(*c*) Drugs, medicines, etc.—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 5 1	0 5 7	0 4 11
Cigars	„	0 13 7	1 2 1	1 0 11	1 5 1
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	3,201 14 2	3,205 11 2	3,200 0 3
(*d*) Hemp, raw	„	13 12 0	12 0 1	11 7 3	9 4 10
(*e*) Lac, shell	„	54 1 9	43 11 6	31 13 9	36 11 5
(*f*) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	10 9 4	9 11 0	9 15 6
(*g*) Manures—Bones	„	69 0 9	61 6 11	62 9 2	58 15 7
(*h*) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	33 0 10	14 4 0	21 8 9
Coir, unmanufactured	„	10 11 6	12 12 6	12 2 2	13 10 0
Mica	„	72 15 0	73 12 0	77 14 5	68 1 2
(*i*) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	22 6 5	22 5 0	21 2 0
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	256 0 4	231 9 11	229 4 7

Articles	Rate per	1913-14				1931-32				1932-33				1933-34				1934
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Tea—Sale Average* (Calcutta)—																		
Assam	Lb.	0 7 3	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 6 0	0 7 3	0 9 3	0 8 5	0 5 2	0 7 11	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 7 2	0 9 9	0 9 6	0 11 3	0 10 4
Cachar	,,	0 6 4	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 5 1	0 4 0	0 5 4	0 4 11	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 3 10	0 4 2	0 6 2	0 7 1	0 8 0	0 10 6	0 9 10
Sylhet	,,	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 5 1	0 4 1	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 3	0 7 1	0 7 11	0 10 3	0 9 10
Darjeeling	,,	0 8 9	0 11 7	0 8 11	0 10 6	0 13 9	0 11 5	0 10 0	0 11 10	0 12 7	0 5 8	0 7 0	0 9 8	0 13 5	0 11 4	0 12 3	0 13 8	0 12 10
Dooars	,,	0 7 5	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	0 7 11	0 4 11	0 6 6	0 6 1	0 5 7	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 4 6	0 7 1	0 7 11	0 8 4	0 11 2	0 10 9
Terai	,,	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 5 3 (d)	0 4 6	0 5 10	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 4 6	0 3 11	0 3 11	0 6 6	0 7 4	0 8 1	0 10 7	0 10 0
Chittagong	,,	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 4 3	0 4 4	0 6 0	0 4 7	0 4 0	0 3 10	0 3 8	0 3 10	..	0 7 0	0 7 11	0 10 4	..
All other places	,,	0 5 11	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 5 3	0 4 8	0 6 4	0 6 3	0 4 1	0 5 5	0 5 10	..	0 6 9	0 7 9	0 9 10	0 9 7
General Average	,,	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 6 6	0 5 11	0 7 3	0 6 1	0 6 8	0 5 5	0 4 6	0 4 7	(i) 0 6 0 (k) 0 5 8	(j) 0 8 0 (k) 0 5 0	(j) 0 8 8 (k) 0 4 7	(j) 0 11 0 (k) 0 5 2	(j) 0 11 0 (k) 0 6 2
Jute raw—																		
Jat R's (European Sellers) (Calcutta).	Maund	..	..	..	..	4 12 0	4 12 0	6 8 0	7 12 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	(i) 5 2 0	(i) 6 4 0	(i) 4 6 0	(i) 5 0 0	(i) 5 0 0
District 4's (Calcutta)	,,	(f) ..	(f) ..	(f) ..	(f) ..	5 6 0	5 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firsts (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	(g) 59 0 0	69 0 0	88 0 0	85 8 0	23 0 0	20 12 0	36 0 0	37 5 0	31 8 0	27 4 0	30 12 0	26 4 0	25 4 0	29 12 0	25 8 0 (m)	26 8 0	28 12 0
Lightnings (Calcutta)	,,	(g) 54 0 0	..	(g) 76 0 0	(g) 73 0 0	26 0 0	27 8 0	33 0 0	31 0 0	28 8 0	24 4 0	28 12 0	24 4 0	23 8 0	28 4 0	23 8 0 (m)	28 8 0	25 8 0
Jute manufactures—																		
B. Twills, 24-lbs. 44 × 26½, 6 × 8 (Calcutta).	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	27 0 0	20 12 0	25 4 0	31 8 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	28 12 0	23 14 0	22 8 0	25 8 0	22 4 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
Hessian Cloth 8-oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	8 15 0	7 10 0	8 5 0	9 2 0	7 12 0	7 6 0	8 12 0	7 14 0	8 6 0	11 2 0	9 2 0	9 14 0	9 13 0
Hessian Cloth 10½-oz. 40" (Calcutta).	,,	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	11 6 0	9 10 0	10 10 0	11 15 0	10 9 0	10 1 0	11 5 0	10 7 0	10 12 0	13 4 0	11 7 0	12 6 0	12 11 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay).	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0	198 0 0	184 0 0	157 8 0	199 0 0	177 0 0	171 8 0	214 0 0	208 0 0	178 0 0	212 8 0	192 8 0	191 8 0	198 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—																		
Twist, No. 10s. (Bombay	lb	0 7 13	0 8 10½	0 7 3	0 6 9	(a) 0 6 3	(a) 0 5 6	(a) 0 5 0	(a) 0 6 0	(a) 0 6 6	(a) 0 5 6	(a) 0 6 3	(a) 0 5 6	(a) 0 5 0	(a) 0 5 6	(a) 0 5 3	(a) 0 5 3	(a) 0 5 0
,, No. 20s. (Bombay	,,	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½	0 8 3	0 7 6	0 6 9	0 7 9	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 0	0 6 9	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 0	0 6 6
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s. (Bombay)	,,	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 5	0 12 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton piecegoods (Indian)—																		
Longcloths 36" × 37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0	(b) 0 11 9 (e)	(b) 0 11 6 (e)	(b) 0 10 9 (e)	(b) 0 10 9 (e)	(b) 0 11 9 (e)	(b) 0 11 6 (e)	(b) 0 10 6 (e)	(b) 0 10 6 (e)	(b) 0 10 3 (e)	(b) 0 10 9 (e)	(b) 0 10 3 (e)	(b) 0 10 0	(b) 0 10 3
T-Cloths 28" × 24 yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	0 11 0 (d)	0 11 0 (d)	0 10 6 (d)	0 10 6 (d)	0 11 0 (d)	0 9 9 (d)	0 10 3 (d)	0 10 0 (d)	0 9 9 (d)	0 10 3 (d)	0 9 9 (d)	(d)	(d)
Chadars 54" × 6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	0 11 3	0 11 0	0 10 6	0 10 9	0 11 6	0 10 0	0 10 9	0 10 6	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 9	0 9 9	0 10 9
Cotton piecegoods (Imported)—																		
Leipmann's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay).	Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grey shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay).	,,	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White mulls 6,000 (Bombay)	,,	5 0 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice—																		
Big Mills specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each.	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0	195 0 4	172 8 0	222 8 0	227 8 0	232 8 0	227 8 0	200 0 0	167 8 0	147 8 0	167 8 0	145 0 0	142 8 0	132 8 0
Small Mills specials (Rangoon)	,,	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0	212 8 0	185 0 0	241 0 0	227 8 0	245 8 0	240 0 0	209 0 0	180 0 0	157 8 0	175 0 0	150 0 0	(m) 137 0 0	0 0 0
Seeds, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	4 14 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 11 0	5 4 0	3 11 0	0 0 0
Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)	,,	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	4 5 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	2 12 0	(h) 2 13 0	(h) 3 6 0	(h) 3 7 0	(m) 4 0 0	3 9 0

Note.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

* April prices relate to the first sale in June each year.

(a) Yarn, 10½'s.

(b) Longcloth (Standard Quality), 37" × 37½ yds., 9 lbs.

(c) T-Cloths 36" × 24 yds., 6 lbs.

(d) Chadars, 56" × 6 yds., 2½ lbs.

(e) Quotation for sale No. 2 in 16th June.

(f) [illegible] Group.

(g) [illegible] Red Group.

(h) Shipment quality.

(i) Jat and Dist. Combined R.'s (European).

(j) For Tea sold with export right.

(k) For tea sold for internal consumption.

(l) Jat and Dist. L. R.'s (European).

(m) New Crop.

(n) Old crop.

ARTICLES	Rate per	1913-14				1921-22				1922-23				1923-24				1924
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Wheat—																		
Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 5 0	3 15 6	3 5 0	4 13 0	..	4 5 0	4 10 9	5 3 6	4 12 0	4 3 6	5 1 6	4 1 6	3 12 6	3 13 0
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	18 11 0	15 8 0	16 5 0	21 14 0	21 2 0	23 9 0	29 0 0	29 2 0	28 10 0	25 11 0	22 2 0	20 14 0	18 10 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	1 14 0	1 9 0	1 10 6	2 9 0	2 1 0	2 8 0	3 1 0	3 1 6	3 6 6	2 13 0	2 7 0	2 2 0	1 12 3
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (653 lbs.)	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed—																		
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	7 4 0	6 13 0	5 14 0	6 4 0	5 13 0	5 14 0	6 5 0	6 8 6	4 15 6	5 10 6	6 0 0	5 13 0	6 2 0
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5 3 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	(b) 4 9 6	(b) 4 5 6	(b) 4 0 6	(b) 4 3 0	(b) 3 13 0	(b) 3 10 6	(b) 4 5 6	(b) 4 4 6	(b) 3 8 6	(b) 4 12 6	(b) 4 8 6	(b) 4 4 0	(b) 4 6 0
Groundnuts—																		
Ordinary (Madras)	Candy (529 lbs.)	43 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	(c) 30 0 0	(c) 30 0 0	(c) 30 0 0	(c) 29 4 0	(c) 42 0 0	(c) 37 0 0	(c) 35 0 0	(c) {30 0 0 to 31 12 0	(c) 28 9 0	(c) 27 11 0	(c) 21 11 2	(c) 19 8 8	(c) 17 11 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	6 9 0	6 10 0	7 6 0	6 14 0	8 13 0	8 10 0	7 7 0	7 6 0	5 8 0	6 3 0	5 1 6	4 10 0	4 1 6
Rapeseed—																		
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	36 12 0	32 0 0	33 0 0	35 12 0	32 4 0	33 0 0	37 12 0	36 12 0	29 4 0	33 0 0	26 12 0	23 10 0	(p) 23 0 0
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	3 12 0	3 3 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(q) 5 8 0	(p) 5 4 0	(p) 4 14 0	(q) 4 4 0
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	,,	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	9 4 0	7 14 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	6 6 0	6 12 0	5 14 6	5 6 6	5 7 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay).	,,	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0	7 0 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	6 14 0	6 8 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 5 6	4 15 6	5 15 0	5 2 6	4 14 6	4 12 6
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	,,	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 2 6	2 15 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	4 1 0	3 11 0	3 1 6	2 5 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 6	2 5 6
Castor oil—																		
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	(a) 19 8 0	(a) 19 8 0	(a) 20 8 0	(a) 20 8 0	16 8 0	13 12 0	12 12 0	13 8 0	14 12 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	12 12 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 6 0	12 6 0
(Madras)	Candy (560 lbs.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	70 2 0	69 2 0	72 2 0	71 2 0	68 0 0	66 0 0	63 10 0	62 2 0	50 0 0	57 2 0	53 2 0	51 0 0	47 2 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..	90 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	(q) 62 0 0	(q) 54 0 0	(q) 53 0 0	(q) 53 0 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 10 0	(q) 1 15 0	(q) 1 15 0	(q) 1 10 0	(q) 1 10 0	(q) 1 10 0	(q) 1 13 0	(q) 1 9 0
Basement—																		
And Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	68 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	85 0 0	100 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0
,, Unsteamed (Calcutta)	,,	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	50 0 0	58 0 0	62 0 0	60 0 0	83 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	64 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	62 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midtg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta)	Fy.Md.(74-67 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	197 8 0	197 8 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	25 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0
Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0	31 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	27 8 0	23 0 0	17 8 0	23 0 0	20 8 0	18 0 0	25 0 0	21 8 0	37 0 0	34 8 0
Coffee—(Bangalore)—																		
Nilgiri Peaberry	Cwt.					78 0 0	81 0 0	95 0 0	92 0 0	(d) 87 0 0	98 0 0	94 0 0	88 0 0	72 0 0	85 0 0	82 0 0	80 0 0	85 0 0
Native Peaberry	Md. of 28 lbs.	..	..	..	..	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	16 4 0	17 0 0	14 4 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	15 0 0	14 12 0
Nilgiri Parchment	Cwt.					65 0 0	74 0 0	84 0 0	78 0 0	(d) 68 0 0	76 0 0	74 0 0	65 0 0	66 0 0	70 0 0	62 0 0	60 0 0	69 0 0
Native dat	Md. of 28 lbs.					10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 8 6	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	10 12 0
Hides, Cow—																		
Agra (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	..	22 8 0	10 0 0	8 8 0	6 8 0	9 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 8 0	..	8 0 0	7 8 0
Durbhanga (Calcutta)	,,	17 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0	8 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Patras (Calcutta)	,,	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Salted (Calcutta)	,,	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0
Hides, Buffalo, Assenticated (Calcutta)	,,	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	..	5 0 0	4 0 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	180 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	130 0 0	140 0 0	120 0 0	105 0 0	115 0 0	125 0 0	110 0 0
Sugar—																		
Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 3	(g) 3 15 0	(g) 3 2 6	(g) 3 10 6	(g) 3 10 3	(g) 3 10 3	(g) 3 10 6	(g) 3 10 6	(g) 3 10 9	(g) 3 10 9	(g) 3 10 6	(g) 3 10 6	(g) 3 9 3	(g) 3 11 0
,, ,, (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	12 9 6	13 8 0	15 0 0	15 12 0	14 12 0	15 1 0	15 6 0	14 11 6	14 11 0	14 15 6	14 12 0	13 14 6	14 3 0
Kerosene oil—																		
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	(h) 3 15 0	(h) 3 12 0	(h) 3 13 0	(h) 3 8 0	(h) 3 8 0	(h) 3 8 6	(h) 3 8 6	(h) 3 9 6	(i) 3 9 6	(i) 3 9 6	(i) 3 9 6	(i) 3 9 6	(i) 3 9 6
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	(f) 6 9 0	(f) 6 7 0	(f) 6 6 0	(f) 4 11 6	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 8 0	(f) 6 9 0	(f) 6 9 0	(f) 6 9 0	(f) 4 11 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	,,	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	(f) 6 1 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 4 3 6	(f) 5 7 0	(f) 5 7 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 1 0	(f) 5 8 6	(f) 5 8 6	(f) 4 10 0
Salt—																		
Liverpool, ex-gola (Calcutta)† (Bombay) (c)	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	59 0 0	68 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	67 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	58 0 0	58 0 0	68 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	55 0 0
	,,	..	..	..	..	181 4 0	200 0 0	212 8 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	226 0 0	237 8 0	237 8 0	226 0 0	237 8 0	230 0 0	250 0 0	237 8 0

† The prices exclude duty and port and handling charges.

(a) Relates to Fair Firsts.
(b) Small grains, 5% refraction.
(c) The prices relate to Black Bombay salt and include duty and other charges.
(d) New.
(e) Machine decorticated per candy of 500 lbs.
(f) Ex-Naraingdanga.
(g) Java refills D. S. 25 and/or higher.
(h) Ex-Budge Budge.
(i) F. O. R. Budge Budge and Ex-Narcingdanga.
(j) Ex-Narkuldanga or f. o. r. f. t. o. b. Calcutta when orders exceed 16 tins of 8 cases.

* Crop 1932.
(p) Crop 1933.
(q) Old.
(r) Nominal.

No. 51.—Prices of cotton, raw and Index Numbers of cotton, raw and cloth in Liverpool

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review)

	Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914=100)	
		Cotton, raw American	Cloth
1933			
April 7	5·28	79	95
13	5·37	81	95
21	5·30	80	95
28	5·53	83	98
May 5	5·89	88	101
12	6·19	93	102
19	5·96	89	102
26	6·07	91	102
June 2	6·37	96	105
8	6·12	92	105
16	6·18	93	105
23	6·18	93	105
30	6·38	96	106
July 7	6·40	96	106
14	6·33	95	106
21	6·23	94	106
28	6·47	97	106
August 4	6·25	94	106
11	5·90	89	105
18	5·66	85	103
25	5·53	83	103
September 1	5·60	84	103
8	5·38	81	102
15	5·47	82	102
22	5·42	81	102
29	5·60	84	102
October 6	5·44	82	102
13	5·44	82	102
20	5·51	83	102
27	5·54	83	102
November 3	5·43	82	102
10	5·31	80	104
17	5·13	77	104
24	5·09	76	104
December 1	5·15	77	106
8	5·25	79	106
15	5·25	79	106
22	5·25	79	106
29	5·33	80	106
1934			
January 5	5·64	85	107
12	5·88	88	109
19	6·05	91	110
26	6·05	91	110
February 2	6·29	94	111
9	6·80	102	113
16	6·68	100	113
23	6·67	100	114
March 2	6·55	98	114
9	6·65	100	114
16	6·62	99	114
23	6·46	97	114
29	6·35	95	114

No. 52.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933				1934	
			April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c.ft.	1 0 0	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 11 3	1 17 6	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 11 3	1 17 6	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 13 9	1 11 3	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 13 9	1 11 3	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 5 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 5 0	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay— Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	0 16 6	0 13 6	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	..	0 18 0	..	0 18 0
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	0 16 6	0 13 6	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 6	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (*b*)	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	0 16 6	0 13 6	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	..	0 18 0	..	0 18 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 11 0	0 16 6	0 14 0	0 16 6	..	1 1 0	1 3 0	..	0 19 0	..	0 19 0
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	0 16 6	0 13 6	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	,,	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 10 6	0 15 0	0 19 0	0 18 0	0 17 0	..	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 15 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 11 0	0 13 6	..	0 18 0	1 0 0	..	0 16 0	0 19 0	0 16 0
Madras— Groundnuts	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 5 0	1 3 9 to 1 6 3	1 7 6	1 2 6 nominal.	1 2 6 nominal.	1 2 6 nominal.	1 5 0 to 1 6 3	1 2 6
Karachi— Barley (16 cwt.)	London	,,	(*a*) 0 12 0	0 17 6	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 19 6	0 19 6	1 1 0	1 5 0	0 19 6	1 1 0	1 0 0
Rangoon— Rice	United Kingdom	,,	1 3 3	1 6 3	0 19 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 2 6	1 6 3	1 5 0
	Hamburg	,,	..	1 10 0	0 19 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 3 9	1 7 6

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

* The rates since 1926 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5*s.* per ton.

(*a*) Rate for Liverpool.

(*b*) Per ton of 40 c.ft.

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

N.B.—Articles coming under Groups I, III, IV, V and VI (including Government stores) are also liable to additional duties and surcharges levied under the Indian Finance Act, 1931, the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931 and in the Indian Finance Act, 1933 subject to such exceptions as have been mentioned therein.

(In thousands of Rupees).

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33
Sea Customs—Imports.						
Group I—Non-protective special duties—						
Liquors (*a*)	2,54,28	2,40,35	1,90,29	2,20,92	1,76,62	—44,30
Tobacco Manufactured *	2,27,90	1,26,60	1,06,12	33,80	27,15	—6,65
Tin, block	7,18	6,59	6,40	7,25	6,15	—1,10
Oils—						
Kerosene	} 2,08,94	{ 1,50,25	1,79,96	1,45,35	1,26,01	—19,34
Motor Spirit		32,32	67,12	29,09	10,20	—18,89
Other mineral oils**		29,32	31,26	23,20	23,94	+74
Cotton, raw (*d*)	—	—	23,10	55,91	30,38	—25,53
Boots and Shoes (*b*)	—	—	11,53	27,82	21,13	—6,69
Silver bullion, coin, sheets and plates not manufactured	17,69	2,32,64	93,58	7,56	89	—6,67
Artificial silk yarn and thread	7,42	6,63	11,47	17,14	15,70	—1,44
Cotton yarn and thread	45,16	30,09	37,22	54,87	40,17	—14,70
Artificial silk piecegoods other than fents of not more than nine yards in length	—	—	—	—	68,23	+68,23
Silk and artificial silk mixtures (*c*)	7,33	5,26	13,51	47,64	44,78	—2,86
Others	10,53	11,08	22,50	28,19	24,11	—4,08
Group II—Duty at 2½ per cent—						
Vinegar and other articles	25	20	16	15	23	+8
Group III—Duty at 10 per cent—						
Dyes and Colours (*d*)	—	—	11,05	17,24	23,64	+6,40
Machinery (*d*)	—	—	52,80	1,13,33	1,33,30	+19,97
Railway plant and rolling stock	20,60	16,27	10,85	7,12	8,79	+1,67
Other articles	41	58	1,05	73	79	+6
Group IV—Duty at 15 per cent †—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar, vinegar, and grain and pulse, but including flour other than wheat flour) if not liable to preferential rates of duty (*e*)	1,77,01‡	1,50,13‡	1,25,94‡	1,12,27	34,64	—77,63
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores if not liable to preferential rates of duty (*f*)	73,63	57,74	70,88	1,08,17	55,76	—52,41
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured other than artificial silk yarn, cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk and artificial Silk manufactures) if not liable to preferential rates of duty (*g*)	8,48,62§	6,50,16§	7,14,68§	8,08,77	2,07,77	—6,01,00
Miscellaneous if not liable to perferential rates of duty	63,55	55,57	62,87	66,18	64,24	—1,94

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33
Group V—Duty at 30 per cent—						
Silk piece-goods and manufactures of silk or artificial silk not otherwise specified(*h*)	79,00	50,16	1,09,45	2,55,25	1,28,18	—1,27,07
Other articles(*i*)	1,95,29‖	69,70	94,57‖	83,84	63,86	—19,98
Group VI—Protective special duties—						
Heavy chemicals (*j*)	—	—	2,87	4,48	18	—4,30
Iron and Steel —						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture	39,29	26,20	14,47	24,19	38,58	+14,39
Not of British manufacture	66,51	47,62	26,58	22,06	23,75	+1,69
Not liable to additional duties	1,07,43	69,57	74,70	63,50	21,92	—41,58
Silver wire, thread and other manufactures (*k*)	—	6,04	6,25	8,33	5,71	—2,62
Paper and Stationery	29,41	20,91	20,35	21,19	23,60	+2,41
Sugar excluding confectionery (*l*)	8,69,70	10,78,97	8,00,07	6,84,79	4,72,04	—2,12,75
Cotton piece-goods—						
Plain grey—						
Of British manufacture	5,83,64	23,09	12,69	21,52	11,08	—10,44
Not of British manufacture		85,85	81,72	1,27,44	86,64	—40,80
Others—						
Of British manufacture		1,75,73	1,67,47	2,78,96	1,99,34	—79,62
Not of British manufacture		88,73	1,09,00	2,24,72	1,63,79	—60,93
Matches	13,68	3,75	1,08	40	29	—11
Match splints and veneers	27	..	..	..	..	..
Wood pulp	—	—	19	8,80	11,49	+2,69

Group VII—Duty at 30 per cent or preferential duty at 20 per cent—						
Articles of food and drink	..	..		..	55,73	+55,73
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	..	..	..	..	24,81	+24,81
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	..	..	..	..	4,27,54	+4,27,54
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	..	..	..	37,57	32,52	—5,05
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	54,89	+54,89
Group VIII—Duty at special rates or preferential duty at lower rates—						
Confectionery	..	..	..	7,35	7,33	—2
Ale and beer	..	..	..	..	33,04	+33,04
Rum, bitters and perfumed and medicinal spirits	..	..	..	..	16,34	+16,34
Spices, unground	..	..	21,27	18,08	18,00	—8
Tea	..	..	..	11,45	13,36	+1,91
Tobacco, unmanufactured	..	..	..	99,96	87,66	—12,30
Lubricating Oil	..	..	..	11,11	15,41	+4,30
Motor Cars and parts thereof	95,01	72,31	63,20	64,66	75,02	+10,36
Motor omnibuses, chassis, vans and lorries and parts thereof	..	..	..	..	18,72	+18,72
Electric lighting bulbs	..	..	..	18,06	15,92	—2,14
Cinema films not exposed	..	..	..	2,72	3,65	+93
Smokers requisites	..	..	..	1,14	1,96	+82
Toys, games and sports goods	..	..	..	23,69	25,37	+1,68
Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	..	..	..	2,55	4,09	+1,54
Metals—iron and steel	43,91	35,28	33,41	30,74	35,05	+4,31
Portland cement excluding white Portland cement	10,52	10,00	10,43	11,51	10,17	—1,34
Betelnuts	..	..	59,40	57,54	56,54	—1,00
Other articles	..	..	..	..	1,13,05	+1,13,05
Government Stores (including Imports by State Railways)—						
Articles liable to protective duties—						
Iron and Steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture	3,24	62	94	31	29	—2
Not of British manufacture	1,63	66	27	6	11	+5
Not liable to additional duties	1,66	32	57	26	41	+15
Paper and stationery	1,77	1,66	77	52	64	+12
Railway plant and rolling stock (non-protective)	4,94	2,85	2,35	76	52	—24
Others	45,51	57,72	41,09	31,55	23,64	—7,91
TOTAL IMPORTS	40,72,86	37,29,52	36,04,50	41,93,76(*m*)	35,66,85	—6,26,91
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	44,43	60,16	85,34	87,20	95,22	+8,02
Net Import duty	40,28,43	36,69,36	35,19,16	41,06,56	34,71,63	—6,34,93

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33
Sea Customs—Exports.						
Hides and skins, raw	35,49	24,80	20,23	14,07	18,82	+4,75
Jute (raw and manufactured)	4,66,25	3,44,28	3,10,01	3,07,47	3,46,67	+39,20
Rice	1,20,47	90,61	95,28	75,75	69,36	—6,39
Government stores	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Exports	6,22,21	4,59,69	4,25,52	3,97,29	4,34,85	+37,56
Deduct—Refunds	6,28	6,46	3,87	2,53	3,57	+1,04
Net export duty	6,15,93	4,53,23	4,21,65	3,94,76	4,31,28	+36,52
Total Import and Export Duties (net)	46,44,36	41,22,59	39,40,81	45,01,32	39,02,91	—6,08,41
Land Customs and miscellaneous	1,31,18	1,65,74	1,19,13	72,78(*m*)	1,28,39	+55,61
Excise duty on motor spirit	2,78,89	2,67,45	3,46,90	3,95,29(*m*)	4,29,22	+33,93
„ „ „ kerosene	93,21	1,45,72	2,50,54	2,76,82(*m*)	2,80,78	+3,96
„ „ „ Silver	—	16,60	22,93	76	—	—76
Total Customs Revenue (gross)	52,03,35	47,84,72	47,69,52	53,36,70	48,40,09	—4,96,61
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	13,73	10,24	9,42	9,29	10,15	+86
Tea cess	14,19	13,41	12,94	14,13	12,19	—1,94

* Figures prior to 1932-33 include those of tobacco, unmanufactured dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
** Figures prior to 1932-33 include those of lubricating oil, dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
† Figures prior to 1933-34 in respect of the several heads specified in this group include those of the corresponding heads dutiable under group VII since January, 1933.
‡ Includes figures for tea, and chillies, ginger and mace dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
§ Includes figures for pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes dutiable under Group VII since January, 1933.
‖ Includes figures for confectionery, smokers' requisites, toys, games and sports goods and electric lighting bulbs dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
(*a*) Figures prior to 1933-34 also include those of ale, beer, rum, bitters, medicinal and perfumed spirits dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
(*b*) Figures for 1931-32 and 1932-33 also include those of boots and shoes of leather dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
(*c*) Includes duty on artificial silk mixtures from October, 1931.
(*d*) Dutiable from 30th September 1931.
(*e*) Figures prior to 1933-34 also include those of coffee other than canned or bottled dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
(*f*) Figures prior to 1933-34 also include those of vegetable non-essential oils dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
(*g*) Figures prior to 1933-34 also include those of woollen manufactures and chemicals, asphalt, soaps and motor vans dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
(*h*) Includes duty on artificial silk piecegoods from October 1931 to March, 1933.
(*i*) Figures prior to 1933-34 are inclusive of those for cutlery, musical instruments, etc., dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
(*j*) Liable to protective duties with effect from 1st October 1931, protection except in the case of magnesium chloride having ceased from 31st March, 1933.
(*k*) Liable to a protective duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* under the Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act, 1931.
(*l*) Liable to a protective duty of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. under the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932 and includes sugarcandy up to December, 1933.
(*m*) Subject to revision.
Note.—Figures for 1933-34 are not finally adjusted by Accounts Department.

No. 51—CUSTOMS TARIFF*—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA

IMPORT TARIFF

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	Hops.
1A	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding wheat (which is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt.) and flour (*see* Nos. 1B and 68).
1B	Sago flour.
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, *see* No. 35.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	DYES AND COLOURS
2A	Barks for tanning.
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
	METALLIC ORES
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS
5	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.
	SEEDS
6	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX
6A	Tallow.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS
8	Wool, raw, and Wool-tops.
	MISCELLANEOUS
8A	China Clay.
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates and mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.
10	Rags and other paper-making materials excluding wood pulp.
10A	Rubber stumps, rubber seeds and raw rubber.
10B	Stick or Seed Lac.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL
11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:— (*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (*b*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (*i*) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (*ii*) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (*c*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (*d*) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the first Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903). (*e*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
13	Anti-plague serum.
13A	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.
14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from Cinchona bark.
14B	Sulphur.

* As in operation on 1st May, 1934.

N.B.—A surcharge of 25 per cent is imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931 on all Customs import duties exceeding 2½ per cent *ad valorem* in addition to the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931, with certain exceptions which are indicated in foot-notes against the respective items. Exemptions from Customs import and export duties made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, have not been included in this schedule. for the actual rates of duty in force, *vide* Indian Customs Tariff (10th issue).

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder blower, whiteant exterminating machines, beetpullers, broadcast seeders, cornpickers, corn-shellers, cultipackers, drag-scrapers, stalk-cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil-graders and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.*
16	The following dairy and poultry farming appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce, and incubators; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes.
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
18	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pugmills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugarcane juice.

No.	Names of Articles
	METALS
19	Current coin of the Government of India.
20	Gold bullion and coin, and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.
20A	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.
	PAPER
21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
21A	Postage stamps, whether used or unused.
21B	Paper money.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
22	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS
23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.
24A	Light Ships.
24B	Ropes, cotton.
24D	Stone prepared as for road metalling.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
25	Animals, living, all sorts.
25A	Insignia and badges of official British and Foreign orders.
25B	Plants, living, all sorts.
26	Specimens, models and wall diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notifications Nos. 37 and 41, dated the 13th September and 29th November, 1930, respectively, the following agricultural machines and implements, namely, flame throwers for attachment to spraying machines designed for the extermination of locusts, and latex cups, are exempt from payment of import duty.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH		
	Fish, salted, wet	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, prescribe,* *plus* 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

* The rate since the 18th March, 1924, is annas 7½.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		
27A	Currants	Cwt.	Rs. A. 1 0
	LIQUORS		
28	Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors except Ale and Beer.	In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more, per imperial gallon.	Rs. A. 0 12
		In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz. per bottle.	0 2
		In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz. per bottle.	0 1
		In bottles containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz. per bottle.	0 ½
		In other containers, per imperial gallon.	1 0
29	Denatured spirit	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
30	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)—		
	(1) Brandy, gin, whisky, and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. A. 30 0
	(2) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit not otherwise specified—		
	(*i*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Imperial gallon . .	40 0
	(*ii*) *not so entered.*	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	30 0
	Provided that— (*a*) the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the articles were included in Part V ; (*b*) where the unit of assessment is the imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.		
31	Wines, not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit—		
	(1) Champagne and other sparkling wines.	Imperial gallon . .	10 8
	(2) Other sorts	Imperial gallon . .	6 0

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK		
33	Fish oil and whale oil, hardened or hydrogenated.	Cwt.	Rs. A. 10 0
34	Molasses	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
34A	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine.	Pound	Rs. A. 5 0
34B	Saccharine tablets	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent or Rs. 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place,* plus 2½ annas per maund if manufactured outside India.
35A †	Sugarcandy	Cwt.	Rs. A. 10 8
	TOBACCO		
37	Cigars	*Ad valorem*	90 per cent.
37A †	Cigarettes	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent and in addition either eight rupees and two annas per thousand, or three rupees and four annas per pound whichever is higher.
38	All other sorts of Tobacco manufactured	Pound	3 0
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL		
39	Coal, coke and patent fuel	Ton	0 8
	METALS		
39A	Tin, block	Ton	250 0
	OILS		
40	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon	Three annas.
40A	Motor spirit	Ditto	Eight annas.
40B	Mineral oil not included in Item No. 40 or Item No. 40A which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps.	Ditto	Three annas.
41	MINERAL OIL—		Rs. A.
	(1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre;	Ton	12 8
	(2) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer is not suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st April, 1932, and until further notice is Re. 1-9-0 including the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931. The additional charge of 2½ annas is, however, exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent.

† Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	TEXTILE MATERIALS		
41A †	Cotton, raw	Pound . . .	Six pies.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	APPAREL		
41B †	Boots and Shoes *not otherwise* specified .	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent or 6 annas per pair, whichever is higher.
41C †	Uppers for boots and shoes unless entirely made of leather.	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent or three annas per pair, whichever is higher.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES		
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		Rs.
	(1) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified.	Each . . .	15
	(2) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	,, . . .	5 } or 30 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* 10 per cent *ad valorem*.
	(3) Gun stocks and breech blocks .	,, . . .	3
	(4) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	,, . . .	2
	(5) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	,, . . .	1
	(6) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem* . .	40 per cent.
	(7) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem* . .	40 per cent.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS		
42A	Motor cycles and motor scooters and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	*Ad valorem* . .	30 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		
42A A†	Heavy chemicals, the following namely—		
	(1) Alum (ammonia alum) potash alum and soda alum.	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent or Re. 1 and 6 annas per cwt. whichever is higher.
	(2) Magnesium Sulphate or hydrated magnesium Sulphate.	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent or Re. 1 and 4 annas per cwt. whichever is higher.
42B	Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives.	Seer of 80 tolas . .	Rs. 24 or 15 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	MACHINERY		
43A	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.
43B	Rubber-insulated copper wires and cables, no core of which, other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material *or not*.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.
	METALS		
43B B †	Silver bullion and coin, not otherwise specified, and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Ounce . . .	Five annas.

† Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS		
43C*	Artificial silk yarn and thread . . .	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 3 annas per pound, whichever is higher.
45B	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.
	MISCELLANEOUS		
45C†	Glass, globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns—		
	(1) Globes for hurricane lanterns . .	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent or 4 annas 6 pies per dozen, whichever is higher.
	(2) Other globes and chimneys having an external base diameter of over one inch.	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent or 3 annas per dozen, whichever is higher.
45D†	Paints, Colours and painter's materials, the following, namely—		
	(1) Red lead, reduced, dry . .	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent or Rs. 4 and 12 annas per cwt., whichever is higher.
	(2) White lead, genuine, moist and reduced, dry or moist.	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent or Rs. 5 and 12 annas per cwt. whichever is higher.
	(3) Zinc white, genuine, moist . .	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher.
	(4) Zinc white, reduced, dry or moist .	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent or Rs. 4 and 4 annas per cwt., whichever is higher.
45E†	Soap, household and laundry—		Rs. As.
	(1) In plain bars of not less than one pound in weight.	Cwt. . .	4 0
	(2) Other sorts	Cwt. . .	6 8
46	Printing type	Pound . . .	One anna.
46D	Printer's ink	*Ad valorem* . .	8 per cent.
47	Starch and Farina	*Ad valorem* . .	15 per cent.

* Exempted from the additional duties imposed by Section 4 of Indian Finance Act, 1931 and the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

† Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		MISCELLANEOUS
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES	53	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
48	Vinegar in casks.		
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	54	The following printing material, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.
	WOOD AND TIMBER		
49	Firewood.		
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	55	Racks for the withering of tea leaf.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES	57	Fodder, bran and pollards.
50	Copperas, green (ferrous sulphate).		

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent* *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL, FOR RE-MANUFACTURE
58	Iron or steel, old.
	III.—*Articles* wholly or mainly manufactured—
	DYES AND COLOURS
58A †	Dyes derived from Coal tar, and Coal tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
59	Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway administration.
	MACHINERY
59A †	Machinery, namely, such of the *following* articles as are not otherwise specified :—
	(1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts ;
	(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts;
	(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;
	(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton;
	(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not; and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.
	Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.
59B †	MACHINERY—*contd.* The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and pirns; dobbies; Jacquard machines; Jacquard harness liner cards; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiples box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and lags for dobbies; wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; *cumbli* finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames; take-up motions; temples and pickers; picking bands; picking sticks; printing machines; roller cloth; clearer cloth; sizing flannel; and roller skins.
59C †	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rules with side perforation to be used after further perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines, and clarified liquid glue but excluding ink and paper.
59D †	Component Parts of Machinery, as defined in Nos. 59A, 59B and 59C, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose :
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK
63	Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks, also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of, a railway administration :

* All articles except dyes and colours comprised in item No. 58A and Machinery comprised in items Nos. 59A, 59B, 59C and 59D under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.
† Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent* *ad valorem—contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured —*contd.*		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK—*concld.*
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK—*contd.*		Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein:	64	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections:
	Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in No. 59A or No. 59D shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.		Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 59A or No. 59D shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.
63A	Component Parts of Railway Materials, as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose:		

* All articles under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent* *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		OILS
	FISH	75	All sorts of Animal and Mineral Oils not otherwise specified, and the following Natural Essential Oils, namely, almond, bergamot, gajupatti, camphor, cloves, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, ottorose and peppermint.
65	Fish, not otherwise specified.		SEEDS
66	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.	76	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR		TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX
68	Flour, except Sago flour.†	77	All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES		TEXTILE MATERIALS
69	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, not otherwise specified; including also the following articles if canned or bottled, namely, bacon, ham, biscuits, cakes, butter, vegetable product, cheese, farinaceous and patent foods, ghee, isinglass, jams and jellies, lard, pickles, chutnies, sauce and condiments.	78	Textile materials, the following:— Raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK		WOOD AND TIMBER
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.	79	Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		MISCELLANEOUS
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC	80	Canes and rattans.
74	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	81	Cowries and shells.
		83	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut (*see* No. 5).
		84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† Wheat flour is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt. as also wheat there being no surcharge on wheat in No. 1A.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent* *ad valorem*—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
86	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.
86A	Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.
	CONVEYANCES
87	Tramcars, passenger lifts, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof: also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
88	The following Chemicals, drugs and medicines, namely, acetic, carbolic, citric and oxalic acids, naphthalene, potassium chlorate and potassium cyanide, bicarbonate of soda, borax, sodium silicate, arsenic, calcium carbide, glycerine, lead, magnesium and zinc compounds not otherwise specified, aloes, asafœtida, cocaine, sarsaparilla and storax.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
89	The following Hardware, ironmongery and tools, namely, agricultural implements not otherwise specified, buckets of tinned or galvanised iron, and pruning knives.
90	The following Electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, namely, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, flash lights, carbons, condensers, and bell apparatus; and switch-boards designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts.
91	Optical Instruments, apparatus and appliances.
	DYES AND COLOURS
92	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
93	The following paints, colours and painter's materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
94	Glass and glassware not otherwise specified, and lacquered ware.
94A	Earthenware pipes and sanitary ware.
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER
95	Hides and Skins not otherwise specified, and the following leather manufactures, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL
98	All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified including unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminium, scrap copper, and lead sheets for tea chests.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY
99	Printing paper, all sorts not otherwise specified which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content; and Straw Board, all sorts.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
	Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say:—
100	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread.
	Flax, twist and yarn;
	Hemp manufactures;
	Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags or cloth;
	Blankets and rugs (other than floor rugs); excluding blankets and rugs made wholly or mainly from artificial silk;
	Fabrics not otherwise specified containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool or 50 per cent cotton.
100A	Silk or artificial silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:—
	Silk or artificial silk ligatures; elastic silk or artificial silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk or artificial silk abdominal belts, silk or artificial silk web catheter tubes, and oiled silk or artificial silk.
	MISCELLANEOUS
101	Art, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23 and No. 138.
103	The following Building and Engineering materials, namely, bricks, chalk, lime and clay.
104	Candles.

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent* *ad valorem*—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*		MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*
106A	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.	116	Soap not otherwise specified
107	Furniture, tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.	118	Stone and *Marble*, and articles made of stone and marble, but excluding stone prepared as for road metalling.
108	Mats and Mattings not otherwise specified.	119	Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof.
108A	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags.	120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
109	Oilcakes.		
112	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.		IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
113	Pitch and tar.	121	Coral.
114	Polishes and compositions.	123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.
115	Slate pencils.		

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent† *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
	SPICES	128	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof.
124A	The following Spices, when not unground namely :—	129	Articles, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver.
	Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper.	130	The following Musical Instruments, namely, complete organs and harmoniums and records for talking machines.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		METALS
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES	131	Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
125	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	132	Silver plate, and silver manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
126	Save where otherwise specified, all articles which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.		MISCELLANEOUS
		134	Bangles, beads and false pearls.
		134A	Cinematograph films, exposed.
		135	Fireworks, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 106-A).
		136	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified.
		137	Jewellery and Jewels.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES	138	Prints, engravings and pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.
127	Camphor.		

*All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† All articles under this head except spices (No. 124A), and cinematograph films, exposed (No. 134A), are liable to an additional duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* under the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	***III.*—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—**	
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES	
141B*	HEAVY CHEMICALS, the following namely:—	
	Magnesium chloride	One rupee and five annas per cwt. or 25 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	CONVEYANCES	
142	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—	
	(*a*) if of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) if not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL	
143	IRON angle, channel and tee— (*a*) fabricated, all qualities— (i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities— (i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanized, tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*c*) of No. 237—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
145	IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing and fishbolts and nuts.	Rs. 2-4-0 per cwt.
145A	Iron or steel rivets	Rs. 2 per cwt.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—	
	(*a*) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) not galvanized— (i) not under ⅛-inch thick— of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture . .	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(ii) under ⅛-inch thick— of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.

* Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*	
147	IRON OR STEEL plates or sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ¼-inch thick and not of cast iron—	
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 36 per ton.
148	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ¼-inch thick—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 27 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* No. 236)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.
	(*b*)† not fabricated, all sorts not otherwise specified—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 35 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 59 per ton.
148A*†	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ¼-inch thick, galvanized, not fabricated—	
	of British manufacture	
	(i) if made from Indian sheet bar imported into the United Kingdom after the 23rd day of December 1932.	Rs. 30 per ton.
	(ii) if made from sheet bar other than Indian sheet bar imported into the United Kingdom after the 23rd day of December 1932.	Rs. 53 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 83 per ton.
149*	Iron or Steel—	
	(*a*) wire other than barbed or stranded fencing-wire, wire-rope or wire-netting; and	Rs. 45 per ton.
	(*b*) wire nails.	
149A	IRON OR STEEL, the original material but (not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India:	Rs. 23 per ton or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.	
150	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—	
	A.—Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—	
	(*x*) (i) 30 lbs. per yard and over	Rs. 13 per ton.
	(ii) fish-plates therefor	Rs. 6 per ton or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

* Exempt from the additional duty of 25 per cent imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.
† With effect up to the 31st day of October, 1934.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Rate of duty.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*concld.*	
150—*contd.*	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—*contd.*	
	(*b*) under 30 lbs. per yard, and fish-plates, therefor—	
	if of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	if not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	B.—Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—	
	(i) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over . .	Rs. 14 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture . . .	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 12 per ton.
	C.—Sleepers other than cast iron	Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	D.—Spikes (other than dogspikes) and tie-bars—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	E.—Dogspikes	Rs. 2-4 per cwt.
	F.—Gibs, cotters, keys, distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers.	Rs. 2 per cwt.
151	STEEL, angle and tee, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 237) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
152	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 237)—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
153	STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel-bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well-curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware (*see* No. 185) or any of the articles specified in Nos. 59A, 59D, 64, 87, 182 or 230—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
154	STEEL, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	Rs. 48 per ton.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Rate of duty.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.	
154A	SILVER THREAD AND WIRE (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf; including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made.	50 per cent *ad valorem*.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.	
155	PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent. of the fibre content.	One anna per pound.
156	WRITING PAPER—	
	(*a*) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	One anna per pound or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) All other sorts	One anna per pound.
157	Sugar—	
	Sugar excluding confectionery	Rs. 7-4 per cwt.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.*	
157A†	SILK, RAW (excluding Silk waste and noils), and silk cocoons	25 per cent *ad valorem plus* 14 annas per pound.
157B†	SILK waste and noils	25 per cent *ad valorem*.
158†	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread—	
	(*i*) of Counts above 50's—	
	(*a*) of British manufacture	5 per cent *ad valorem*.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture	6¼ per cent *ad valorem*.
	(*ii*) of Counts 50's and below—	
	(*a*) of British manufacture	5 per cent *ad valorem* or 1¼ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture	6¼ per cent *ad valorem* or 1¼ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
158A†	SILK yarn including thrown silk warps but excluding sewing thread and yarn spun from silk waste or noils.	25 per cent *ad valorem plus* 14 annas per pound.
158B†	SILK yarn spun from waste or noils and silk sewing thread .	25 per cent *ad valorem*.
158C†	COTTON fabrics not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of cotton—	
	(I) Grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhuties, saris and scarves)—	
	(*a*) of British manufacture	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 4¾ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 5¼ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
	(II) Cotton piecedgoods and fabrics not otherwise specified :—	
	(*a*) of British manufacture	25 per cent *ad valorem*.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture	50 per cent *ad valorem*.

*The amendments made by Section 2 of the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934 shall have effect only upto the 31st day of March 1939.

†Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Rate of duty.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS—*contd.*	
158D†	Fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk—	
	(*a*) of British manufacture	30 per cent *ad valorem*, or 2½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
158E†	Fabrics not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of silk including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk—	
	(i) Pongee	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* rupee one per pound.
	(ii) Fuji, boseki and corded (excluding white cord) .	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Re. 1-8 annas per pound.
	(iii) Other sorts	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Rs. 2 per pound.
158F†	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk—	
	(i) Containing more than 50 per cent. of silk or atificial silk or of both.	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Rs. 2 per pound.
	(ii) Containing not more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both—	
	(*a*) Containing more than 10 per cent artificial silk	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 24 as per lb., whichever is higher.
	(*b*) Containing no artificial silk or not more than 10 per cent artificial silk.	50 per cent *ad valorem*.
158G†	Fabrics not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent artificial silk—	
	(i) Containing 50 per cent. or more cotton—	
	(*a*) of British manufacture	30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 3½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
	(ii) Containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent cotton—	
	(*a*) of British manufacture	30 per cent *ad valorem*, or 2½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
158H†	Fabrics not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool, but containing more than 50 per cent cotton and not more than 90 per cent cotton—	
	(*a*) of British manufacture	25 per cent *ad valorem*.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture	50 per cent *ad valorem*.
158J†	The following cotton fabrics, namely, sateens including Italian of satin weave, velvet and valveteen, and embroidered allovers—	
	(*a*) of British manufacture	25 per cent *ad valorem*.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture	35 per cent *ad valorem*.
158K†	Fabrics containing gold or silver thread	50 per cent *ad valorem*.

† Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*concld.*

No.	Names of articles.	Rate of duty.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS—*concld.*	
158L†	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in items 158G to 158K—	The *ad valorem* rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.
	Bed Sheets. Handkerchiefs. Bed spreads. Napkins. Bolster cases. Pillow cases. Counter panes. Pillow slips. Cloths, table. Scarves. Cloths, tray. Shirts. Covers, bed. Shawls. Covers, table. Sacks (Cotton). Dusters. Towels. Glass cloth. Umbrella Coverings.	
158M†	Cotton Knitted fabric	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 12 annas per pound, whichever is higher.
158N†	Cotton braids or cords, the following, namely :—	
	Ghoonsis and Muktakesis	6½ annas per pound.
158O†	Cotton hosiery, the following namely :—	
	Cotton undervests knitted or woven, and cotton socks or stockings.	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 12 annas per pound, whichever is higher.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
159	(*a*) †Matches—	
	(1) In boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than 40 matches.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India *plus* ten annas per gross of boxes or booklets.
	(2) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matches.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India *plus* fifteen annas per gross of boxes or booklets.
	(3) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 60 but not more than 80 matches.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches, manufactured in British India *plus* one rupee and four annas.
	(4) All other matches	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India *plus* one pie for every 48 matches or fractions thereof.
	(*b*) Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match making.	Four annas and six pies per pound.
	(*c*) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Six annas per pound.
160	Wood pulp	Rs. 45 per ton.

† Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent.

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.			
	FISH.			
161	FISH, UNSALTED, dry	30 per cent.	..	20 per cent.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.			
162	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified, including vanilla beans.	30 per cent.	..	20 per cent.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.			
163	COCOA and CHOCOLATE other than confectionery	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	..
164	COFFEE, canned or bottled	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
165	FISH, canned	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
166	FRUIT JUICES	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
167	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, canned or bottled	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
168	MILK, condensed or preserved, including milk cream	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	..
169	SAGO (excluding Sago flour) and TAPIOCA	30 per cent.	..	20 per cent.
170	CANNED OR BOTTLED PROVISIONS, not otherwise specified	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	..
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.			
	GUMS AND RESINS.			
171	GUMS, Arabic, Benjamin (ras and cowrie) and Dammer (including unrefined batu) and rosin.	30 per cent.	..	20 per cent.
	OILS.			
172	The following NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS, namely, citronella, cinnamon, and cinnamon leaf.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
173	NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS, all sorts not otherwise specified	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	..
174	ESSENTIAL OILS, synthetic	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	..
175	FISH OIL including whale oil not otherwise specified	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	..
	SEEDS.			
176	OILSEEDS, non-essential, all sorts not otherwise specified, including copra or coconut kernel.	30 per cent.	..	20 per cent.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.			
177	SISAL and ALOE fibre	30 per cent.	..	20 per cent.
	WAX.			
178	BEESWAX	30 per cent.	..	20 per cent.
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
179	IVORY, unmanufactured	30 per cent.	..	20 per cent.

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.			
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
181	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent.
	CONVEYANCES.			
182	CARRIAGES AND CARTS which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and CYCLES (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections and parts and accessories thereof; excluding rubber tyres and tubes.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.			
183	CUTLERY, all sorts not otherwise specified	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
184	DOMESTIC REFRIGERATORS	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
184A	ENAMELLED IRONWARE, the following, namely :—			
	(1) Signboards	30 per cent, or 4½ annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(2) Domestic hollowware the following namely, basins, bowls, dishes, plates and *thalas*, including ricecups, ricebowls and riceplates :—			
	(i) having no diameter exceeding 19 centimeters .	30 per cent or per dozen 4 annas *plus* one anna for every two centimeters or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 11 centimeters, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) having any diameter exceeding 19 centimeters .	30 per cent or per dozen 8 annas *plus* two annas for every two centimeters or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 19 centimeters, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.			
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—*contd.*			
185	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts not otherwise specified, including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
186	The following ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, namely :—	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	(*a*) ELECTRICAL CONTROL GEAR AND TRANSMISSION GEAR, namely, switches (*excluding switch-boards*), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts ; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity ; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading-in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof : but excluding electrical earthernware and porcelain otherwise specified.			
	(*b*) all other sorts of ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic.			
186A	ELECTRICAL EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN, the following, namely :—			
	(*a*) Insulators, shackle, sinclair cordeaux or Pin-type, not otherwise specified :—			
	(i) fitted	30 per cent or eighteen annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) not fitted	30 per cent or fourteen annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(*b*) Two-way cleats	30 per cent or four annas per gross of pairs, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(*c*) Spacing insulators	30 per cent or two annas per gross, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.			
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—*contd.*			
186A	ELECTRICAL, ETC.—*contd.*			
	(*d*) Ceiling roses—			
	(i) fitted	30 per cent or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) not fitted	30 per cent or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(*e*) Joint-box Cut-outs—			
	(i) fitted	30 per cent or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) not fitted	30 per cent or six annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
187	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES other than electrical, all sorts not otherwise specified, including photographic, scientific, philosophical and surgical.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	DYES AND COLOURS.			
188	CUTCH AND GAMBIER, all sorts	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
189	PAINTS, COLOURS AND PAINTER'S MATERIALS, all sorts not otherwise specified, including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
189A	PAINTS, COLOURS AND PAINTER'S MATERIALS, the following, namely :—			
	(1) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist.	30 per cent or Rs. 4-12-0 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(2) white lead, genuine dry	30 per cent or Rs. 5-12-0 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(3) Zinc white, genuine dry	30 per cent or Rs. 6-0-0 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.			
	DYES AND COLOURS—*contd.*			
189A	PAINTS, COLOURS, ETC.—*contd.* (4) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist:—			
	(i) in packing of 1 lb. or over . . .	30 per cent or Rs. 8-8-0 per cwt. whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) in packing of ½ lb. and over but less than 1 lb. .	30 per cent or Rs. 11-4-0 per cwt. whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(iii) in packing of ¼ lb. and over but less than ½ lb. .	30 per cent or Rs. 17-0-0 per cwt. whichever is higher.	20 per cent.	..
	(iv) in packing of less than ¼ lb. . . .	30 per cent or Rs. 24-0-0 per cwt. whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
190	PLUMBAGO AND GRAPHITE	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
	EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.			
191	EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN, all sorts not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
191A	DOMESTIC EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN, the following, namely:—			
	(*a*) Tea cups and coffee cups—			
	(i) having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs. .	30 per cent or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) having a capacity of not more than 7½ ozs. .	30 per cent. or four annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(*b*) Saucers—			
	(i) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs.	30 per cent or five annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of not more than 7½ ozs.	30 per cent or two annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent.—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.			
	EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN—*contd.*			
191A	DOMESTIC EARTHENWARE, ETC.—*contd.*			
	(c) Teapots—			
	(i) having a capacity of more than 20 ozs.	30 per cent or three rupees per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent	..
	(ii) having a capacity of more than 10 ozs. and not more than 20 ozs.	30 per cent or twenty-four annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent	..
	(iii) having a capacity of not more than 10 ozs.	30 per cent or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent	..
	(d) Sugarbowls	30 per cent or twenty-four annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent	..
	(e) Jugs having a capacity of over 10 ozs.	30 per cent or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent	..
	(f) Plates over 5½ inches in diameter—			
	(i) over 8½ inches in diameter	30 per cent or sixteen annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent	..
	(ii) Not over 8½ inches in diameter	30 per cent or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.			
	FURNITURE AND CABINETWARE.			
192	FURNITURE AND CABINETWARE of all materials, excluding mouldings.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	LEATHER.			
193	SKINS, tanned or dressed, unwrought LEATHER, LEATHER CLOTH including artificial leather, and other MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	MACHINERY.			
194	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one brake-horse-power.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.			
195	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES thereof not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.			
196	METALS and manufactures thereof, namely :— .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	(*a*) *Aluminium*—circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified.			
	(*b*) *Brass, bronze* and similar alloys wrought, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.			
	(*c*) *Copper, wrought*, and manufactures of copper, all sorts not otherwise specified.			
	(*d*) *German silver* including nickel silver.			
	(*e*) *Lead wrought*—the following articles, namely, pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests.			
	(*f*) *Zinc or spelter wrought* or manufactured not otherwise specified.			
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.			
197	PAPER including CHROME, MARBLE, FLINT, POSTER and STEREO PRINTING PAPER, ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD AND CARDBOARD, all sorts other than straw board ; and STATIONERY including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, and other sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form ; including also waste paper but excluding paper and stationery otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
197A	Lead Pencils	30 per cent or one anna per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*concld.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—concld.			
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.			
199	WOOLLEN YARN for weaving and KNITTING WOOL . .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
200	ASBESTOS MANUFACTURES, not otherwise specified . .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
201	BRUSHES, all sorts	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
202	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, all sorts not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified, including CEMENT (excluding Portland cement other than white Portland cement), tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain, tiles, and firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 59C or No. 63.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
203	BUTTONS, metal	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
204	COIR fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and matting . .	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
205	CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
206	CORK MANUFACTURES not otherwise specified . . .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
207	GLUE, all sorts other than clarified liquid glue . . .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
208	OIL CLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
209	PACKING—engine and boiler—all sorts not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
209A	Parasols and sunshades and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
210	RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES and other MANUFACTURES OF RUBBER not otherwise specified, excluding apparel and boots and shoes.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
210A	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain	30 per cent or two annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
211	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise specified . . .	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
212	UMBRELLAS	30 per cent or eight annas each, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates.

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.				
213	CONFECTIONERY	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent	40 per cent	..
	FISH.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
214	FISH, salted, dry	Cwt.	3 8 0	..	1 8 0
	LIQUORS.				
215	ALE AND BEER	In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more, per Imperial gallon.	1 2 0	0 14 0	..
		In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz., per bottle.	0 3 0	0 2 4	..
		In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz., per bottle.	0 1 6	0 1 2	..
		In bottles containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz., per bottle.	0 0 9	0 0 7	..
		In other containers, per Imperial gallon.	1 8 0	1 2 8	..
216	SPIRITS— (1) Bitters— (*i*) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Imperial gallon.	50 0 0	..	45 0 0
	(*ii*) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London *proof.*	37 8 0	..	33 12 0
	(2) Drugs and medicines containing spirit— (*i*) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Imperial gallon.	40 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
	(*ii*) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	29 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—contd.				
	LIQUORS—*contd.*				
216—*contd.*	SPIRITS—*contd.*				
	(3) Perfumed spirits	Imperial gallon.	60 0 0	52 8 0	..
	(4) Rum	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	37 8 0	..	33 12 0
	Provided that— (*a*) on any article chargeable under this item with the lower rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 20 per cent *ad valorem*, and on any article chargeable under this item with the higher rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 30 per cent *ad valorem* ; (*b*) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.				
	SPICES.				
217	The following UNGROUND SPICES, namely :—				
	Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper.	*Ad valorem*	45 per cent .	..	37½ per cent.
218	The following UNGROUND SPICES, namely :—				
	Chillies, ginger and mace	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent .	..	22½ per cent.
	TEA.				
219	TEA	Pound .	5 annas .	..	3 annas.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.				
220	COFFEE not otherwise specified . . .	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent. *plus* one anna per pound.	..	25 per cent.
	TOBACCO.				
221	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound .	Rs. 3-4-0	..	Rs. 2-12-0.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.				
	OILS.				
222	LUBRICATING OIL, that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon.	Two annas and six pies.	Six pies .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—contd.				
	OILS—*contd.*				
223	The following VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS, namely:—				
	Coconut, groundnut, and linseed . .	*Ad valorem*	35 per cent .	..	25 per cent.
224	VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS not otherwise specified.	*Ad valorem*	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	25 per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.				
	APPAREL.				
225	BOOTS AND SHOES composed mainly of leather	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent or 6 annas per pair, whichever is higher.	20 per cent or 5 annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.				
226	CARTRIDGE CASES, filled and empty . .	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
227	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—FIREARMS, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof.	Each .	Rs. 18-12-0 *plus* 10 per cent *ad valorem*, or 50 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	Rs. 18-12-0 or 40 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.				
228	The following CHEMICALS, namely:—				
	Cadmium Sulphide, Cobalt Oxide, Selenium, Uranium Oxide and Zinc Oxide.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent .	15 per cent .	..
	CONVEYANCES.				
229	MOTOR CARS including taxicabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Nos. 42A and 230 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	*Ad valorem*	37½ per cent .	30 per cent .	..
230	MOTOR OMNIBUSES; CHASSIS OF MOTOR OMNIBUSES, MOTOR VANS and MOTOR LORRIES; and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories not otherwise specified, excluding rubber tyres and tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent .	17½ per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.				
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.				
231	CUTLERY PLATED with gold or silver . .	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
232	ELECTRIC LIGHTING BULBS	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
232A	GOLD or GOLD PLATED PEN NIBS . . .	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
233	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and parts thereof, all sorts not otherwise specified.	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
234	WIRELESS RECEPTION INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS and component parts thereof, including all electric valves, amplifiers and loud speakers which are not specially designed for purposes other than wireless reception or are not original parts of and imported along with instruments or apparatus so designed.	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.				
235	IRON ALLOYS	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent .	10 per cent .	..
	,, angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified.				
	,, bar and rod not otherwise specified.				
	,, pig.				
	,, rice bowls.				
236	Iron or steel ANCHORS AND CABLES . .	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent .	10 per cent .	..
	,, ,, hoops and strips.				
	,, ,, nails and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified.				
	,, ,, pipes, and tubes; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified.				
	Iron or steel RAILWAY TRACK MATERIALS not otherwise specified, including bearing plates, cast iron sleepers and lever boxes.				
	Iron or steel TRAMWAY TRACK MATERIALS not otherwise specified, including rails, fishplates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.				
	Iron or steel SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ¼ inch thick, whether fabricated or not, if coated with metals other than tin or zinc.				
	Iron or steel PLATES AND SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ¼ inch thick not otherwise specified, whether fabricated or not.				
	Iron or steel BARBED OR STRANDED FENCING-WIRE AND WIRE ROPE.				
	Iron or steel (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.				
	,, ,, EXPANDED METAL.				

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit of method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.				
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*				
236A	CAST IRON PIPES	*Ad valorem.*	20 per cent or Rs. 25 per ton whichever is higher.	10 per cent .	..
237	STEEL, angle and tee, if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated.	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent .	10 per cent .	..
	,, (other than bars), alloys, crucibles, shear, blister and tub.				
	,, (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process.				
	,, ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1½ inches or more.				
	,, bar and rod, the following kinds—				
	(*a*) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under ½ inch;				
	(*b*) all shapes and sizes, if— (i) of alloy, crucible, shear, blister or tub steel, or				
	(ii) galvanized or coated with other metals, or				
	(iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting;				
	(*c*) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes— (i) rounds not over 7/16 inch diameter,				
	(ii) squares not over 7/16 inch side,				
	(iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over 1/8 inch thick,				
	(iv) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over ½ inch thick,				
	(v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,				
	(vi) all other shapes, any size.				
	TEXTILE FABRICS.				
238	WOOLLEN carpets, floor rugs, shawls and other manufactures of WOOL not otherwise specified, including felt.	*Ad valorem*	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	..
238A	WOOLLEN hosiery and woollen knitted apparel, that is to say, all hosiery and knitted apparel containing not less than 15 per cent of wool by weight.	*Ad valorem.*	35 per cent or eighteen annas per 1 lb. whichever is higher.	25 per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*concld.*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—concld.				
	TEXTILE FABRICS—*contd.*				
238B	WOOLLEN fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of wool excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool.	*Ad valorem.*	35 per cent or eighteen annas per 1 lb. whichever is higher.	25 per cent .	..
238C	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent. artificial silk, but containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent wool.	*Ad valorem.*	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	..
238D	RIBBONS	*Ad valorem.*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
238E	SOCKS and stockings, made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk.	*Ad valorem.*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
238F	PENTS not exceeding 4 yds. in length being *bonâ fide* remnants of piecegoods or other fabrics.	*Ad valorem.*	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	..
238G	APPAREL, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery, drapery, hats, caps, bonnets and hatter's ware, not otherwise specified.	*Ad valorem.*	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	25 per cent.
238H	TEXTILE manufactures, not otherwise specified	*Ad valorem.*	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	..
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
239	ASPHALT	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent .	..	15 per cent.
240	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS not exposed . .	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent .	15 per cent .	..
240A	The following glass making materials, viz., liquid gold and covered crucibles for glass making.	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent .	15 per cent	..
241	Portland cement excluding white Portland cement.	Ton . .	Rs. 18-4-0 .	Rs. 13-12-0 .	..
242	SOAP, toilet	*Ad valorem*	35 per cent or Rs. 20 per cwt. whichever is higher.	25 per cent .	..
243	Smokers' requisites excluding tobacco and matches.	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
244	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, airguns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows.	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
	MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED				
245	Betelnuts	*Ad valorem*	45 per cent .	..	37½ per cent.

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE		Rs. A.
1	Raw jute—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs. . .	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions . . .	Ditto . .	4 8
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings, for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine).	Ton of 2,240 lbs. .	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Ditto . .	32 0
	SKINS		
3	Raw skins	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent
	RICE		Rs. A. P.
4	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 2 3

Rates of Excise duty on Salt, Silver, Motor Spirit, Kerosene, Sugar and Matches as on the 1st April 1934.

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
			Rs. A. P.
1	Salt	Indian Maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	1 9 0*
2	Silver Bullion	Ounce . . .	0 5 0†
3	Motor Spirit	Imperial gallon . .	0 10 0*
4	Kerosene	Imperial gallon . .	0 2 9¾*
5	Sugar ‡—		
	(i) Khandsari	Hundredweight .	0 10 0
	(ii) All other Sugar except palmyra sugar.	Hundredweight .	1 5 0
	(iii) Palmyra sugar	....	Such rate as may be fixed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council after such enquiry as he may think fit.
6	(*a*) Matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty§		
	(i) if the average number is forty or less	Gross of boxes or booklets.	1 0 0
	(ii) if the average number is more than forty but not more than sixty.	Gross of boxes or booklets.	1 8 0
	(iii) if the average number is more than sixty.	Gross of boxes or booklets.	2 0 0
	(*b*) All other matches	....	Such rate as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.

*Includes a surcharge of 25 per cent, *vide* Section 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.
† *Vide* Section 7 of the Indian Finance Act, 1934.
‡ In accordance with Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.
§ In accordance with Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

No. 55.—Share of each province in the total entries and clearances of vessels

(In thousands of tons)

	Pre-war Average			War Average			Post-war Average			1932-33			1933-34		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.
Bengal . .	1,387	3,979	24·6	1,041	2,951	25·3	1,142	3,670	24·1	703	2,469	15·7	678	2,485	14·9
Bombay . . .	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,736	4,472	29·3	1,806	5,846	37·2	1,350	6,099	36·6
Sind	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,281	1,795	11·8	1,142	1,481	9·4	1,049	1,497	9·0
Madras . . .	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,226	19·0	2,646	2,927	19·2	2,252	3,069	19·6	2,455	3,761	22·7
Burma . . .	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,176	2,383	15·6	1,112	2,843	18·1	1,087	2,794	16·8
Bihar and Orissa . .	6	22	·1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	6,515	15,708	100	6,619	16,636	100

No. 56.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Foreign Sea-borne Trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1932-33		1933-34		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1933-34
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	1,767	5,349	1,816	5,531	65·3
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	197	52	165	41	·5
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	164	563	155	566	6·7
Dutch	47	114	86	206	77	241	70	229	71	243	2·8
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	46	87	92	213	106	273	3·2
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	121	598	144	734	8·7
Chinese	..	..	26	27	7	15	2	7	1	1	..
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	5	14	16	49	·6
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	16	48	22	74	·9
French	27	83	14	34	13	37	21	113	31	176	2·1
Spanish	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	41	225	51	247	2·9
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	96	420	102	454	5·4
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	12	23	15	38	·4
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	640	2,453	714	2,855	33·7
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	849	84	687	49	622	44	·5
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,928	7,504	3,241	7,902	3,317	8,471	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,728 entered in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India.—*continued.*

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1932-33		1933-34		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1933-34
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
Cleared											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,286	5,963	1,714	5,225	1,745	5,291	64·8
British Indian	322	183	298	70	360	130	212	62	177	34	·4
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	497	171	591	152	561	6·9
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	75	240	74	241	2·9
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	91	208	98	246	3·1
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	123	604	144	725	8·9
Chinese	..	..	25	27	8	17	2	4	2	5	·1
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	3	9	18	57	·7
Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	15	45	21	70	·8
French	28	87	14	36	14	39	16	87	25	134	1·6
Spanish	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	10	23	86	274	44	235	50	259	3·2
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	95	419	100	444	5·4
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	11	22	18	48	·6
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	646	2,464	702	2,790	34·2
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	868	88	702	54	678	51	·6
Total Cleared	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,053	7,743	3,274	7,805	3,302	8,166	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,981	15,247	6,515	15,708	6,619	16,637	..

* Only one American Vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups:

Group (*a*) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Persia and Western and Southern Afghanistan. The following stations are included in it :—

1. Zahidan (formerly Duzdap).*
2. Mirjawa.*
3. Nok-kundi.
4. Dalbandin.
5. Padag Road.*
6. Ahmedwal.
7. Nushki.
8. Quetta.
9. Bostan.
10. Yaru.
11. Gulistan.
12. Killa Abdulla.
13. Chaman.

Group (*b*) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ghazighat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pezu.
5. Tank.
6. Manzai (formerly Girni Road).
7. Lakimarwat.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Mardan.
17. Takhtibhai.
18. Durgai.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankote.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Damel.
26. Sarna.
27. Suchetgarh.
28. Ranbirsinghpura.
29. Miran Sahib.
30. Jammu Cantonment.
31. Parachinar.

Group (*c*) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. Katarnian Ghat.
5. Naipalganj Road.
6. Uska Bazar.
7. Bridgmanganj.
8. Raxaul.
9. Bairagnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jaynagar.
12. Bhaptiahi.
13. Nautanwa.
14. Jogbani.
15. Naksalbari.
16. Galgalia.
17. Ghum.
18. Gielle Khola (formerly Kalimpong Road).
19. Kalimpong.
20. Nagrakata.
21. Carron.
22. Banarhat.
23. Saikhowaghat.

* Temporarily closed.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

Articles	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Articles	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Gram and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—*contd.*			
Wheat—				Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*) .	3,425	23,809	26,248	Group (*a*) .	604	486	953
„ (*b*) .	60,928	211,378	138,839	„ (*b*) .	28,031	14,348	8,664
„ (*c*) .	60,218	128,599	173,223	„ (*c*) .	1,529,672	1,765,483	1,148,682
Total .	124,571	363,786	338,310	Total .	1,558,307	1,780,317	1,158,299
Gram and pulse—				Rice, unhusked—			
Group (*a*) .	1,174	2,061	1,290	Group (*a*) .	337	357	86
„ (*b*) .	84,224	343,388	341,968	„ (*b*) .	10,789	14,954	5,197
„ (*c*) .	111,135	76,331	275,574	„ (*c*) .	668,445	651,686	522,964
Total .	196,533	421,780	618,832	Total .	679,571	666,997	528,247

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Articles	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Grain and Pulse—*concld.*				Wool, raw—			
Others—				Group (*a*)	47,132	26,607	55,449
Group (*a*)	32,510	20,553	28,322	,, (*b*)	24,303	20,184	45,355
,, (*b*)	479,293	491,570	202,868	,, (*c*)	58,128	23,728	73,594
,, (*c*)	266,563	217,008	148,204	Total	129,563	70,519	174,398
Total	778,366	729,131	379,394	*Carpets and rugs—			
Hides and Skins—				Group (*a*)	13,295	12,691	10,372
Hides of Cattle—				,, (*b*)	3,502	6,880	3,992
Group (*a*)	1,647	1,618	1,297	Total	16,797	19,571	14,364
,, (*b*)	47,404	49,098	60,362	**Borax—			
,, (*c*)	20,314	15,998	24,093	Group (*b*)	2,296	..	..
Total	69,365	66,714	85,757	,, (*c*)	7,530	6,685	9,217
Skins of sheep and goats—				Total	9,826	6,685	9,217
Group (*a*)	7,539	5,176	7,350	†Charas	2,730	2,309	1,958
,, (*b*)	25,905	22,978	29,272	‡Jute, raw	300,075	207,971	270,652
,, (*c*)	3,668	2,028	2,247	Oil seeds—			
Total	37,112	30,182	38,869	‡ Linseed	408,814	446,444	429,086
Ghi—				‡ Mustard and rape seed	301,071	356,063	286,356
Group (*a*)	9,724	9,347	5,094	Treasure—			
,, (*b*)	3,773	3,481	2,480	Gold (in ounces)—			
,, (*c*)	43,324	46,782	48,780	Group (*a*)	..	..	..
Total	56,821	59,610	56,354	,, (*b*)	94	35,920	66,013
Tobacco—				,, (*c*)	..	..	..
Group (*a*)	7,730	3,894	3,591	Total	94	35,920	66,013
,, (*b*)	76,468	86,717	41,453	Silver (in ounces)—			
,, (*c*)	28,068	45,963	47,662	Group (*a*)	391,374	588,372	5,753,374
Total	112,266	136,574	92,706	,, (*b*)	3,659,650	6,066,718	3,746,855
				,, (*c*)	347,080	192,010	295,648
				Total	4,398,104	6,847,100	9,795,877

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (*a*) and (*b*) only and are not registered at other stations.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (*b*) and (*c*).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (*b*).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (*c*) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Cotton—			
Twist and yarn—			
Group (*a*)	21,053	12,659	6,310
„ (*b*)	18,094	20,413	22,149
„ (*c*)	32,877	40,692	37,749
Total	72,024	73,764	66,208
Piecegoods, foreign—			
Group (*a*)	80,905	67,778	63,873
„ (*b*)	79,465	81,431	93,420
„ (*c*)	55,047	50,717	53,739
Total	215,417	199,926	211,032
Piecegoods, Indian—			
Group (*a*)	43,980	30,476	36,764
„ (*b*)	143,930	146,749	136,666
„ (*c*)	101,345	108,870	113,912
Total	294,255	295,095	287,342
Dyes and Dyeing materials—			
Indigo (Natural)—			
Group (*a*)	1,318	1,438	2,954
„ (*b*)	229	261	3,681
„ (*c*)	22	2	21
Total	1,569	1,701	6,656
Others—			
Group (*a*)	1,771	888	1,035
„ (*b*)	22,374	29,718	7,008
„ (*c*)	3,223	1,598	4,922
Total	27,368	32,204	12,965
Grain and pulse—			
Wheat—			
Group (*a*)	110,533	120,694	113,265
„ (*b*)	917,064	627,596	962,370
„ (*c*)	108,768	87,195	40,516
Total	1,136,365	835,485	1,116,151
Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*)	61,785	42,650	46,676
„ (*b*)	217,733	220,001	212,509
„ (*c*)	390,803	400,173	437,881
Total	670,321	662,824	697,066
Others—			
Group (*a*)	282,722	172,326	211,134
„ (*b*)	906,751	1,008,531	849,302
„ (*c*)	530,328	399,478	343,250
Total	1,719,801	1,580,335	1,403,686
Iron and Steel—			
Unwrought—			
Group (*a*)	27,773	5	132
„ (*b*)	21,101	15,188	19,435
„ (*c*)	8,039	11,123	10,914
Total	56,913	26,316	30,481
Sections—			
Group (*a*)	66,556	55,019	53,648
„ (*b*)	165,778	94,629	156,620
„ (*c*)	58,630	48,641	96,563
Total	290,964	198,289	306,831

Articles	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Iron and Steel—*contd.*			
Machinery and millwork—			
Group (*a*)	21,165	4,824	3,520
„ (*b*)	23,395	14,847	10,674
„ (*c*)	7,421	10,164	5,277
Total	51,981	29,835	19,471
Others, including hardware and cutlery—			
Group (*a*)	1,630	8,188	2,540
„ (*b*)	21,471	14,607	15,547
„ (*c*)	5,985	8,576	6,053
Total	29,086	31,371	24,140
Petroleum—			
Group (*a*)	111,953	53,184	88,175
„ (*b*)	191,338	177,709	200,901
„ (*c*)	88,868	79,662	67,835
Total	392,159	310,555	356,911
Salt—			
Group (*a*)	9,297	13,689	20,525
„ (*b*)	846,004	859,724	735,509
„ (*c*)	884,173	832,532	745,427
Total	1,740,374	1,705,945	1,501,461
Sugar—			
Refined—			
Group (*a*)	164,750	144,278	284,496
„ (*b*)	534,727	508,608	529,246
„ (*c*)	71,154	88,538	74,660
Total	770,631	741,424	888,402
Unrefined—			
Group (*a*)	5,001	16,688	15,978
„ (*b*)	41,448	37,948	119,654
„ (*c*)	25,731	28,496	30,005
Total	72,180	83,132	165,637
Tea—			
Black—			
Group (*a*)	20,355	17,603	45,897
„ (*b*)	30,777	36,528	34,986
„ (*c*)	4,336	16,608	13,036
Total	55,468	70,739	93,919
Green—			
Group (*a*)	15,938	9,795	36,182
„ (*b*)	30,256	22,995	43,804
„ (*c*)	477	304	76
Total	46,671	33,094	80,062
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*)	7,227	5,397	3,893
„ (*b*)	63,625	49,751	40,160
„ (*c*)	57,938	57,035	62,494
Total	133,790	112,183	106,547
*Brass and Copper	14,256	29,156	16,119
* Betelnuts	38,931	31,516	24,015
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	...	..	7
„ (*b*)	15,399	2,513	2
„ (*c*)	182	..	..
Total	15,581	2,513	9
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	..	..
„ (*b*)	3,534,361	3,782,185	1,726,322
„ (*c*)	11,616,879	193,502	355,420
Total	15,151,240	3,975,687	2,081,742

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (*c*).

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier route of Burma

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

Articles	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)—			
(*d*)	351	477	534
(*e*)	7	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	358	477	534
Cotton manufactured—			
Piecegoods—			
(*d*)	340	375	219
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	691
Total	340	375	910
Other sorts, including rugs—			
(*d*)	171	223	295
(*e*)	54	1,878	..
(*f*)	..	..	11
Total	225	2,101	306
Grain and pulse—			
Gram and pulse—			
(*d*)	10,573	9,757	5,709
(*e*)	19,170	18,334	30,113
(*f*)	454	1,249	1,135
Total	30,197	29,340	36,957
Rice, husked—			
(*d*)	75,043	86,587	30,786
(*e*)	3,013	3,423	3,369
(*f*)	24,766	36,091	39,772
Total	102,822	126,101	82,927
Rice, unhusked (paddy)—			
(*d*)	1,534	..	..
(*e*)	633	388	27
(*f*)	17,038	16,755	10,680
Total	19,205	17,143	10,707
Hides of Cattle—			
(*d*)	1,482	1,102	1,085
(*e*)	4,801	1,782	3,659
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	6,283	2,884	4,744
Lac—			
(*d*)	672	1,758	5,004
(*e*)	42,425	20,751	69,238
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	43,097	22,509	74,242
Sugar—			
Refined—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	980
(*f*)	173	..	..
Total	173	..	980
Unrefined, including jaggery—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	204	..
(*f*)	9	256	1,080
Total	9	460	1,080

Articles	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Tea—			
Dry—			
(*d*)	8,594	11,303	9,237
(*e*)	8,269	12,352	11,426
(*f*)	..	..	4
Total	16,863	23,655	20,667
Wet—			
(*d*)	115	19	8
(*e*)	..	619	55
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	115	638	63
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes—			
(*d*)	13	..	..
(*e*)	516	1,348	2,335
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	529	1,348	2,335
Others—			
(*d*)	1,674	1,639	1,437
(*e*)	47	21	244
(*f*)	219	329	14
Total	1,940	1,989	1,695
Orpiment—			
(*d*)	4,236	3,644	12,049
(*e*)	34	..	210
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	4,270	3,644	12,259
Silk—			
Raw—			
(*d*)	4,346	5,532	8,458
(*e*)	435	626	..
(*f*)	130	215	296
Total	4,911	6,373	8,754
Manufactured—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	3	10	7
Total	3	10	7
Timber—			
Teak—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	61	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	61	..	..
Other kinds—			
(*d*)	..	78	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	..	78	..
Matches—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	164
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	..	..	164
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)			
(*d*)	..	101	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	..	101	..
Silver (in ounces)			
(*d*)	120,328	5,577,310	47,631†
(*e*)	896,128*	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	1,016,456	5,577,310	47,631†

NOTE.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Hebo, and Shwenyaung, outward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thirgannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), importations into Burma. Under this group figures prior to November, 1933 included internal trade as well.

* Of this total 394,240 ounces represent Government treasure.
† Of this total 33,000 ounces represent Government treasure.

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Cotton—			
Raw cotton—			
(*d*)	20,681	10,250	15,290
(*e*)	816	6,304	898
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	21,497	16,554	16,188
Cotton twist and yarn—			
(*d*)	36,628	37,759	23,576
(*e*)	18,224	15,657	10,977
(*f*)	..	137	124
Total	54,852	53,553	34,677
Cotton piece-goods—			
(*d*)	9,168	9,322	6,899
(*e*)	28,468	31,693	26,817
(*f*)	..	..	202
Total	37,636	41,015	33,918
Rice, husked—			
(*d*)	160	150	411
(*e*)	2,667	3,157	5,009
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	2,827	3,307	5,420
Dyes and dyeing materials—			
(*d*)	176	144	530
(*e*)	176	20	62
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	352	164	592
Iron and Steel— Unwrought (ore, pig iron, etc.)—			
(*d*)	65	268	1,179
(*e*)	958	3,342	837
(*f*)	7	..	2
Total	1,030	3,610	2,018
Machinery and Millwork—			
(*d*)	105	3,519	5,028
(*e*)	2,021	463	926
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	2,126	3,982	5,954
Hardware and cutlery—			
(*d*)	1,803	1,029	1,561
(*e*)	2,211	1,265	319
(*f*)	194	168	138
Total	4,208	2,462	2,018

Articles	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Iron and Steel—*contd.*			
Others, including bars, angles, beams and other sections—			
(*d*)	7,225	3,762	957
(*e*)	10,944	6,371	10,337
(*f*)	..	..	145
Total	18,169	10,133	11,439
Petroleum—			
Kerosene oil—			
(*d*)	15,103	13,293	12,368
(*e*)	51,225	47,706	56,587
(*f*)	1,432	1,462	665
Total	67,760	62,461	69,620
Petrol—			
(*d*)	2,867	2,493	2,353
(*e*)	49,760	28,045	40,310
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	52,627	30,538	42,663
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
Condensed milk—			
(*d*)	1,701	1,282	1,245
(*e*)	3,601	3,022	2,182
(*f*)	185	130	59
Total	5,487	4,384	3,486
Fish, dry and fish, wet (ngapi)—			
(*d*)	12,672	14,957	15,933
(*e*)	6,639	5,731	12,160
(*f*)	851	1,459	1,248
Total	20,162	22,147	29,341
Other provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
(*d*)	1,608	1,503	1,458
(*e*)	12,295	14,475	17,721
(*f*)	612	577	748
Total	14,515	16,555	19,922
Salt—			
(*d*)	58,653	62,685	63,512
(*e*)	119,846	97,690	124,330
(*f*)	1,400	1,119	1,343
Total	179,899	161,494	189,185
Silk—			
Raw—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	333	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	..	333	..

Note.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, inward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), exportations from Burma. Under this group figures prior to November, 1933 included internal trade as well.

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier route of Burma—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Articles	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Silk—*contd.*				Candles—			
Manufactured—				(*d*)	1,117	718	933
(*d*)	43	22	57	(*e*)	4,368	3,464	3,771
(*e*)	..	..	..	(*f*)	3	183	67
(*f*)	..	..	..				
Total	43	22	57	Total	5,488	4,365	4,771
Jade Stone—							
(*d*)	70	150	2				
(*e*)	..	..	..				
(*f*)	..	..	..				
Total	70	150	2	Matches—			
				(*d*)	2,277	2,634	1,645
Sugar—				(*e*)	3,995	2,260	4,402
Refined—				(*f*)	56	144	4,541
(*d*)	4,673	4,908	4,303				
(*e*)	10,254	7,951	8,220				
(*f*)	696	508	332	Total	6,328	5,038	10,588
Total	15,623	13,367	12,855				
Unrefined, including jaggery—				Woollen goods (piecegoods, rugs, blankets, woollen twist and yarn, etc.)—			
(*d*)	4,264	3,439	3,781	(*d*)	75	95	121
(*e*)	1,455	380	1,662	(*e*)	387	4,144	2,484
(*f*)	2	13	25	(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	5,721	3,832	5,468	Total	462	4,239	2,605
Tea, dry—							
(*d*)	846	793	831				
(*e*)	1,138	509	735				
(*f*)	..	..	1				
Total	1,984	1,302	1,567				
Tobacco—							
(*d*)	566	354	291				
(*e*)	1,308	285	886				
(*f*)	382	315	295	Treasure—			
				Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
Total	2,256	954	1,472	Silver (in ounces)	..	..	..

No. 59.—Chief Imports into Burma from India.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Coal * . . . . . tons	413	342	370	427	341	274	51	65	1,09	68	55	45
Cotton—Twist and yarn . . lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,944	12,915	12,616	11,506	56	97	2,35	68	65	52
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—												
Indian . . . . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	17,757	14,664	19,651	14	22	37	34	28	36
Foreign . . . . „	3,009	3,116	5,496	2,857	1,629	1,843	5	9	24	6	3	4
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—												
Indian . . . . yds.	3,707	5,895	4,485	5,849	5,595	15,671	8	18	25	15	14	29
Foreign . . . . „	2,586	3,741	2,003	1,293	1,176	819	5	13	11	4	3	2
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Coloured, printed or dyed—												
Indian . . . . „	12,199	21,312	18,122	20,438	22,913	36,029	27	60	95	64	70	90
Foreign . . . . „	2,333	4,434	3,842	2,411	1,985	2,485	6	20	25	10	7	7
Jute bags . . . . no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	53,292	41,181	57,196	1,19	1,66	1,88	1,66	1,11	1,53
Betelnuts . . . . cwts.	311	279	294	248	225	231	60	56	64	43	34	30
Tobacco—Unmanufactured . lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	14,014	13,399	11,115	58	43	51	29	28	22
Pulse . . . . . tons	14	12	15	12	13	6	20	20	36	18	20	9
Wheat flour . . . . „	16	12	18	18	19	20	29	27	52	26	30	28

* Includes Coke and Patent fuel from 1932-33.

No. 60.—Chief Exports from Burma to India.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Rice in the husk . . . tons	214	168	93	169	110	161	1,54	1,12	86	94	55	66
Rice not in the husk . „	383	806	709	1,086	936	1,628	4,18	7,96	10,93	8,38	7,37	9,93
Pulse . . . . . „	19	19	46	38	42	44	17	19	64	28	32	28
Oils, mineral—												
Kerosene . . . gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	120,414	126,397	122,588	3,32	3,72	4,10	5,27	8,42	8,49
Lubricating . . . . „	*	2,967†	2,160	7,341	7,465	6,525	*	21†	21	50	70	65
Benzine and Petrol . „	*	4,215 (a)	14,371	45,356	46,650	48,082	*	46 (a)	2,01	2,84	5,34	5,42
Candles . . . . . lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,287	2,847	2,752	2,582	12	15	18	8	8	7
Lac	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	43	5	2	9
Wood and timber—												
Teakwood . C. tons	1,28	110	166	104	126	132	1,17	1,32	2,39	1,52	1,63	1,64
Other timber . „ „	28	20	25	16	17	23	18	14	28	14	16	18

* Included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds" prior to April, 1915.
† Average of four years.
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

No. 61.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1930	1931	1932	1933
United Kingdom.						
Total	6,550	4,950	2,233	3,382	3,623	2,459
Argentine	2,250	2,090	1,401	3,110	3,439	1,105
India	1,360	2,380	712	153	92	1,312
India's percentage	*21%*	*48%*	*32%*	*5%*	*3%*	*53%*
France.						
Total	2,514	1,337	1,905	2,663	2,262	2,620
Argentine	1,143	546	933	1,962	1,834	2,049
India	1,026	617	868	469	322	462
India's percentage	*41%*	*46%*	*46%*	*18%*	*14%*	*18%*
Italy.						
Total	454	324	533	613	686	750
Argentine	133	11	113	381	514	537
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	373	170	119	177
India's percentage (including Ceylon)	*57%*	*87%*	*70%*	*28%*	*17%*	*24%*
	1913	1914-15	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Australia.						
Total	35	46	159	168	197	198
Argentine	..	..	55	56	111	95
India	27	38	85	110	84	102
India's percentage	*77%*	*82%*	*53%*	*65%*	*43%*	*52%*

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1930	1931	1932	1933
United Kingdom.						
Total	530	620	99	219	248	208
India	190	210	46	88	179	150
India's percentage	*36%*	*34%*	*46%*	*40%*	*72%*	*72%*
Belgium.						
Total	94	..	38	39	42	55
Roumania	14	..	11	20	13	11
Argentine	3	..	..	..	..	1
India	67	..	21	3	17	32
India's percentage	*72%*	..	*55%*	*8%*	*40%*	*58%*
Italy.						
Total	102	220	31	102	752	114
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	19	27	735	110
India's percentage	*93%*	*83%*	*61%*	*26%*	*98%*	*96%*
France.						
Total	538	404	129	102	103	158
India	482	303	84	60	67	103
India's percentage	*90%*	*75%*	*65%*	*56%*	*65%*	*65%*

Note.—One quintal = 220·46 lbs.

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1930	1931	1932	1933
FRANCE.						
Total import	278	261	33	14	12	5
India	228	251	..	..	1	..
India's percentage	*82%*	*96%*	..	..	*8%*	..
China	10	2	23	3	..	..
China's percentage	*4%*	*7%*	*70%*	*20%*	..	..
ITALY.						
Total import	Not available	Not available	258	134	141	135
India's share (including Ceylon)	..	..	34	18	75	78
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon).	..	..	*13%*	*13%*	*53%*	*58%*
China	..	..	217	94	3	24
Percentage of China's share	..	..	*84%*	*70%*	*2%*	*18%*

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1930	1931	1932	1933
UNSHELLED.						
Senegal	1,738	1,734	3,436	2,980	..	..
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	236	518	449	363
India	325	265	46	41	15	7
Total	2,634	2,742	3,753	3,602	495	419
Corresponding total (shelled)*	1,976	2,057	2,814	2,702	371	314
SHELLED.						
India	2,442	2,700	2,548	2,461	2,595	3,070
Senegal	..	20	65	21	62	..
Other countries	245	262	812	1,027	1,798	1,494
Total	2,687	2,982	3,425	3,509	4,455	4,564
Percentage of total supplied by India.	*58%*	*58%*	*41%*	*40%*	*53%*	*62%*

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1930	1931	1932	1933
UNITED KINGDOM—						
India	189,093	233,423	290,183	276,963	311,963	279,004
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	152,097	158,913	172,017	148,167
China	19,052	17,682	8,735	8,548	4,833	7,950
Java	17,999	18,594	84,600	85,839	73,476	62,988
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	541,038	535,446	565,962	504,711
Percentage of India's share of total	*54·2*	*61·9*	*53·6*	*51·7*	*55·1*	*55·3*
FRANCE—						
India	1,515	2,957	913	1,517	888	495
China	7,359	5,785	1,434	1,225	635	744
TOTAL	9,601	11,093	4,493	4,718	2,737	3,587
Percentage of India's share of total	*15·8*	*26·7*	*20·3*	*32·1*	*32·4*	*13·8*
CANADA—						
India	13,850	13,019	33,880	19,936	26,722	24,009
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	13,214	9,849	10,768	12,075
China	2,772	1,763	392	267	208	455
Japan	4,128	5,556	2,938	2,890	2,543	2,722
Java	..	4,444	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	50,886	33,115	40,418	39,414
Percentage of India's share of total	*37·7*	*33·4*	*66·6*	*60·2*	*66·1*	*60·9*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*a*)—						
India	6,640	10,722	16,564	17,497	18,077	16,752
Ceylon	18,893	19,247	28,691	26,704	26,757	22,695
China	22,130	18,902	6,513	8,219	6,410	8,697
Japan	46,245	49,339	20,948	21,417	24,594	24,881
Java	158	8,656	5,409	6,718	9,934	17,992
TOTAL	95,126	107,153	84,926	86,733	94,727	96,582
Percentage of India's share of total	*7·0*	*10·0*	*19·5*	*20·1*	*19·1*	*17·4*
AUSTRALIA—						
India	8,714	8,430	4,435	2,687	2,040	2,451
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	16,213	13,340	16,468	11,249
China	2,897	1,982	1,904	593	582	1,315
Java	3,756	7,746	23,615	27,492	29,212	31,125
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	46,427	44,178	48,435	46,732
Percentage of India's share of total	*24·6*	*20·1*	*9·6*	*6·1*	*4·2*	*5·2*
NEW ZEALAND—						
India	651	857	398	983	1,211	1,909
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	9,643	11,042	9,135	9,568
China	39	58	92	76	66	114
Java	..	342	44	14	3	6
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	10,178	12,115	10,415	11,600
Percentage of India's share of total	*8·6*	*9·3*	*3·9*	*8·1*	*11·6*	*16·5*

NOTE.—Figures for Australia represent those for the official years 1929-30 to 1933-34.

(*a*) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States.

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Wireless apparatus	73	..	..	..
Wood, pulp of	70	..	..	..
Wood and timber	..	176, 186	178, 192	..
„ sandal	..	..	192	..
„ teak	134, 161	186	192	254
„ sleepers for railways	..	183	..	..
Wool manufactures	41	177, 184	179, 191, 195	..
„ raw	41, 126	176, 184	178, 191, 195	254, 256
Woollen carpets and rugs	42, 127	184	191	..
„ hosiery	..	184	..	..
„ piece-goods	42	184, 227	..	251
„ shawls	42	184	..	251
„ yarn and knitting wool	42	184	..	..
Yarns (cotton)	25, 97	177, 180 225—26	179, 189, 195, 236	251, 253, 255
„ (jute)	..	177	179	..
„ (silk)	40	177	..	..
Zanzibar	149	209	209—10	..
Zinc	49	181, 231	..	..

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